

January 1963

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MADRAS INFORMATION

In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

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India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?



MADRAS *Information*

JANUARY 1963

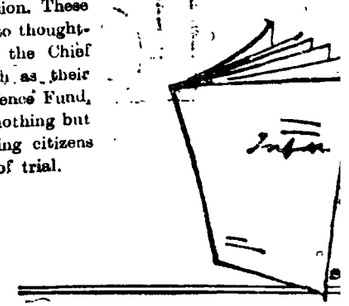
Volume XVII — No. 1

Contents

	PAGE
1. Rights begin where Duties End —*Mahatma Gandhi.*	3
2. January 26th—Pledge and Preamble ..	5
3. Centenary Homage—Patriot-Saint who took the world by storm.	9
4. War Effort in Madras State—Rigourous Economy Measures.	11
5. Medals for Three Policemen	20
6. The Plan and National Defence	22
7. Why September 8 Line ?	27
8. Warehousing in Madras State—Its Problem and Progress.	32
9. Science in the news	36

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Even children in this part of the country have become fully conscious of the dangers threatened by the Chinese invasion. These two playful kids have turned into thoughtful citizens and have offered the Chief Minister a ring and small cash as their contribution to the National Defence Fund. The Chief Minister could do nothing but admire the zeal of these budding citizens to help the country in its hour of trial.



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This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912



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51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

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Lest We Forget

RIGHTS BEGIN WHERE DUTIES END

— *Mahatma Gandhi*

The best message of Mahatma Gandhi is as he used to say his life itself. He was true himself in life and also in his death. He has passed on to an immortal realm but his spirit lives in the various simple but purposeful activities he initiated and marked to achieve his ideal of Sarvodaya.

Fifteen years have elapsed since his passing away from us and we remember him to-day and pay our homage. We here reproduce his views on "rights and duties".

(Mr. H. G. Wells wrote five articles for formulating a New Declaration of Rights of Man. He invited opinions from men like Bernard Shaw, Prof. Laski, Prof. Joad, Gandhiji and others.)

Replying to a cable from Mr. H.G. Wells on his Charter of Rights of Man, Gandhiji said :

"Received your cable.

Have carefully read your five articles.

You will permit me to say that you are on the wrong track.

I feel sure that I can draw up a better Charter of Rights than you have drawn up.

But of what good will it be ?

Who will become its guardian ?

If you have meant propaganda for popular education, you have begun at the wrong end.

I suggest the right way. Begin with a Charter of the Duties of Man and I promise that the Rights will follow as spring follows winter.

SARVODAYA

For the salvation of the suffering humanity, Gandhiji for the first time drafted a programme capable of realization in the life of an individual, of a society, of a nation, of the humanity as a whole. This philosophy of work envisaged a society based on truth and non-violence, where man will pursue a natural order of life and each and every person of the society will have equal opportunity of development.

The word "Sarvodaya" is symbolic of this practical philosophy meaning the development of all the people. Object aimed at may be broadly stated as follows :—

(1) Efficient creation of wealth ;

(2) Wide and even distribution of wealth ;

(3) Priority given to the production of primary necessities of the people;

(4) Full scope for the development of the workers' faculties and personality ; and

(5) Inclusion of the spirit of peace and harmony in society.



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, addressed the valedictory meeting of Industrial and Business Management Training Course at the New University Buildings on 14th November 1962.

TO DEFEND HER HONOUR

When there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would rather have India resort to arms in order to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless victim to her own dishonour.

—Mahatma Gandhi.—

"I write from experience. As a young man, I began life by seeking to assert my rights and I soon discovered I had none—not even over my wife.

So I began by discovering and performing my duty by my wife, my children, friends, companions and society and I find today that I have greater rights perhaps than any living man I know.

If this is too tall a claim, then I say I do not know any one who possesses greater rights than I."

"Go into the battle"—Lord Krishna

"But if you refuse to fight the righteous war, you will be turning aside from your duty. You will be a sinner and disgraced. People will speak ill of you throughout the ages. To a man who values his honour, that is surely worse than death. The warrior-chiefs will believe it was fear that drove you from the battlefield, you will be despised by those who have admired you so long. Your enemies also will slander your courage.

Die, and you win heaven, conquer and you enjoy the earth. Stand up now and resolve to fight. Realize that pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat are all one and the same; then go into the battle."

(Sri Krishna to Arjuna—Bagavad Gita.)



On 14th November, our Prime Minister's birthday, (Children's day) was celebrated all over the State. At the Corporation Stadium, the Children of the City Schools held a rally which was presided by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education.

JANUARY 26th

Pledge & Preamble

Thirty-three years ago, on January 26, groups of people in every town in India, representing every class of the population took the Independence Pledge.

They solemnly affirmed their belief in the inalienable right of the Indian people to freedom, so that they might be assured of full opportunities of growth and development.

The pledge has been repeated on 26th of every January in the two decades before Independence, in the midst of calamities, national, international, of oppression and sufferings untold, the people of India stood fast to this pledge.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. This was a fulfilment of an inspiring dream which has played a creative part in the struggle for freedom since January 26, 1930.

In 1920, the Indian National Congress at its Nagpur session, adopted the following resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi:

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

In 1927, the Madras session of the Congress declared "the goal of the Indian people to be complete National Independence". Next year, the Congress made it clear that the "Swaraj" shall mean complete Independence.

The Congress was prepared to accept Dominion Status in terms of Nehru Committee Report, if the British Government accepted that scheme on or before December 31, 1930. But Viceroy Lord Irwin's Declaration of October 31, 1929 showed that the British Government was not prepared to accept Nehru Report. Hence Congress treated the Nehru Report as lapsed and committed itself irrevocably to complete independence. It was necessary to familiarise the people with this revolutionary change in the ideal of Congress. So on January 26, 1930 the Congress organi countrywide mass meeting in which the people took following Independence Pledge in a solemn manner.

Independence pledge

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Ind people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to en

On 21st November 1962, Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., took ch as Chief Secretary to the Government from Sri R. A. Gopalasw I.C.S., at the Secretariat.



the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

"India has been ruined economically. The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice (less than two pence) per day, and of the heavy taxes we pay. 20 per cent are raised from the land revenue derived from the peasantry and 3 per cent from the salt tax, which falls most heavily on the poor.

"Village industries, such as hand spinning, have been destroyed leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year, and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts, and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries for the crafts thus destroyed.

"Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry. British-manufactured goods constitute the bulk of our imports. Custom duties betray clear partiality for British manufactures and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly extravagant administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which resulted in millions being drained away from the country.

"Politically, India's status has never been so reduced as under the British regime. No reforms have given rael political power to the people. The tallest of us have to bend before foreign authority. The rights of free expression of opinion and free association have been denied to us and many of our countrymen are compelled to live in exile abroad and cannot return to their homes. All administrative talent is killed and masses have to be satisfied with petty village offices and clerkships.

"Culturally, the system of education has torn us from our moorings and our training has made us hug the very chains that bind us.

"Spiritually, compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly and the presence of an alien army of occupation, employed with deadly effect to crush in us the spirit of resistance, has made us think that we cannot look after ourselves or put up a defence against foreign aggression, or even defend our homes and families from the attacks of thieves, robbers and miscreants.

"We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country. We recognise, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will, therefore, prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. We are convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence, even under provocation, the end of this in human rule is assured. We, therefore, hereby solemnly resolve to carry out the Congress instructions issued from time to time for the purpose of establishing Purna Swaraj."

A guide book on temples in Tirunelveli District was released by Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Finance at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 19th November, 1962.



Dawn of freedom

Year after year the Congress emphasised its creed. At the Second session of Round Table Conference (November 30, 1931) Mahatma Gandhi, the sole representative of the Congress said :

"India must have real liberty. Call it by any name you like ; a rose will smell as sweet by any other name but it must be the rose of liberty that I want and not the artificial products."

On August 15, 1947, India became a fully self-governing dominion within the Commonwealth. From August 1947 to December 1949 India had a period of experiment under new and unexpected conditions. The Constituent Assembly finally accepted the Constitution on November 26, 1949. On the 26th January 1950, India declared herself a Republic.



A conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of Southern States was held in the Cabinet room of the Secretariat on 30th November 1962. Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, also participated in the conference.

he Preamble in our Constitution says

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

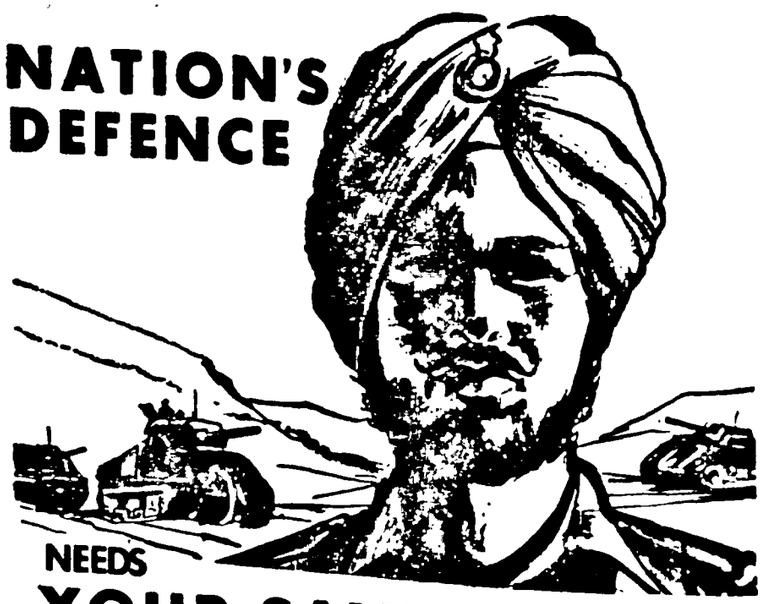
It is not without significance that in forging this instrument of Government, the founders had the unity of country, uppermost in their minds and which also found succinct expression in the Preamble. On Republic Day this year it is important to recall this because it is the duty of every citizen to maintain and strengthen national unity and help to achieve emotional integration, at a time when the country is faced with the Chinese aggression.

Age of Compulsory Retirement of Government Servants.

The Government of India have decided that the age of compulsory retirement of Central Government servants should be 58 years instead of 55 years as at present. Ministerial Government servants recruited before 1st April 1938, who are at present entitled to serve up to 60 years and those categories of Class IV staff including new entrants whose age of retirement is at present 60 years will not be affected by the decision.

Scientific and technical personnel may be given extension of service beyond the age of 58 years if they are fit and suitable for work.

Provision is however being made for retirement of employees after the age of 55 years at three months' notice on either side without assigning any reason.



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CENTENARY HOMAGE

Patriot-Saint who took the World by storm

In the long chain of Patriots and Saints that India has produced and who have left behind them a hoary tradition and handed to us a rich legacy in spiritual values and practical living, the name of Swami Vivekananda rises as a beacon.

On January 7, Swami Vivekananda would have celebrated his 100th birthday, had he been alive. It is Madras that made him famous. Here we reproduce how Madras was responsible for sending him to America to represent India at the Parliament of Religions which met at Chicago in the year 1893.

It is Madras that made Swami Vivekananda. It was in this city that the idea of his attending the Parliament of Religions in Chicago was first put to him. It was a few leading Madrasis who arranged for his trip to America. And many are those who must be alive even today, men who had known the great Swami personally, when he was here in the eighties of the last century.

The Life of Swami Vivekananda was an eventful one. At the age of eight he entered into trance for the first time. He was only thirty when America, nay the west, garlanded the spiritual giant in him. He fought like a giant to bring about a mighty progress in the life of Indian womanhood. It took six long years for him to make his proud head bow to Mother "Kali".

Sri Rangachariar, Sri C. V. Swaminatha Iyer, Editor of Vivekachintamani, were in close contact with the Swami when he was in Madras. With them, in those days were two fine men, his uncles Alasingaperumal and Narasimhachariar—both of whom were teachers in the Pachayappa's School. All these four men had been moving closely with the Swami during his sojourn in Madras.

English speaking Swamiji

The Swami had arrived in the City first as the guest of a Bengalee—Sri Battacharjee, who held the position of Accountant-General. And many Madrasis saw the visitor on the Beach, a tall, hand some figure with a clean-shaven head, kamandala and walking-stick in hand. Then the news spread about that an English-speaking Swami was in town and many flocked to see him. A beach meeting was at once held and the Swami addressed it with the late Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer presiding.

> "I do not know how many of the younger generation read the speeches and writings of Swami Vivekananda. But I can tell you that many of my generation were very powerfully influenced by him....Directly or indirectly he has powerfully influenced the India of today. And I think that our younger generation will take advantage of this fountain of wisdom, of spirit and fire that flows through Swami Vivekananda."
>
> —*Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.*

At Swamiji's residence, crowds always gathered for talking to him, but he had talks with only a few. The Swami was very fond of children, it seems. Photographers rushed to him but he never posed before the camera.

When the trip to Chicago was planned, Bhasker Sethu Pathi, the then Rajah of Ramnad, willingly came forward to bear the expenses of the trip. Justice Mani Iyer also sent a letter to the Maharaja of Khetri appealing for further help and the Ruler's Chief Minister at once replied saying that rupees six hundred would be remitted by cable.

His Mission to America

The Swami left for America via Japan. The Parliament of Religions was postponed for a while and Swamiji was stranded. Then he wired to Sri Alasingaperumal in Madras as follows :

" No money, take me back to India ".

H. H. Chamarajendra Wadyar Bahadur and the Ruler of Khetri were moved and they wired further amounts.

When Swamiji was in Boston, he was given a letter of introduction to Mr. Barrows, the President of the Parliament of Religions, by one Mr. Wright. He had written :

" Here is a man from India who is by far greater than all the savants of America put together !".

While the Swamiji was looking around an exhibition in Boston, he lost that letter !

In Chicago

Reaching Chicago, he wandered through the streets and when he was tired, he sat down somewhere. A couple of ladies passing by, took note of him, saw the brilliance and purity on his face and immediately proceeded to inquire who he was. To them, Swamiji appears to have quoted in the manner of the Bible saying that " the son of man knows not where to lay his head upon, or where his next



Ice House—Swamiji was given a rousing reception at this place before his departure to America. It was here that Sri Ramakrishna mutt was housed at the beginning.



Swami Vivekananda.

meal would come from ! " Swamiji also appears to hav told Mrs. Everett, one of the ladies, that he had lost th introduction letter to the President of the Parliament Religions. She then took him to Mr. Barrows. The re of Swamiji's American sojourn is a well known story.

He kindled in us a burning love for India and taught u to be proud of glorious inheritance. He infused in us sense of faith in India's future and a spirit of self confidenc and self respect. The Swami wanted us to believe tha India had not only a great past but she was destined to pla a greater and brighter role in the future history of huma nity.

Years before Swami burst upon India as a great patrio and reformer he had walked the length and breadth of Indi as an unknown " wandering monk ".

During that period he had come into intimate touc with the " real India ". It was he who opened the door of a series of new contacts between the East and th West for mutual benefit and exchange of cultural an social ideas.

War Effort in Madras State

Rigorous Economy Measures

Rigorous economy in expenditure, avoidance of wastage, putting off of schemes which can be suspended for the duration of emergency and cutting out conferences involving frequent and large scale travelling, are some of the measures already decided upon by the State Cabinet in view of national emergency. The first subject the State Government considered soon after the proclamation of emergency was austerity measures to conserve the State's resources.

The Government of Madras have constituted a 91 member State Committee for National Defence Aid with the Governor, Sri Bishnuram Medhi, as Patron and Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, as Chairman, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, is its Treasurer.

The Committee includes representatives of different professions besides Sri R. Venkataraman and Sri P. Kakkan, Ministers, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman of the Legislative Council, Sri S. Chellapandian, Speaker of the Assembly, Sri V. R. Nedunchezhian, M.L.A. (D.M.K.), Sri M. Kalyanasundaram M.L.A. (Com.), Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., and some other members of the Assembly and the Council, the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Archbishop of Madras-Mylapore, some officials and non-officials, representatives of newspapers, Labour unions, Sri E. V. K. Sampath, Sri N. Sivaraj and Sri Mahomed Ismail. Sri K. Diraviam, Deputy Secretary, Public Department, will be the Secretary of the Committee. The first meeting of the committee was held on November 21, at 3 p.m. at the Legislative Council Chambers.

Welfare work

The broad purposes of the committee would be to mobilise the people's efforts for defence by collecting funds, to attend to welfare work for providing amenities for soldiers at the front and looking after the welfare of families of soldiers and such other work as may be decided upon by the Chief Minister. It would constitute a compact executive committee, sub-committees for attending to different items of work would also be set up.

The Madras Cabinet have designated Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, to be in-charge of the supplies of defence requirements. He had already had contacts with representatives of various trades to assess the possible quantum of production which could be made available for defence needs.

Austerity measures

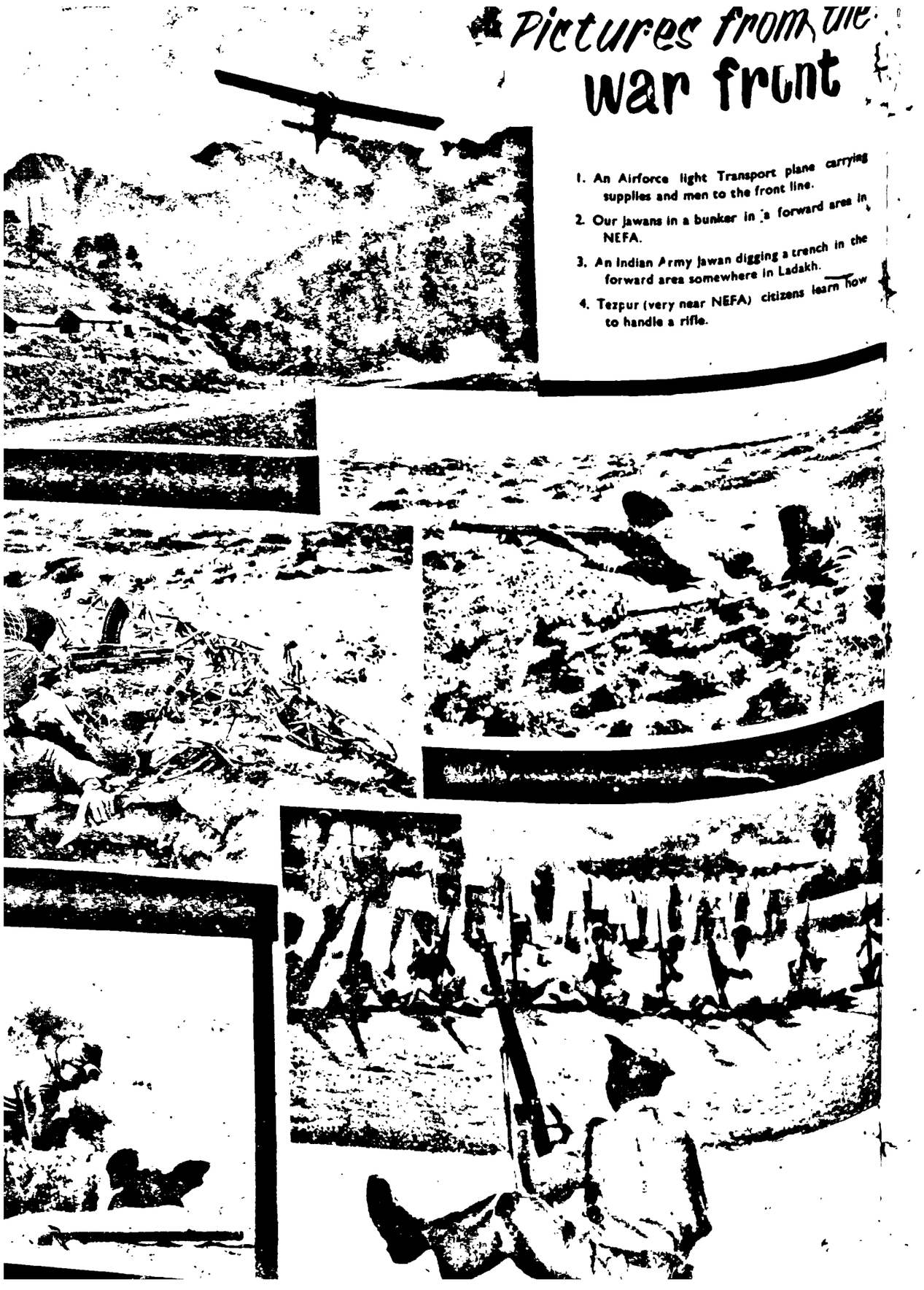
The first subject, the State Government considered soon after the proclamation of emergency was austerity measures to conserve the State resources.

In deciding to implement rigorous economy measures, the Government had not waited for any suggestions in this regard from the Centre, but had already set in motion measures that should keep down expenses.

One of the decision taken was not to fill any vacancies in various cadres, not to recruit new persons wherever the existing staff could carry on, to avoid State-wide Conferences and thereby avoiding travelling bills.

So far as the Government departments are concerned they have been directed to have an eye on economy in everything being done. This could also mean that thi

Pictures from the war front



1. An Airforce light Transport plane carrying supplies and men to the front line.
2. Our Jawans in a bunker in a forward area in NEFA.
3. An Indian Army Jawan digging a trench in the forward area somewhere in Ladakh.
4. Tezpur (very near NEFA) citizens learn how to handle a rifle.

Madras Assembly Assures Support

The Madras Legislative Assembly pledged the whole-hearted support of the Government and the people of the State to all measures that may be taken to drive out the Chinese intruders from the Indian soil.

The House unanimously adopted the resolution condemning the unwarranted Chinese aggression on Indian borders and assuring the Prime Minister of the support of the people of the State in meeting the danger. The resolution also called upon the people of the State to forget all their differences and come together in a common endeavour for the noble cause of upholding the dignity and safeguarding the integrity of the country.

State Officials would not make frequent trips to Delhi for consultations and conferences and where such trips could not be avoided only the important official would be allowed to go.

The Government have issued instructions regarding observance of economy in travelling allowances by Government servants and in expenditure of stationery and contingencies.

Madras State will fall in line with other States in regard to grant of educational concessions to the children of Jawans in the army.

Pruning of Plan

The pruning of the Plan might result in a reduction of about Rs. 4 crores so far as this State was concerned Neither food production nor social services, would suffer, as a matter of fact minor irrigation works, education, etc., might get a little more.

The State Agricultural department is gearing up its efforts to achieve increased production with a sense of National Emergency, laying great emphasis on expedition of the various schemes and ensuring effective co-ordination therefor.

Food position

It is officially stated that the food position in this State is satisfactory and prices have remained steady. But there has been some rise in the price of vegetables and the Government had already taken effective steps to bring down the prices.

In this connection, the Director of Agriculture, had submitted a scheme to the Government for increasing production of vegetables in and around Madras City and in the towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The scheme, it is learnt, aims at providing necessary incentives to produce quickly different varieties of vegetables at economic cost and make them available to the public at reasonable prices. While the ryots will be in charge of production it has been suggested that co-operatives may enter the field to help marketing of vegetables, eliminating intermediaries so that consumers will have to pay only reasonable price.

The incentives contemplated may include supply of seeds and pesticides at subsidised rates, quick supply of fertilisers needed and technical guidance and supervision.

It is stated that the supply position in the State as regards fertilisers is much better than it was a few months ago. This is a welcome factor for achieving increased production.

Economy in use of Power

The Madras Government have issued orders for economy in the use of electricity from December 1, in view of the need to conserve power to defence industries.

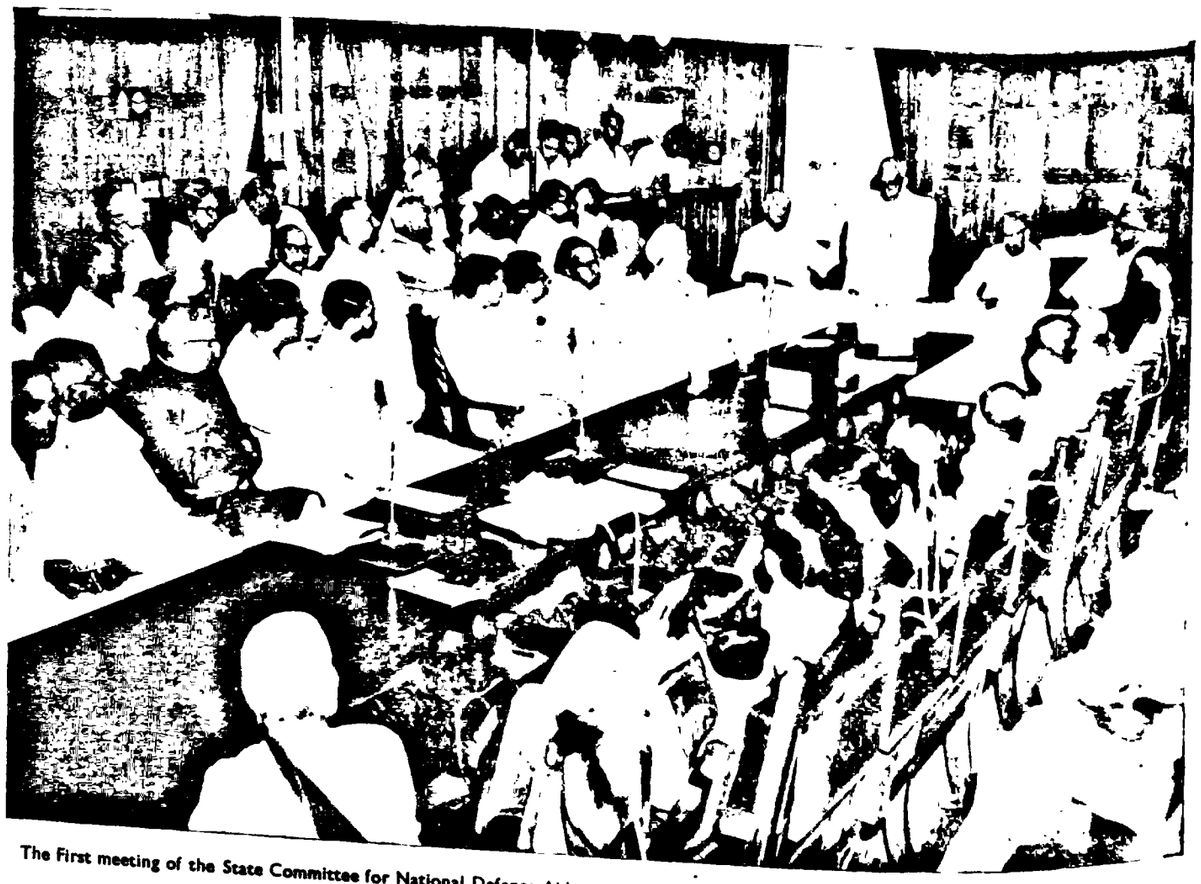
In addition to the peak load and staggering regulations in force the proposed restrictions operative all over the State, expense to display of festive lights, new power loads and new air conditioning plants. No power supply will be made to new installations and contravention of the orders will result in disconnection of service without notice. A 10 per cent cut is also imposed on all domestic and commercial services consumming more than 100 units per month based on the average of the last six months' consumption. Any excess consumption will be charged at double the normal rates.

Holding the Price line

With the State level Committee will be associated representatives of chambers of commerce and leading men and their co-operation will be sought to see that prices of essential commodities are not allowed to be put up at the expense of the consumers.

Madras city will shortly have 100 consumer co-operatives for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to reorganise wholesale machinery to purchase rice in the open market without control, and where paddy is purchased



The First meeting of the State Committee for National Defence Aid was held at the Legislative Council Chamber on 21st November 1962. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, presided.

rrangements will be made to mill it in select mills in the listrict. Besides rice, other essential commodities also vill be purchased for supply to consumer co-operatives.

As the price of firewood has been rising phenomenally n recent times, it was decided to make wholesale purchase, n co-operation with the Forest Department, through he proposed machinery, and make it available to the onsumer co-operatives for retail sale to consumers.

The number of handloom co-operative societies also vill be increased to serve the needs of every part of the tate, with the urban areas as the starting point, o that there will be no need to undergo any difficulty in ecuring clothes.

ıdustrial Training

The Goverment have planned to begin a short term ourse for the training of artisans like fitters, turners, moulders, welders, etc, to meet possible defence need. About 1,000 young men would be given a six-months training utilising a spare capacity in the 14 Industrial Training Institute and 23 Polytechnics in this State. This would be in addition to those undergoing the normal 18 months' course leading to diploma. These trainees would not be recruited against jobs as such but satisfactory completion of training would enable young men to serve the country in view of the growing requirements for such artisans for the Defence of India.

Home Guards

The scheme to train Home Guards is to be taken up gradually. It is proposed to utilise the services of high ranking Police Officers who had retired in recent times to organise this body. The pattern of steps to be taken would be modeled on the measures the Government had undertaken during the last war, not merely in respect of Home Guards and A.R.P. but in every defence requirement. The Government would look into the list of persons who had served on such bodies in the past and tried to secure as many of them as would be fit for the job.

N.C.C. Training

According to the present scheme 85 per cent of the boys in colleges will receive compulsory N.C.C. Training this year. And from next year it is proposed to extend it to cent per cent of the boy-Students in the post graduate courses. Final year degree courses and also those in the last two years of professional studies like Medicine and Engineering will be exempted from training.

There were 60,000 boys and 10,000 girls in the colleges and about 35,000 boys and 2,000 girls in schools have so far received training.

Contributions to N.D.F.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund is within one month exceeded one crore rupees from all quarters. The districts have shown that they are not lagging behind the State capital in their eagerness to contribute to the Defence Fund.

A perusal of the list of donors in Madras City and the districts shows that contributions come from one and all the rich and the poor, men, women and school children. This is a tribute to their national fervour and eagerness to contribute their mite towards efforts to preserve our independence and territorial integrity. The bulk of the contributions, however, in the nature of things has come from companies and institutions. The business community which is better placed than others and which alone has the means to donate huge sums to the Defence Fund has done so most willingly. There have been a number of companies and industrial houses which have contributed over one lakh of rupees, this can of course give much more and perhaps they propose to do so.

Contributions to National Defence Fund from out of the funds of local bodies are forbidden by the Government. An order to this effect, refusing permission to make such contributions has been issued by the Madras Government. The Director of Treasuries, to whom such payments are forwarded, has been instructed to return the cheques to such bodies if they have already made contributions. Some panchayat unions and muncipalities have already made contributions, based on resolutions passed by them and these will be returned. The Government order was passed on receipt of resolutions from some local bodies expressing a desire to make contributions.

While appreciating the gesture of the local bodies, the Government considered that such payment of contributions was tantamount to a transfer of public monies from one head of account to another and tha therefore, it was not necessary for the local bodies t contribute any amount to the National Defence Fund.

The Government, however, considered that the loca bodies to contribute in a substantial measure t the mobilisation of resources for the Defence fund b the collection of donations from the public through th forum of voluntary organisations in their jurisdiction.

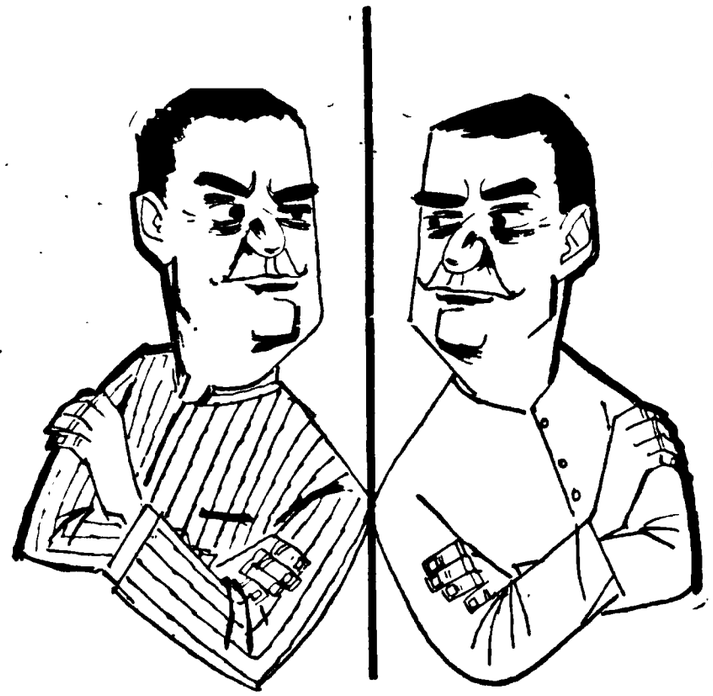
A decision was taken to form Defence Aid Committees in the districts and arrangements to the collection of contributions to the Defence Fund through hundi boxes from the districts were finalised.

Madras leads

Conserted action is what a nation needs in an emergency. The joint decision of Industrialists and labour leaders of Madras to maximise production will be welcomed as a timely move befitting the national cause. The line of action evolved at the conference convened by the State Government provides the required strategy and it is certain that there efforts will not be in vain. It was decided that at the factory level work should be carried on all days. If this was not possible working hours should be increased by an hour. It was also agreed that in a establishment where there were only two shifts, a third one would be introduced. Another decision was that there should be compulsory arbitration of disputes by the State Labour Commissioner, if conciliation efforts failed. The net result of the implementation of these suggestion will be a 25% increase in production. Appropriately the conference decided that the benefit of increased output should go either to the consumer or to the Defence Fund.

Purse presentation for the National Defence Fund to Chief Minister on 4th November 1962 by the Guild of Service, Madras.





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DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF COUNTRY'S DEFENCE

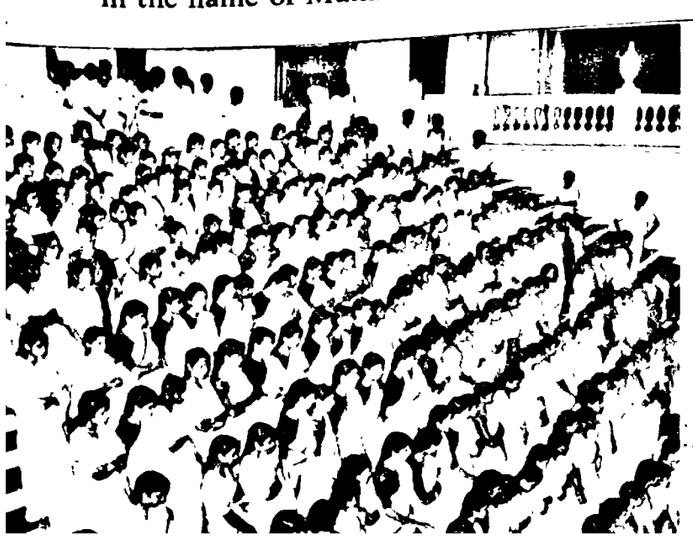
Nearly three thousand young men and women including writers, poets and leaders—resolved on 11th December 1962, before the Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj in front of the Rajaji Hall, to dedicate themselves, body and soul, to the cause of the country's defence and to undergo all sacrifice. The occasion was the third and concluding day of Poet Bharathi's birthday celebrations, organised by the Government of Madras this year for the first time.

The young women standing in rows on the steps of the Rajaji Hall and the young men facing them on the ground below, in front of the lofty flag-staff, repeated in firm and solemn tones the pledge, read by the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister, who stood at the top of the steps, was accompanied by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, and leading scholars and writers and artistes.

The Pledge

The Tamil pledge read on the occasion said: "We are all Indians. Our mother country is Bharat. In accordance with nature and most willingly, we have taken to nationalism. In the critical emergency facing the country today, we will all stand united, we will follow our leader Nehru. In order to safeguard Bharat, we will dedicate our body. mind and soul, and are ready to undergo all sacrifices needed. We will surely carry into effect this resolve of ours: We bow to do so in the name of Mahakavi Subramanya Bharathi."





BHARATHI

81st Birth Day

Celebrations









For the first time Poet Bharathi's birthday was celebrated on December 11 in Madras. The State Government and the Tamil writers have co operated in arranging the three days festival. Two Chief Ministers from neighbouring States flew into Madras to pay their homages to the freedom bird of Tamilnad.

1. The audience assembled at Rajaji Hall.
2. The Prayer Songs were sung by the grand-daughters of the Poet.
3. The Poet's Figure is decorated to head the mammoth procession.
4. Kumari Jaya of Christian College is seen receiving the prize from Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, is seen delivering the presidential address.
6. The Leaders are coming to take part in the procession.









7 and 8. Bharathi's songs were sung by T. K. S. Party, Devanarayanan's Party and S. D. Sundram's Party.

9. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Chairman, Celebrations Committee, welcomes the audience.
10. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen addressing the gathering.
11. Sri Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, inaugurates the Celebrations.
12. Sri Ajwani, the Sindhi Poet, took part in the Celebrations.
13. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, is seen addressing the gathering.
14, 15 and 16. Views of the mammoth procession taken on the evening of 9th December. The procession ended at Tilak Ghat, Triplicane Beach, where the Public Meeting was held to honour the memory of the Poet.







Medals for Three Policemen

Three police constables, Messrs. Pothiya Pillai, T. Gratio and Ranganathan, all of the Madras Police Force, have been awarded the Kendall Humanity Medal by the Bombay Humanitarian League in appreciation of their heroic attempts to save at the risk of their own lives, the lives of private citizens from drowning.

When Sri Pothiya Pillai was going along near the St. John's College, Palayamkottai, a boy aged 13 informed him that a woman Thangammal had fallen into a well near the college and that she was struggling for her life. He immediately rushed to the well directing the boy at the same time to inform the Fire Service also which was nearby. He jumped into the well unhesitatingly and got hold of the hair of the drowning woman when she was just coming up. There was no support in the well, nor were there any steps or other way to bring her out. At the time he caught hold of her hair she was almost exhausted and about to be drowned. Meanwhile the fire services men came to the well and lifted both of them out of the well with the aid of a rope. But for the daring and timely action of the Police Constable in jumping into the well and getting her out, the woman would have been drowned.



Sri Pothiya Pillai

New bell-metal lamps for Mylapore Temple.

Traditional lamps made at the Bell Metal Works Training Centre, Nachiarkoil, Thanjavur, according to sastric principles, were lit at the Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore, in connexion with the Karthigai festival. The lamps had been ordered by the temple trustees at a cost of Rs. 16,000. New bells were also commissioned on the occasion.

The lamps include vasamalai lamps for the various sannathies, thundamani vilakku, pradosha deepam, panchakshara deepam, srishti deepam, sodasa deepam, branching lamps, prata deepam and peacock bunch bells.

The Bell Metal Training Centre was organised by the Department of Industries to revive traditional handicrafts in brass and bell-metal industry.



Sri T. Gratio

Rajeswari, a girl aged 7, slipped and fell into a well in Chettythope, Tiruchirappalli. The parents of the child raised an alarm. On hearing this, Sri T. Gratio, who was working nearby along with his brother, almost by instinct, without any hesitation whatsoever and completely regardless of his own personal safety, immediately jumped into the well, and lifted the child over the water level and later took it out of the well with the assistance of the child's father and others. The well in question is a square one and its sides were piled up with stones in a crude form and plastered with mud to protect the earth from the sides falling into the well. It had no regular steps or grip on the sides to enable an easy way up or down. The well was not equipped with a pully or a pully stand or any other device which would have rendered the rescue operations easy. The presence of mind, quick initiative, spirit of service and the timely action taken by the Head Constable resulted in the saving of the life of a child. The Constable had acted quickly when even the child's own father was hesitating to get down that ill-equipped well because of the hazards involved.

Senthamil Selvi, daughter of Sri Kandasami Pillai of Reddipalayam, aged 11, had gone to fetch water from a well nearby. The girl when getting water from the well placed the vessel on the parapet wall. When she attempted to lift the kudam from the wall she slipped and fell into the well with the kudam. The Girl raised a cry. On hearing the cry Srimathi Sowriammal who was then in her house informed Sri Ranganathan, Police Constable, about the incident. The Police Constable rushed to the scene and jumped into the well. The girl by then was struggling for life in the well and the Police Constable lifted her up and brought her from the well safely with aid of two others without injury. The police constable at the risk of his own life took timely action and saved the girl from watery grave.



Sri Ranganathan

The Plan & National Defence

GULZARI LAL NANDA,
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister for Planning.

Barely eighteen months ago, when we commenced our Third Five-Year Plan, we had reason to hope that India's policy of peace and goodwill and friendship towards all nations would not only help towards the maintenance of world peace, but would also enable us to realise our goals of social and economic development. This expectation has been belied. We are now face to face with a national emergency which makes a call on all the energy and resources that can be harnessed, so that we may be fully prepared to accept large burdens both for defence and for development.

Early this month the National Development Council met to consider the new situation. In pledging the nation to every effort and sacrifice, the Council declared that our country's Plans of development were an integral part of national defence and that the successful and speedy implementation of the Plan with the necessary reorientation to meet the emergency had become all the more imperative. Indeed, in several directions, efforts under the Plan have to be intensified and brought to the highest pitch of efficiency possible.

In speaking to you about the different ways in which our Plan will serve even more purposefully the urgent needs of national defence, I have complete confidence that there can be but one end to the struggle in which we are now engaged—victory for our just and righteous cause. Our Plan already called from each of us for the best that we could offer. In the face of the great challenge before us, I feel certain that every individual and every group will rise to still greater heights.

The confidence which I have expressed is due as much to the deep and moving response which our people have made in recent weeks as to an appreciation of the economic potential India has developed since Independence, the social and technological progress that has been achieved and the wide range of skills which we already possess. We are far from having accomplished the goals which we set ourselves; yet, our advances in agriculture, industry, transport, power, scientific research, training of manpower, education and social services generally, have been substantial and impressive.

It is significant that over the years, India's progress has been smooth and uninterrupted and has been achieved at every step with the consent and participation of millions of our people. This gives us an enduring advantage. But it would be a mistake to under-estimate the magnitude of the tasks ahead or the strength of the adversary in the initial stages of aggression. The die is cast, and no sacrifice is too great for building up the economic strength and the defence potential needed to maintain the freedom and integrity of our motherland and to secure rapid and sustained economic development.

Agricultural base

A strong agricultural base is the first requisite of national defence. A nation-wide movement to intensify the drive for agricultural production will enable millions of our peasants to participate fully in the war effort. The target for minor irrigation has been raised from 12 to over 19 million acres, for soil conservation from 11 to over 16 million acres and for dry farming from 20 to 50 million acres.

There is a vast amount of work to be done by way of constructing and maintaining field channel for utilising irrigation and on village tanks, fuel plantations and other rural works. There has to be the greatest stress on production plans for every village and every development block on intensive agricultural districts and on those areas which have been marked out for stepping up the output of cotton and oilseeds. The entire resources of the community development movement and the leadership in Panchayat Raj institutions have now to be concentrated on agricultural production.

Steel industry geared up

A considerable part of the burden of defence must necessarily fall on industry, and existing capacities have to utilised to the maximum advantages. Several vital steps have been taken in recent weeks. The steel industry is being geared both for achieving greater production and for stepping up the output of those categories which are specially needed for defence. Particular attention is being given to the production of special steels, and new priorities have been drawn up for the distribution of steel. Along with steel, efforts are being made to raise more coal and to build up larger stocks of coal. In the automobile industry, the supply of components is being increased and assembly lines are being built up so as to secure rapid increase in production. The total capacity of the engineering industry, both public and private, is being harnessed. Machine tool factories have been directed to work round the clock and those equipped with foundaries have been asked to expand their output. The production of cement has to be stepped up and the necessary steps are being taken. The woolen textiles industry is being given the raw materials needed to produce to full capacity.

Industrial projects included in the Third Plan are essential to the growth of the economy. However, these projects are being reviewed with a view specially to speeding up the flow of benefits and expediting the completion of projects which are well advanced. In view of the diversion of material resources and man power for defence purposes, some projects will have to be deferred or rephased, but those projects which are important for completing the industrial structure and ensuring future growth will retain their high priority.

Power potential

Power is vital for stepping up industrial production. The development programme for power already provides for increase in capacity during the Third Plan of about 7 million KWs. Efforts are being made to ensure the speedy realisation of this target and, where possible, supplementary programmes will be taken up. The dates for commissioning some of the power projects have been already advanced. Particular stress must now be laid on operating power plants and power systems with the utmost efficiency. It is also incumbent on electrical undertakings everywhere to restrict non-essential power loads.

Since the emergency began, the Railways and Transport and Communication Services generally, have organised themselves to meet the new requirements. Current plans are also being reviewed with the object of strengthening transport facilities in the immediate future, and certain emergency works are being undertaken.

National labour corps

The response of industrial workers to the call of duty in the present emergency has been magnificent, and I have full faith that they will give their best to the national effort. It is essential that there should be full understanding at every stage between labour and management and they should function as partners in the service of the nation. A National Labour Corps is being organized for providing efficient and mobile units for carrying out works needed for defence. The Ministry of Labour and Employment have initiated a new short-term programme for training 60,000 skilled craftsmen. An emergency Production Committee has also been set up by the Ministry in pursuance of the joint meeting of the central organizations of employers and workers which was held early in November. The Committee will ensure the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution in relation to production and will recommend measures for increasing productivity and reducing costs of production.

Manpower mobilization

The Emergency is already beginning to make large demands for trained manpower. We are fortunate in the progress that has been made over the past decade in the development of scientific and technical manpower and in the wide network of training and research institutions throughout the

Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, is seen addressing the Foodgrain Dealers at the Secretariat on 29th November 1962.



Let my country awake!

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high

Where the World has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever—widening thought and action—

Into that haven of freedom my father, let my country awake.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

country which can be readily drawn upon. However, the requirements of manpower are likely to increase manifold and to mount up rapidly. Systematic plans are being drawn up in all fields for enlarging the capacity of training institutions, orienting training programmes and drawing away trained personnel for new tasks.

Plans for education are as essential for achieving economic reconstruction in times of peace as they are for meeting the needs of national defence in times of danger. Aside from numbers, the quality of the human material and of institutions are a decisive factor in the ultimate victory. It is proposed to make the National Discipline Scheme compulsory for all school children in the sixth, seventh and eigth classes and to provide intensified courses of physical education for students in the higher classes. It has been also decided to expand the NCC Rifles so as to include all eligible students in colleges, numbering in all over 600,000.

In certain directions, economics in expenditure on education and other social services will have to be achieved, but every effort will be made to see that the pace of expansion does not suffer unduly. It is in times such as these that the community and its educational and other institutions must come closer together, each supporting and giving strength to the other.

Price policy

I had occasion a little over two weeks ago to present to Parliament some of the decisions taken by Government for ensuring that prices of essential commodities are maintained at reasonable levels. The measures proposed have been generally welcomed and are being implemented. It is the responsibility of trade and industry to give effective support to these measures, to take whatever further initiatives may be required on their part, and to respond readily to the needs of the communities they serve. At the same time, it is important that profiteering and other anti-social activities should be fully exposed and confronted with the strongest sanctions on the part of the community and the press.

Rapid economic development places an economy under severe strain and stress. The mobilization of national resources which the present emergency involves will inevitably place far greater burdens on us than we, as a nation, have been ready to accept in the past. We are grateful for the generous help of friendly countries who share our ideals and are standing by us in this hour of trial. But assistance and comradeship from others only increases our own obligation to strive to the limits of human endurance, to undergo all the sacrifice necessary and to share the additional burdens amongst ourselves with a sense of justice and equity.

These burdens will take a variety of forms. Along with the mobilization of physical resources, there have to be plans for mobilizing financial resources and the savings of all sections of the community. The direct requirements

Farms to back our arms

In a broadcast to the nation from All-India Radio, Delhi, on 12th November 1962, Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, appealed to all people connected with agriculture and animal husbandry "to strive to their utmost to see that they do not lag behind in the tremendous task of meeting the mighty challenge which a designing, unscrupulous and well armed aggressor has posted to us." He spoke of "the significant and decisive role" which food and other supplies play in building up, sustaining and accentuating the national effort to meet the emergency and in maintaining public strength and morale. In fact, the need for supplying food to the armed forces and the civil population in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices has been accepted as an indispensable aid to the military effort which a country has to organise and command in order to secure victory for its arms, he said. The Minister gave the assurance that neither he nor his officers would spare any effort to ensure that this task was accomplished fully, effectively and with satisfactory results. "Fortunately", he declared, "in the matter of food, we are placed in a situation in which apprehension or anxiety is a thing of the past".

—S.K. Patil.

of defence will increase both rapidly and in substantial measure. To this end, it will be necessary to enlarge the scope of development plans in several important fields. For securing the maximum output of which our industrial plants are now capable, it will be necessary to provide raw materials and components in greater measure. For this and other reasons, the need for imports will increase and there will be difficult balance of payment problems. Despite diversion of engineering and other capacities to defence requirements, it is essential to find new ways of achieving and even improving upon the targets for exports set in the Third Plan. If inflationary pressures consequent upon a full-scale effort for national defence are to be contained, it will be necessary to take a series of measures for mopping up the surplus purchasing power. This will involve both additional taxation and larger contributions by way of loans and small savings for defence.

All non-essential expenditures have to be drastically cut down, whether these are undertaken by Government agencies or private industry or by individuals. Domestic savings have to be stepped up far beyond the levels we had contemplated for the Third Plan, so that we can meet more adequately the enlarged defence requirements as well the greater needs of development.

Practice austerity

Restraints on consumption are an essential means for conserving our limited material resources and enlarging national savings. There should be the utmost economy in the use of scarce resources such as steel, cement, timber, non-ferrous metals, kerosene oil, newsprint, electricity and transport. There should also be the fullest recovery and utilization of materials such as iron and steel scrap, woollen cloth cuttings and paper. Travel by rail and road should be limited to strictly essential needs. Expenditure on luxuries and semi-luxuries should be eliminated and the basic necessities of the people as a whole should be fully secured.

The feeling of oneness

This critical juncture is also a unique opportunity. In face of danger the nation has risen as one man. A new feeling of oneness runs through every part of the country. In our Constitution we pledged ourselves to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. As we prepare ourselves to free the soil of India entirely from aggression and the threat of aggression, let us pledge ourselves anew to complete our own social and economic revolution. When the masses of the people are ready to give their all to safeguard the freedom of the nation, in turn they must know and feel assured that their well-being will always be the nation's first and foremost concern.

—Courtesy A.I.

CHINESE KNOW NOT OUR HISTORY

"Let not China forget that side by side with Lord Buddha and Mahaveer, India also produced Rana Pratap and Sivaji. China, had not studied Indian History properly. India's quest for peace had been mistaken as that of weaklings. That was not so.

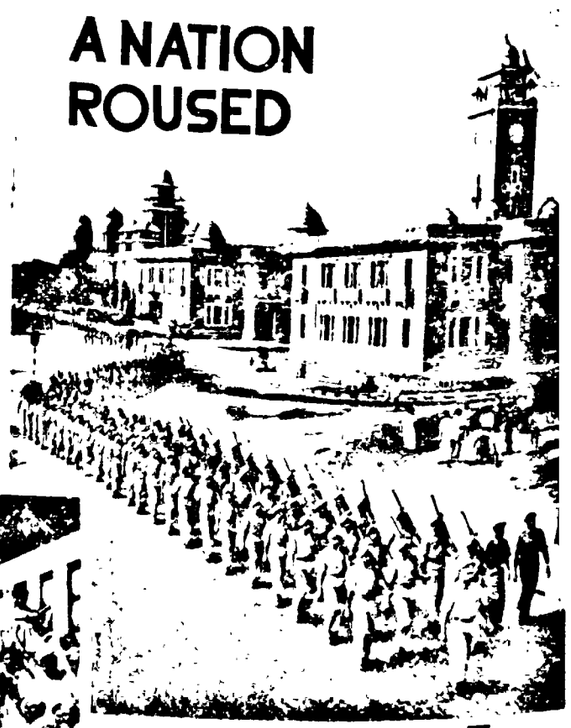
Perhaps China felt she was superior to India in mountain warfare. China should remember that the enemy hoards in the past which had won battles in the plains of India had met their Waterloo in the mountainous region of the Deccan. There was no doubt in my mind that India would win. 'He who wins last, wins the war'."

—Y. B. Chavan

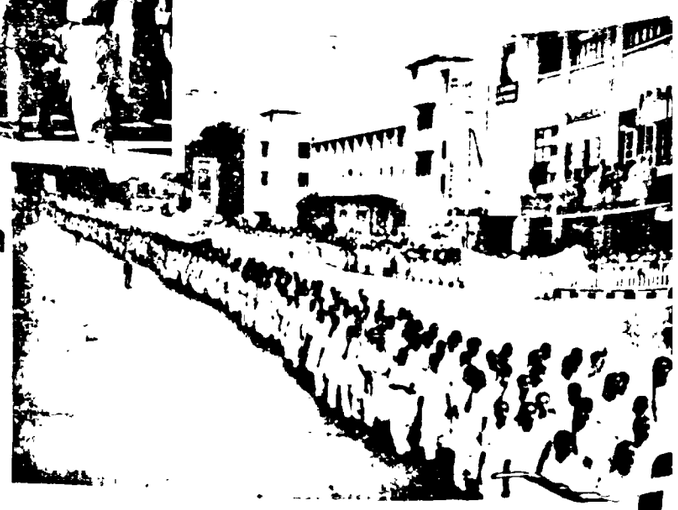
Defence of India Act

The Lok Sabha on November 28, 1962, passed with acclamation the Defence of India Bill which seeks to replace the ordinances issued by the President on the proclamation of the emergency. The object of the Bill is to provide for special measures to ensure public safety and interest, the country's defence and civil defence and for the trial of certain offences. Winding-up the debate, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri B. N. Datar, gave the assurance that the Central and State Governments would see to it that the provisions of the Bill were administered effectively and with propriety. At all levels, they would be implemented sternly, consistent with the requirements of the emergency and also with fairness and humanity. Shri Datar declared that Government would not tolerate any subversive acts. The defence of our independence was a matter of life and death for the country. The common will of the people was essential to drive back the enemy and keep up the morale of the nation.











In a broad sweep of the swift events that chased one another in the wake of the unabashed Chinese aggression the Nation has attended itself to the changed circumstances. Political parties called off their agitations and pledged support to the Government. Thousands of young men are turning up every day at recruiting centres all over the country to offer their services for the defence of Nation. Trade Unions ended strikes and called on workers to treat their factories as the arsenals of the country's freedom.

Pictures on this page show that women, students and all able bodied men have come forward to serve the nation.

1. A scene at the recruiting centre.
2. A procession in the capital.
3. The N.C.C. of Madras on parade.

4 and 5. The women of Madras conducted a procession in the city on 18th November 1962.

WHY September 8 Line?

By SAMPATHI

Why does India insist on Chinese withdrawal to the September 8, 1962 line, on the entire India-China border before she can agree to any talks? In this article are analysed the main points of India's proposal that the status quo as it prevailed along the entire boundary before September 8, 1962, must be restored.

"As Prime Minister Nehru pointed out in his letter to Mr. Chou-En-lai, dated November 14, 1962, the basic fact is that till September 8, no Chinese forces had crossed the border between India and China in the eastern sector (NEFA) along the highest Himalayan ridge. It was on September 8 that Chinese forces for the first time came this side of the Thag La ridge, which marks the boundary, and threatened the Indian frontier post at Dhola.

A seemingly simple question which is often asked is: India insists on the Chinese withdrawing to the September 8, 1962 line, whereas China is offering to withdraw even to the November 7, 1959 "line of actual control". Why does India not accept this generous offer? That looks reasonable enough, but there is a catch.

November 1959 Line

Just what *is* this November 7, 1959 line? The mystery now deepens. For the Chinese have *never* defined what the November 7, 1959 "line of actual control" precisely means.

Take the eastern sector. In his letter, dated November 4, 1962, to Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Chou-En-lai says that in the eastern sector the line of actual control coincides "in the main" with the McMahon Line. Mark the words: "in the main". Characteristically, the Chinese refuse to be specific.

While at some places China accepts the highest Himalayan ridge as the natural boundary, which is the principle underlying the McMahon Line. She is not prepared to accept it at other places. She cannot have it both ways.

No answer

To a simple question which India has repeatedly asked, Peking provides no answer. The question is: If the position on November 7, 1959, was the same as to day, as claimed

Price of liberty

"Do you want the fragrance of the full blown rose? If so you must not mind the thorns. Do you want the sweetness of smiling dawn? If so you must live through the dark hours of the night. Do you want the joy of liberty and the solace of freedom? If so, you must pay the price. And the price of liberty is suffering and sacrifice."

—*Subash Chandra Bose.*

y the Chinese, why was it necessary for China to mount
assive attacks to gain further Indian territory involving
ie loss of so many lives ? Not for fun alone !

There is a catch in the Chinese "line of actual control".
That it precisely means must remain wrapped up in
eceptive ambiguity, to be interpreted as China may wish
om time to time. Clarity at this stage would be fatal to
ieir game of double talk.

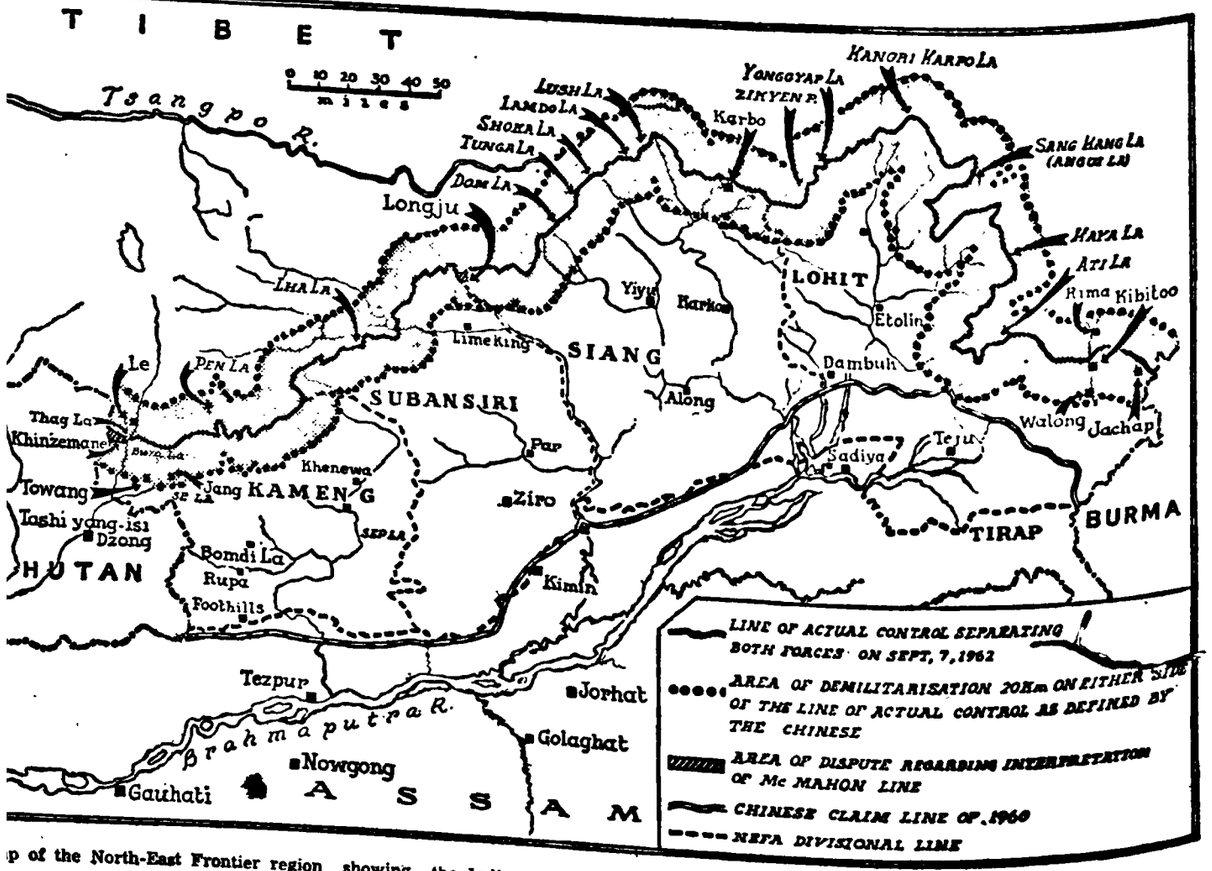
The three-point Chinese proposal, on which their cease-
re is also based, involves a 20 kilometre (12½ miles) with-
rawal from the McMahon Line *as understood by them*, by
oth sides. This would leave China in possession of the
ital mountain passes, leaving the Indian frontier defence-
ss for all time to come, at the tender mercies of the
hinese.

What India desires is simply this : whatever the Chinese
otions about the McMahon Line, they were clearly no where south of the highest Himalayan ridge in the eastern sector on September 8, 1962. Let them withdraw beyond it and then we will talk about a settlement. There is no ambiguity about this demand.

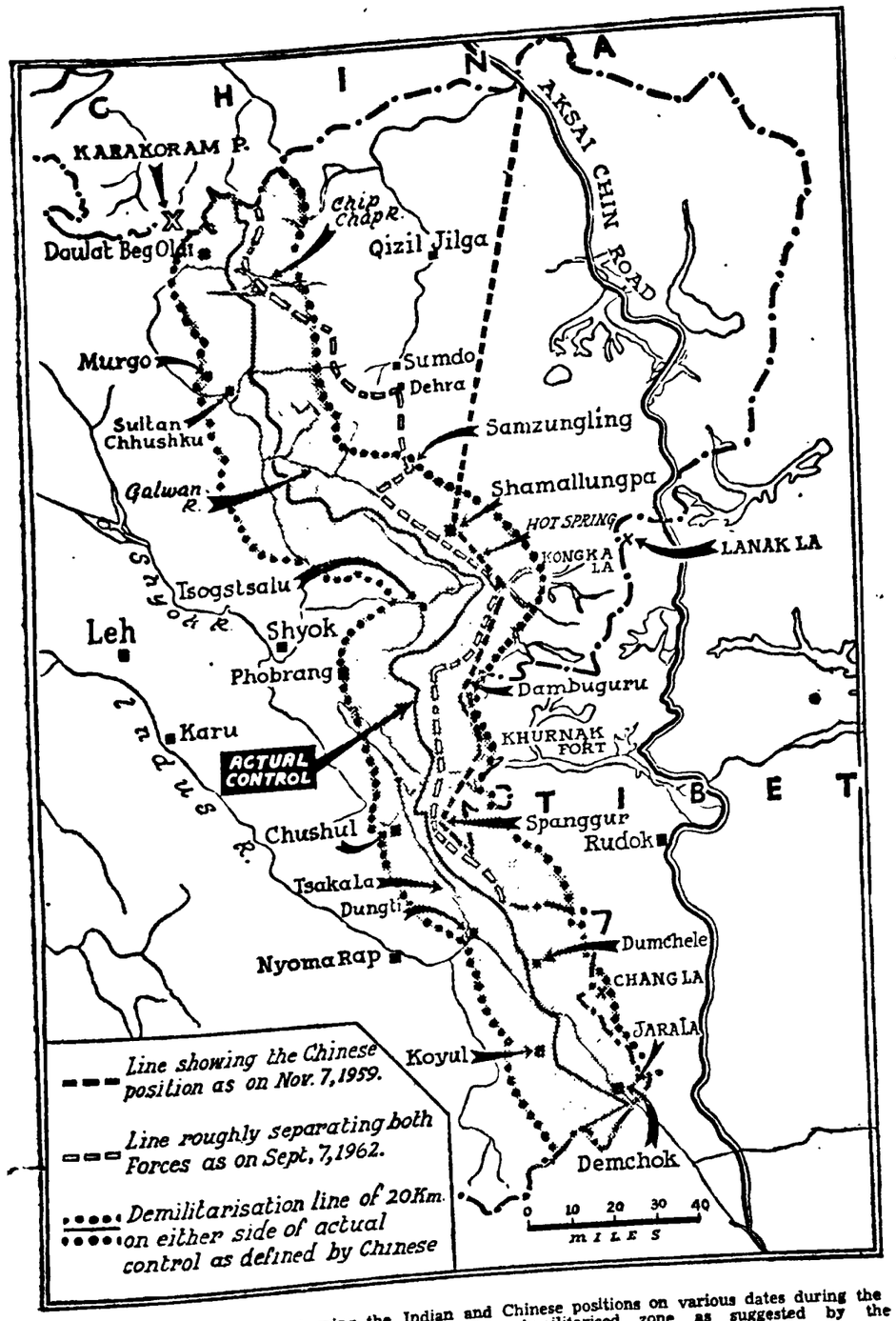
What has been said above about the eastern sector holds true in the case of the middle sector too. The Chinese have never been here south of the highest Himalayan ridge, the accepted natural boundary, and were to the north of it on September 8, 1962. This position must be restored.

Ladakh region

In the western sector too, the Chinese do not define their "line of actual control". The utmost they are prepared to say is that it coincides "in the main" with what they call "the traditional and customary line". The fact of the matter is that, in this sector, the Chinese line of actual control in November 1959 was no line at all.



p of the North-East Frontier region showing the Indian and Chinese positions on various dates during the last three years. The shaded portion represents the demilitarised zone as suggested by the Chinese.



Map of the Ladakh region showing the Indian and Chinese positions on various dates during the last three years. The shaded portion represents the demilitarised zone as suggested by the Chinese.



Presentation of rugs for the Jawans to the Chief Minister by the Guild of Service.

It was merely a series of positions of the Chinese forces on Indian territory, positions progressively established since 1957 by forcibly and unilaterally altering the traditional *status quo* of the boundary, even while the Government of China were assuring the Government of India that they had no territorial claims against India.

In the Chinese three-point proposal, even this so-called November 7, 1959 "line of actual control" has been projected three years ahead, to be broadly identical with the line of actual control established by Chinese forces through massive attacks which commenced on October 20, 1962.

The position may be summarised in the words used by the Prime Minister in his letter to the Chinese Prime Minister on November 14, 1962. "Your present proposal in brief amounts in broad terms to this : because India had been pressing China to remedy the forcible alteration of the *status quo* since 1957 in the western sector, China has undertaken since September 8, 1962, deliberately and in cold blood, a further massive aggression and occupied larger areas of Indian territory and is now making the magnanimous offer of retaining the gains of the earlier aggression plus such gains as it can secure by negotiations from the latest aggression on the basis of the Chinese three-point proposals".

Again, in the words of the Prime Minister : "This is a demand to which India will never submit".

India insists on the following minimum corrective action before talks can be held :

(1) In the eastern sector, the Chinese forces will go back to the positions they held on November 7, 1959. i.e., they will be on the other side of the boundary along the Himalayan water-shed which they first crossed on September 8, 1962.

(2) In the central sector, the position will be the same, i.e., they will be to the north of the highest water-shed ridge.

(3) In the western sector, the Chinese forces will go back to the positions they held on November 7, 1959. i.e., along the line connecting their Spanggur Post, Khurnak Fort and Kongka La and then northwards to join the main Aksai Chin Road.

Assurance to people buying Gold Bonds

The Central Board of Revenue has issued formal instructions to the appropriate field officers dealing with Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise and Foreign Exchange Control with regard to those who may wish to subscribe to the Gold Bonds, 1977. The Finance Minister's assurance that those who came forward with their gold in order to subscribe to the Gold Bonds would not have to explain the origin of this gold has now been embodied in suitable directives issued by the Central Board of Revenue. The directives make it clear that the money value of the gold in the hands of the original purchasers of gold bonds would not be subject to Income-tax assessment. Further, there would be no enquiry about the source of the money with which such gold was purchased. This concession will, however, be available only to those who actually tender gold and buy the bonds. The gold bonds are also exempt from Wealth Tax and Capital Gains Tax.



THE WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT IN THE CIT

1. His excellency Dr. H. Lubke, President of the Federa Republic of Germany, arrived at Madras on 2n December on a two-day visit to the City. He wa received by Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor c Madras, at the Air Port.
2. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen receivin Madame Lubke.
3. Dr. Lubke visited the Integral Coach Factor Perambur.
4. Mrs. and Mr. Lubke are seen admiring the sculpture at the Krishna Mandapam, Mahabalipuram.
5. Mrs. Lubke visited the Children's Garden Schoo Mylapore, on 3rd December 1962. She presente toys to the children.

WAREHOUSING in MADRAS STATE

It's Problem & Progress

The independence of the country has brought in its wake the problem of feeding the hungry and with it the providing of storage facilities to meet the increased production and imports. The year 1961–62 is the peak year, the country accounting for a production of 8 crores of tons of food grains. The Third Plan envisages a total production of 10 crores of tons to ensure self sufficiency in food. This cannot be achieved by merely financing agricultural operation without the incentive for the grower to produce more. What is produced should also be preserved and made available all the year round and the benefit should accrue to the producer without exploiting the consumer.

The warehousing thus poses the following problems :—

i) to provide scientific storage facilities at village, market nd export centres for preservation of agricultural produce rom deterioration ; (ii) to ensure price support for the armer ; and (iii) to provide facile bank credit through varehouse receipts.

With the close of the Second World War, the need for roviding storage facilities has been keenly felt and several tates have brought into legislation the Warehouses Act o enable individuals to own and run warehouses and to ssue warehouse receipts as negotiable documents. The Iadras State likewise enacted the Warehousing Act in 1951.

he tenth Quarterly draw of the Prize Bond was inaugurated by Srimathi Jothi Vencatachallam, Minister for Public Health, at Rajaji Hall on 1st December, 1962.



As no specific body displayed any interest in Warehousing in spite of legislation, the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India decided to set up Corporations at Central and State levels for running warehouses. The outcome is the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act of 1956. This Act has helped to establish warehouses through Corporations set up for the purpose in each State and at the Centre. The State Government have likewise sponsored the Madras State Warehousing Corporation in May 1958, with an initial share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs contributed equally by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation, with an indication that further amounts required for construction would be subscribed by the State Government with a matching contribution by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Temporary Warehouses

The corporation coming into existence in the middle of the Second Plan Period has programmed to open 15 temporary warehouses in the State at District and Divisional levels and to construct four warehouses of 2,200 tons capacity within the initial capital allotment. According to the schedule, it has opened 15 temporary warehouses, but in the matter of construction, it would not go beyond commencing the work at one centre for a godown of 2,200 tons capacity. For the Third Plan, the National Development Council has allotted Rs 50 lakhs to this Corporation to open 20 more temporary warehouses and to own a built up accommodation of 50,000 tons capacity at 27 centres in the State by the end of the Third Plan. Towards this, seven more temporary warehouses have been opened and arrangements made to acquire or purchase sites at 13 centres. At 6 centres, where sites have been secured, the construction work is proceeded with.

Warehouse Charges

The setup provides financial resources in the form of share capital with no subsidy or assistance to write off or cover the preliminary losses. It has therefore to be introduced to the public with an eye on the economics of its working to ensure a maximum return on minimum expenditure. Consequently budgetting becomes a problem. What is an economic "Warehouse Charge" is still undecisive, as the schedule of warehouse charges prescribed should include the interest on capital expenditure in the case of permanent warehouses and rent in the case of temporary warehouses, insurance premium, disinfestation charges, expenses on the establishment at the warehouse, overhead charges of the head-office and a normal dividend to the share holders. It has no relief from Income-tax or Sales-tax. It has to pay licence fees to Government, the local taxes to the Municipality and the prescribed fees to the Regulated Market Committee. These require a high rate of warehouse charge, which may not be within the normal reach of a farmer, who besides the storage charges is required to incur expenses on transport, stocking, etc. The corporation has therefore to closely follow the rate prescribed under the State Act with slight modifications here and there. The warehouse charges of this corporation are the lowest in the country working to 10 nP. per bag of paddy which include insurance against theft, burglary, riot, civil commotions, etc. The warehousing charges are kept at the minimum to help the growers and co-operatives to compare favourably with the local rates. Consequently it is working at loss for the last three years, though it could show some surplus in the first year on account of interest earned on investments. But the successful working of an institution is assessed first on its ability to work with a favourable balance. For this, atleast there should be a dozen permanent warehouses of 2,000 tons capacity with an average occupancy of 75 per cent and an equal number of temporary warehouses to a minimum of 1,000 tons capacity working to full occupancy. A state of self-sufficiency can be reached only by the end of the Third Plan when the corporation hopes to fulfil its programme of owning 50,000 tons built-up accommodation and permanent warehouses alone would help to determine what the warehouse charge should be.

Experimental Warehouses

Preliminary to the construction of warehouses at each market centre, experimental warehouses have to be set



On behalf of Indian Civil and Administrative Services Association, Madras, Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, presented a cheque towards the National Defence Fund to the Chief Minister on 30th November 1962.

up to educate the public on Warehousing Scheme, so that there would be no lack of public understanding when constructions come up. The temporary accommodation available in most of the places are only make-shift structures, no better than the private godowns maintained by the mercantile community and offering very little of protection against pests and rodents. However, the corporation has to make the best use of the available accommodation, as in this State there are no Government godowns at the warehousing centres to be taken over by the corporation for running such warehouses. It has secured temporary accommodation to the extent of 21,300 tons at 22 centres, where the warehouses are presently functioning. In certain centres as many as 8 godowns have been hired. These godowns are scattered and their capacity range from 150 to 250 tons. Such warehouses are a strain for the staff when their attention is required simultaneously at more than one godown. The scattered godowns provide little protection against theft and pilferage. Consequently the public could not be impressed of the advantages of the scientific storage. But still, if any large custom is accruing to the corporation, it is mainly due to the credit facilities that the warehouse receipts provide. These attract the public and particularly the mercantile community to the warehouse.

Further, in running a temporary warehouse, initial business is a problem. The scheme connot claim much of publicity, thanks to the Central Warehousing Corporation for organising the Warehousing Week recently and still there is vast space to be covered. The best part of the business is mainly from trade. Only 10 per cent of the total deposits relate to producers, though the number of depositors among producers is about one-third of the total depositors availing the warehousing facilities in the States Their deposits are small and generally between 10 to 50 bags for the reasons that their holdings are small. Their disinclination to bring the produce from the village to the market centre is still strong. It is so on account of the high

price, the agricultural produce fetches in the village itself. A small portion of the marketable surplus is sold through co-operative society to which the grower is indebted and required to take it either to the village godown or to a local marketing society for deposit and sale in due course. The co-operative resources are not sufficient to cover the entire class of growers and to provide them with full credit to canalise the surplus produce into the co-operative godowns or a corporation's warehouse. The money lenders by and large still have a hold on the bulk of the produce. With these limitations the warehousing corporation has to carry the propaganda and bring home to the grower the advantages of price support and sale through a Regulated Market.

Scientific godowns

In fulfilling the object of Warehousing Scheme, any corporation is required to own scientific godowns, not only to make the scheme spectacular but bring home to the public the advantages of scientific storage. By constructions of godowns, the Corporation could localise its activities for the entire business to loom round the warehouse. It is here the Corporation has to face the major problem. The constructed warehouse should necessarily be located near the market, if not in the market itself to attract particularly the growers. It has to keep collaboration with the regulated Market Committees and Co-operative Marketing Societies. It is difficult to find a site of a minimum of 3 acres for construction of godown to a storage capacity of 2,000 tons immediately to extend it to 5,000 tons in due course.

On account of increased value of urban properties, the corporation has to allocate in the average Rs. 1 lakh for the site alone. This again cannot be obtained by negotiation and necessarily proceedings have to be resorted to acquire the sites, which process does not go smooth. The cost of construction has presently increased with no signs

A Film Copy of "Singanatham Kekkuthu" produced by Sri S. D. Sundaram at Gemini Studios was presented to the Government of Madras by Sri S. S. Vasan, proprietor of Gemini Studios, at a function at Children's Theatre on 28th November 1962.



HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY

"Every generation has to fight anew the battle for freedom. Otherwise we grow soft and forget the basic values of life and freedom and tend to lose their essence. My generation had the inestimable privilege of serving under Gandhiji in the struggle for our freedom.

Now a chance comes to all of us and, more especially, to the young to test their mettle and their patriotism. Already the wonderful response of the people of the country has shown our basic strength. Let this not be frittered away in petty things. Let this challenge be considered an opportunity and be met with strength, dignity, discipline and fortitude, so that out of this trial a new and better India might be fashioned by the efforts and sacrifices of her children.

There are many ways of serving this cause and many more will be pointed out to us from time to time. Meanwhile, I should like all our University students to join the National Cadet Corps or the N.C.C. Rifles to get some elementary training. It may be necessary to have higher training later on. Let us live a life of some austerity and save as much as we can, so that our savings might help in increasing the nation's efforts.

Let us continue our education and training and prepare for the time when more is required of us.

Let us not waste our energies in futilities and in anything which is beneath the dignity of a nation determined to carry out the great tasks before us, and let us avoid every kind of abuse and vulgarity in our language and deeds. That is unbecoming and degrading to a mature nation out to perform great deeds.

Let us remember that we are passing through a time of grave national emergency and that we are determined to profit by this opportunity in building up a great nation in which all of our people have equal opportunities of progress."

—Prime Minister Nehru.

of abatement, with the result that against a provision of 2·25 lakhs made by this corporation for construction of godowns with required amenities like office buildings, quarters for watchmen, roads round the warehouse, drying yard and enclosures, it has to provide Rs. 3 lakhs, even for a construction of conventional type. The procuring of building materials like cement, steel for trusses and corrugated galvanised iron sheets in required quantity in time is also a problem and the plan has to be modified to the availability of the materials. The construction which would ordinarily take 6 months for completion, under stress of circumstances is protracted to 12 to 18 months. The execution of work being scattered through the State, it is difficult to get the work done through outstanding contractors who would command resources and materials to get through the work without waiting for the Corporation's aid.

The handicap

The one handicap in storage is the absence of satisfactory grade specifications for agricultural produce. The corporation could only arrange for bag storage to keep small lots of growers' produce and big lots of merchants' stock in separate lots and deliver them intact to their order. No grower or trader is willing to get his produce mixed or pooled to take ultimately the quantity deposited by him from the pooled stock of specific grade. So a large storage space is wasted on account of the stocks being kept in individual lots and hence the high rates of storage charges. Further, the produce could be better preserved for longer period in bulk storage. The future of the Warehousing therefore depends to a larger extent on the introduction of grading standards to the acceptance of the common man, for the storage charges to figure at the minimum in the price factor.

Warehouse report

The credit that the warehouse receipts provides is still not facile, as the lending banker does not base his transaction solely on the security that the warehouse receipt offers, but looks to the credit worthiness and antecedents of the depositor. This is so because the warehouse receipt is still not an absolute nogotiable document. The total advances made by the Banks on the security of the Warehouse Receipts have amounted to Rs. 154 lakhs for the year 1961-62. All Banks, excepting the State Bank of India, lend at more than 5½ per cent on the security of the warehouse receipts. Particularly credit is not forthcoming to agriculturists without delay, with the result that at least a section of the growers is reluctant to seek commercial credit and has to depend upon the co-operatives. Unless the Bank advances are made on the prime security offered by the warehouse receipt, the growers cannot be attracted to the cheap credit that the Scheme offers.

With the credit facilities extended to larger clients through warehouse receipt, there is fast developing a community of grower-*cum*-traders. These men hail from villages who, in addition to their produce, collect the produce of their less circumstanced neighbours and take them to the market for sale. They particularly avail the advantages of spot marketing through Regulated Markets and credit under Warehousing Scheme. To them the security should be solely the produce covering the warehouse receipt. If opportunities are given for this category of business men to establish themselves, they would be a check against big traders to bring down prices. They would avail the advantages of disposing of the produce by samples with the assurance and guarantee behind the warehouse receipt to satisfy the purchaser, both in quantity and quality and obtain advances at a lesser rate of interest, at any rate not exceeding the rate offered by the State Bank of India. The reduction in storage expenses and bank rate on advances would have a direct effect on the prices. With the facilities extended to a large number of such small traders to compete in the market, the prices would stabilise. As the floor prices are fixed for agricultural commodities to assist the grower in his agricultural operations, the corporation could assist the Government to purchase at floor price to keep a buffer stock to pave the way or future price control.

On Page 14 of the December 1962 issue of Madras Information, the words Lt. Col. before the name Sri J. N. Chandari showed be read as Lt. General.



A proper balance between salt and organic acids is essential for the preservation of brine pickle. Faulty practices leading to imbalance in these constituents are often the cause of microbial spoilage during storage.

An emulsion which can make up the deficiency of salt or acids and prevent microbial spoilage in brine pickle at 10 per cent level, has been developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. It contains acetic acid and naturally occurring microbe inhibitory factors like orange peel oil, mustard powder and turmeric powder, as active ingredients. The emulsion can also be used to cure fruits in low strength brine.

A new tactical computer

The task of a navigator on board a modern military aircraft is not confined only to helping the pilot fly from one place to another or to pin-pointing the position of the aircraft during flight at any given time. Besides these things, he has to, amongst others (i) calculate the radius of action of the aircraft, i.e., the farthest distance that the particular type of aircraft can go up to, execute its role and return safely to its base ; (ii) calculate and give changes in speed to his pilot which will enable the aircraft to reach its destination at the exact time assinged to it ; (iii) calculate the speed height and course of his own aircraft and that of the intruding one, and help his pilot to intercept the intruder ; and (iv) determine the point of no return, that is the point from which, due to weather and fuel considerations, it is safer for the aircraft to fly to its destination rather than to turn back and try to make it for the base.

The navigator up to now had to solve all these problems by the graphic method and by going through laborious calculations, consuming minutes that are so precious in present day high-speed aircraft.

To Vir Narain, a navigator himself, goes the credit of having invented a computer, which makes the solution of such tactical problems a matter of seconds. For this work on his computer, he has been rewarded by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and has received a letter of commendation from the Chief of the Air Staff. The computer has been adopted as standard equipment by the Air Force.

New Process on compositions for derusting

A new process on compositions for derusting, surface treatment and temporary protection of ferrous surfaces has been developed at the Railway Testing and Research Centre at Chittaranjan, in West Bengal.

For derusting and surface treatment, the material is first mechanically derusted to remove the loose rust and degreased. The derusting solution is then applied with a hard brush and worked well. When dry, this is followed by wire brushing to remove the friable black iron tannate. Depending upon the thickness of the rust, the operation is repeated more than once.

The manufacture of the compositions has been studied on a pilot plant scale by making 5 to 10 gallon batches for surface trials on coaches and locomotives. Observations of painted complex coaches and panels, treated initially with these compositions, after two years, indicate that the condition of the paint is quite good from the point of adhesion and corrosion prevention.

The main raw materials for the process, viz., myrobalan and goran tannins are available indigenously. Formalin will have to be imported for the time being.

These compositions can also be used for the surface preparation, derusting and temporary protection of all types of ferrous surfaces.

Measuring water-flow

A new technique for measuring the rate of flow of water in rivers, using a radioactive isotope, has been successfully employed in the Mutha River at Poona by scientists from the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, and the Central Water Power Reserach Station, Poona.

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39

FEBRUARY 1963 - Price: 20 nP.

madras informatio



In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

To grow two sheafs of corn where only one grew before, to produce two pieces in a factory where only one was produced till now, to work more hours and days all to increase the tempo and turnover of work in offices, to charge the same price for articles in order to minimise the hardship of the Community....these constitute the line of our duty and proof of our patriotism.

India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?



MADRAS *Information*

FEBRUARY 1963

Volume XVII — No. 2

Contents

		PAGE
1.	Our duty to-day	3
2.	Panchayats to Specify Priority Jobs ..	7
3.	Decisive Stage in the History of the Nation.	8
4.	Special Handloom Varieties of Madras State.	11
5.	The School Improvement Movement Scheme	15
6.	Length measures under the Metric System.	20
7.	" Immigration " of fish into Madras ..	23
8.	Premium Prize Bonds	27
9.	1961 Census Figures of Madras State ..	29
10.	Encyclopaedia in Tamil	31
11.	National Defence Aid-District Level Committees.	33

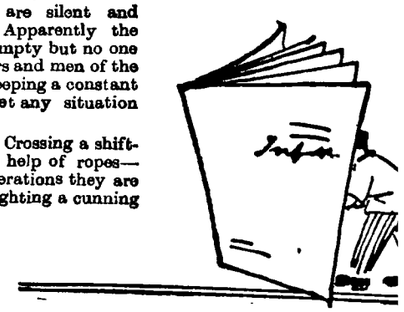
THIS MONTH'S COVER

The whole nation takes pride in the heroic deeds of our jawans on the NEFA and Ladakh fronts.

Fighting at a fantastic height—perhaps, no army has ever fought at such heights before—our jawans and our officers have shown a very high degree of courage, of sacrifice. They have braved the cruel weather, the hazards of insurmountable hills and difficult terrain in fighting an unscrupulous, treacherous enemy.

For the moment, guns are silent and rifle-bolts drawn back. Apparently the ground in the front seems empty but no one is relaxed. The valiant officers and men of the Indian Armed Forces are keeping a constant vigil and are ready to meet any situation that may develop.

Picture shows our Jawans Crossing a shift-flowing, wide river with the help of ropes—one of the many daring operations they are engaged in NEFA, besides fighting a cunning and treacherous enemy.



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Our DUTY TO-DAY



DR RAJENDRA PRASAD

What is our duty today? The emergency is not going to end in a few days. It is the duty of every one of us to do our bit to help the Government to face the situation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in this appeal explain how and in what way we can help the war effort.

For some time past, China has committed aggression against India in the regions of our frontiers. Our Government has been forced to meet the invasion and our Jawans are fighting bravely.

It is the duty of all of us to help them in every way. We are, therefore, recruiting youngmen for the army and urging people to donate money, especially gold. Our currency notes are not accepted abroad, and it is only with gold that we can purchase arms. All over the land this work of recruitment and giving of donations is going on with great enthusiasm and no one can fail to be moved by the mighty upsurge and the spirit displayed by the people.

We can help the war effort in two or three ways: firstly, as I have said, by men and money. This is going on and much enthusiasm is in evidence.

Keep the flame steady

We have, however, to bear in mind that this enthusiasm is kept up and utilised in a disciplined way. We must keep the flame steady till we are victorious and not allow it to blow out. The power of this upsurge can be greatly increased, if it is conserved and used in a controlled manner like steam in a steam engine. The steam raised from a small quantity of water can move ships and trains but if it is allowed to escape unharnessed we do not even know where it goes.

Therefore, if we utilise this enthusiasm in a controlled manner it will give us unlimited power and lead us to victory.

But wars are not won on the battlefields alone. It is not only the soldiers who fight. We can be successful only if the people co-operate fully with the national effort. Therefore, each one of us, wherever he may be in fields, in factories, in offices, should put in the hardest work. For, only if sufficient food is produced can we feed our soldiers and also be free from shortage of food in the country. Food shortage may lead to difficulties of various sorts. Our factories too must produce to their maximum capacity. Our farmers in the fields and the employers and workers in factories have to fulfil this task.

Our businessmen must guard against a rise in the prices of foodgrains, cloth and other commodities. It is the duty of the people to prevent any unjustified increase in prices. This can and should be done in a peaceful manner.

Our women can help a lot in the national effort. They have ornaments, which they are giving freely and shall continue to give. They can knit socks, mufflers and

HIMALAYAS IN INDIAN LIFE

There are no mountain ranges anywhere in the world which have contributed so much to shape the life of the country as the Himalayas have in respect of India. It is not only the political life of the people of Hindustan but the religionmythology, art and literature of the Hindus that bear the imprint of the great mountain barrier.

To the Hindus, the Himalayas have been a perpetual source of wonder and veneration. They have invested it with an element of the divine; it is *devata* a fraction of divine majesty. It is studded with sacred places of pilgrimage-Amarnath, Jwalamukhi, Haridwar, Keradarnath, Badrinath and above all the magnificient and isolated peak of Kailas, the seat of Lord Siva Himself.

—K. M. Panikkar

pullovers for our soldiers. They must be organised so that the national effort has the enthusiastic support of both men and women.

Another essential factor

Another essential factor for us to bear in mind is to maintain peace inside the land and to divert to the service of the Motherland the energy which is wasted by people quarrelling among themselves.

It is necessary so to organise our towns and villages that all disputes are settled by the people themselves without recourse to police or courts of law. The money and time and energy thus saved can be utilised for our war effort.

Let us, therefore, be organised so effectively that not only does the country prosper through the co-operation of all but that it is made impossible for the invader to come, and, if he does get in, he finds no shelter and is compelled to turn back.

As regards actual warfare, the Government is carrying it on and the people are helping it with men and money as required. They should do it with ever greater and greater enthusiasm.

Further, it is the duty of our village people to manage the property and look after the welfare of the families of our soldiers on front, fighting, killed or wounded. This work has to be carried on in an organised manner.

Besides this, we have to set up such non-violent organisations in the villages that they may effectively become self-sufficient in the matter of food and clothing. We must not use any foreign goods if we can avoid it.

Thus by settling all our disputes through love and mutual goodwill and stopping thefts and dacoities, we can build up a large reservoir of power. This work and the war effort must go together.

If we work in the ways I have suggested, we shall help greatly in driving out the invaders.

A long drawn affair

The present war is not going to end in a few days. We are faced with a powerful and unscrupulous enemy who will try to use all means at his disposal. We have to be prepared for all this and to fight the enemy until he is expelled from our land and the country once again enjoys complete freedom and peace.

While, on the one hand, we must face the enemy, it is equally necessary on the other to organise our towns and villages in a manner that the maximum energy is released for war effort and the country is prepared to turn out the invader.

Also, we must guard against rumours spread deliberately or otherwise to mislead the people. The people

SIX REASONS FOR CHINESE ATTACK

—Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"Peace and Friendship—but not at any cost" was the theme of Prime Minister Nehru's two public speeches in his home town of Allahabad and near by Soraon.

Sri Nehru reiterated that while India desired friendly relations with all countries of the world, including China and Pakistan. "It does not mean that any country can humiliate us or force us to accept anything at the cost of national prestige and honour."

"We believe in settling disputes through peaceful means, but we cannot tolerate any humiliation. We want peace with honour."

In a reference to the efforts of the six Afro-Asian countries to bring about a settlement of the Sino-Indian border conflict, Sri Nehru said India would certainly give full consideration to any proposal for a settlement but would not submit to humiliation.

Reasons for China's attack

Addressing the members of the Allahabad High Court Bar, Sri Nehru said China attacked India because among other reasons she wanted to be matchless in Asia. China wanted that all countries in Asia should bow down to her.

China had become an "inward looking" country and wanted all other Asian countries to bow down to her.

Secondly, India had been making speedy progress through democratic methods and not through communism. This became a subject of comparison between China and India.

Further, China had been accusing India of creating trouble for her in Tibet. China had also been saying that India was not really following a policy of non-alignment but was with Western countries. This China wanted to prove by attacking India.

Calculations upset

Further, China did not like Russia helping non-aligned countries. China wanted to create such conditions that would force Russia to help China alone and no other country.

Yet another reason which prompted China to attack India was that the Chinese were under the belief that there were many disruptive influences in India and Indian Communists would side with China and even help her. But the whole nation rose to a man and this upset the Chinese calculations.

45

should not rely on them or be disturbed by them. It is our first and foremost duty to-day to work in a disciplined manner.

Non-violence

I understand that doubts have arisen in the minds of some people about the use of violence on this occasion. The fact is that a violent attack has been made on us and we have got to face it. Each one of us must meet the attack in the best way we can, whether by violent methods or by non-violence and no one should, by raising the question of violence and non-violence, affect in any way the people's co-operation and the organisation of our towns and villages.

I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the people to the need of organisation so that there may be no doubt about its necessity and utility at this hour While, on the one hand, the Government must be helped enthusiastically with men and money, on the other we must so effectively organise our social life that the Government is relieved from the work of civil protection through police and law courts and the people develop strength enough to drive out the invader. The production of food and clothing has to be increased to make the country self-sufficient.

We won freedom for our land through sacrifice and self-reliance. We have to organise this power again to-day so that this strength and the Army may together succeed in defending the Motherland.

—Courtesy : *All-India Radio*

Absence from Duty Punishable—Defence of India Rules Amended

Deliquent Government employees may be imprisoned, according to the new amendments in the Defence of India Rules.

It will be an offence, punishable with one-year imprisonment and fine, to be absent from work without reasonable excuse. Similarly, the Government servants disobeying orders or abandoning employment without a plausible reason can be hauled up and imprisoned or fined.

Another amended rule empowers Government to force any employee, under the Central or the State, to serve at any place in India or abroad. Non-compliance will be punishable with the imprisonment of one year or fine or both.

SECURITY FROM PRESS.

The earlier rule 45 relating to the Press has been expanded to add more clauses. Now the Government can ask the keeper of the Press to deposit certain securities within a specified period. The security can be forfeited. If the required security is not deposited or if the Press continues to repeat the offence, the Government can close down the Press.

The rule about foodgrains has also been amended to say that the maximum price, if any, fixed by the order can relate to a particular grade or variety.

Other amendments relate to review of detention orders, taking over management of essential undertakings, eviction of unauthorised persons from public premises, enhanced penalty for contravention of control orders by resorting to corrupt practices including influencing any person to abuse his authority, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½% TEN-YEAR DEFENCE DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES

FREE OF INCOME-TAX

Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent will be payable free of income-tax annually from the date of deposit and will not be taken into account in calculating the total income of the Depositor for the purpose of income-tax.

The maximum amount that may be held in these deposits including the amount invested in 3½ and 4 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposits will be—

	Rs.
(a) For an individual ...	25,000
(b) For an individual jointly with another ...	50,000
(c) For an association or institution donations to which are exempt from payment of income-tax under Section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and a local authority ...	1,00,000
(d) For institutions and associations other than Provident Funds and those covered by item (c) above ...	50,000
(e) For Provident Funds	No limit

Deposits (in multiples of Rs. 50) in cash/cheque or in matured 3½ per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates will be received from 10th November, 1962 until further notice. Such deposits will be refundable at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of deposit at a certain discount.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi, branches of the State Bank of India and its Subsidiary Banks conducting Government treasury business and treasuries and sub-treasuries in India at places where there is no such office or branch of the aforesaid banks.

Deposit Certificates will be accepted for safe custody by Public Debt Offices and interest remitted to holders, if so desired. The Certificates will be transferable by deed and will also be eligible for nomination.

For full particulars please apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

Panchayats to Specify Priority Jobs

Total Mobilisation of Rural India

Village Volunteer Force in every Panchayat of the State has been formed in order to mobilise human and material resources available in the local area under the charge of each Panchayat for the National Defence Effort.

Panchayats in the country have been asked to prepare immediately a list of programmes to be completed within six months of the inaguration of the Village Volunteer Force Scheme.

The Village Volunteer Scheme, designed for the total mobilisation of rural India in the light of the National emergency, has a three-fold objective—production, mass education and village defence, each organically connected with the other. Production is in the forefront.

The Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Co-operation has informed the Development Commissioners of all States that the panchayats should formulate proposals determining the labour requirements for each programme and for the formation of the Production Task Force and the Women's Wing. These proposals, which would be placed before the Gram Sabha, should specify a single item of work of the highest priority in each village for stepping up agricultural production, such as excavation of field channels and digging of compost pits, to be taken up on January 26 and completed by a specified date. On completion of the item, the Task Force would move on to other jobs under the production programme.

Defence Labour Banks contemplated under the orientation scheme for rural India, the States have been told, would seek to move the village community into productive action without depending on outside resources. The pooled labour resources available in the Bank should be utilised for the production programmes of a community nature.

The Ministry has suggested that the following other programmes could also be taken up against payment in cash or on deferred terms in the following order of priority: work for groups of cultivators resulting in ultimate benefit to the community as a whole, as excavation of field channels and soil conservation; work for individual cultivators, if conducive to the ultimate benefit of the community, as excavation of field channels in individual fields and work of sole benefit to individual cultivation.

It has been suggested that since the concept of the Defence Labour Bank is designed for providing resources for development there could be no objection to contributions being made in cash or kind. However, in order to emphasize the dignity of labour, persons intending to donate in cash or kind may be encouraged to contribute some labour also. It must be ensured, however, that whatever contribution is made corresponds to the rate of at least one day's labour per month.

Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri, Union Home Minister, addressed the city journalists at the Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 31st December 1962



DECISIVE STAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION

SRI MORARJI DESAI
(UNION MINISTER FOR FINANCE)

"India has reached a decisive stage in her history and the next 10 or 15 years will prove or disprove whether a nation dedicated to the ways of peace, freedom and social justice can nevertheless build for itself a secure and ampler future" said Morarji Desai in his recen speech made at Ahamedabad on December 26, 1962.

"The challange is great, but given the talent and the wisdom to harness the energies and enthusiasm of the people, the task is by no means unattainable" he added.

For more than a decade now we in this country have directed our attention and energies towards the central task of planning for economic progress. Our achievements in the economic field have by no means been insignificant.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of all has been that through our successive discussions on our Plans and our experience with them, we have gained a reasonably accurate measure of the problem and have arrived at generally acceptable and sound strategy for tackling the problem.

The New Sheriff of Madras Sri J. H. Tarapore is seen sworn-in at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on December 20, 1962.



Barring a few notable exceptions, I think there is general agreement, both among experts and others, that India can achieve its rightful economic destiny only if it succeeds in attaining at least a five per cent per annum rate of growth with social progress and financial stability and without continuing dependence on foreign aid. There is, I think, also general agreement that these are objectives which required in turn a progressive and rapid increase in the rate of saving and a growing diversification of the economy with emphasis both on agriculture and basic industries, both on exports and import substitution.

Mobilising the resources

Given general agreement on the objectives and strategy of economic development, the task of mobilising the resources on an adequate scale was by no means an easy one even before the onset of the present emergency.

And the complexity of the task has now increased with the threat not only to our territorial integrity but also to our aspirations and values as a nation. There cannot be any shrinking from the responsibility of building up our defences; and I have no doubt in my mind that equally we cannot take the easy but suicidal course of sacrificing the Plan in order to provide the resources for Defence. Defence and economic development go hand in hand, given the persistent nature of the threat to which we are exposed. And mobilisation for Defence therefore, has to be super-imposed on the equally vital need for mobilization for development.

How then is the job to be done? It is a question that we as a nation can evade only at our peril.

The real problem

I am sure that broad generalisations are of little avail when we are faced with as urgent and complex a problem as that of stepping up our defence and development effort rather sharply. The real problem is that of defining the measures and policies which would make the job possible in a rational and integrated way.

Unless this task of defining concrete measures and policies is tackled, we would be generating more heat than light, indeed, in matters of policy, one must go beyond mere prescriptions of measures, one should also analyse the consequences of the measures and recommend appropriate action to deal with these consequences.

There would be general agreement that more resources must be raised by taxation and that a part of such taxation may tend to raise prices, an integrated set of policy recommendations. I should think, should also define how one should deal with policy-induced changes in prices, would it be appropriate, for example, to compensate workers and salary earners against price changes induced by taxation or would such compensation defeat the very purpose of additional taxation?

To put it differently, policy recommendations must outline clearly the total change in the situation that is sought to be brought about, for economic phenomena have a way of acting and reacting on each other.

Decisive stage

There is, little doubt that we have now reached one of these decisive stages in the life of a nation. The next ten or fifteen years in our history will prove or disprove whether a nation dedicated to the ways of peace, freedom and social justice can nevertheless build for itself a secure and ampler future.

If the challenge is great, and the task difficult, we are not without considerable reserves of energy and talent. Wherever I have gone to visit academic institutions abroad, I have been told, for example, that young Indian economists studying there are among the best in the world. And what is true of economics is true of other fields. Given this talent and given the wisdom to harness the energies and enthusiasm of the



Collections of chocolate slabs and woollen blankets collected by the Committee for Welfare, Amenities and Voluntary Services were handed over to the Army Authorities on 2nd January 1963 by the Governor of Madras.

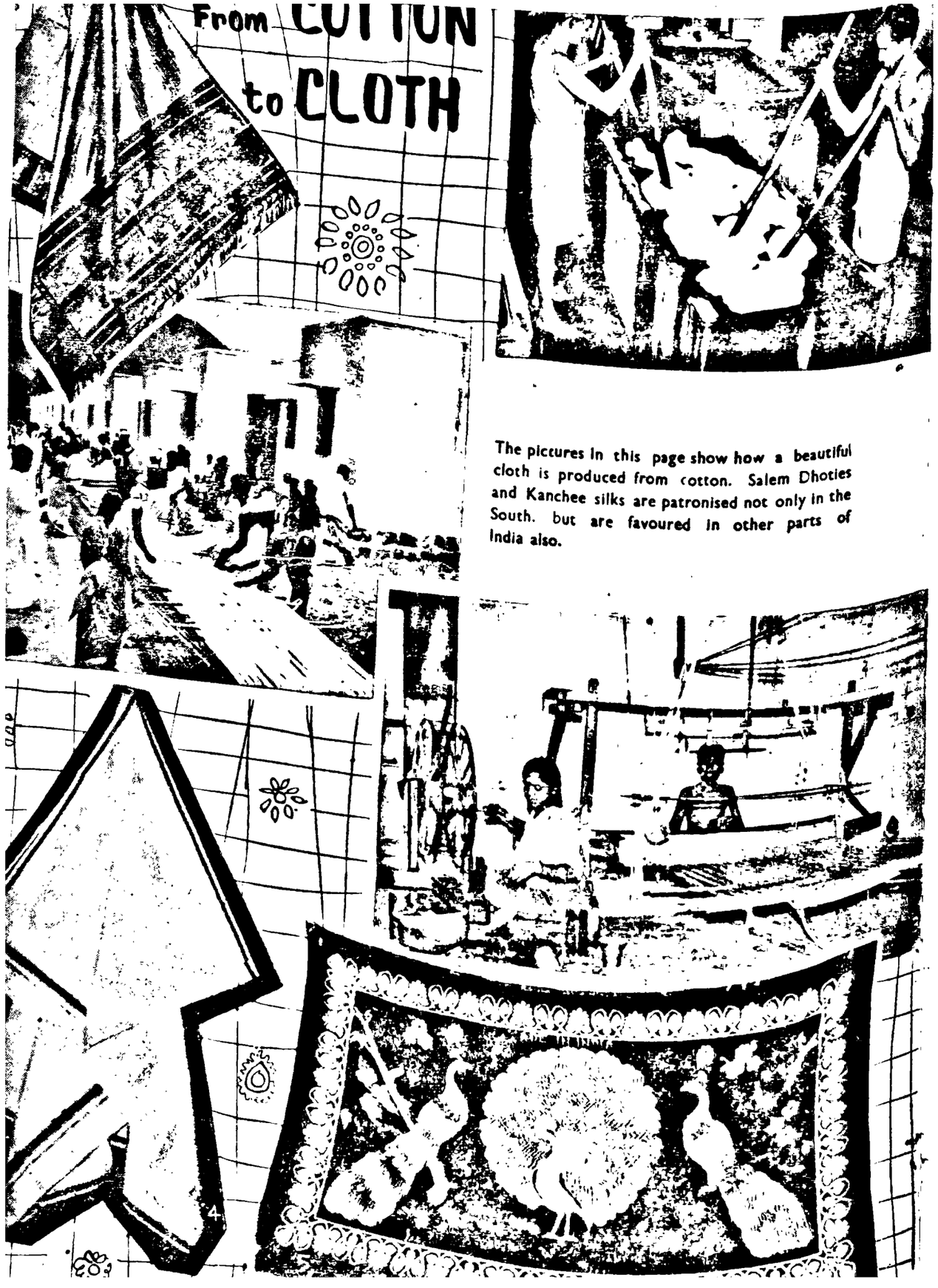
people, the task is by no means unattainable. But it is a task which would require getting down to brass tacks, working out details, soiling hands with facts and figures, so to speak, and even coming in contact with the rough and tumble of politics and administration. Perhaps, it has been our national failing of long standing that the Indian mind is more at home in abstract, metaphysical thought than in concrete details and adaptations.

Harnessing talents

Whatever the reason, we have yet to see the full harnessing of such talent as we have to the solution of our own peculiar and complex problems. There are areas of our economic life—areas of transport, power, export promotion or engineering industries—which cry out for detailed analysis and study just as much as problems of agriculture or labour.

I do think we have reached a stage of complexity and diversification of the economy where a greater measure of specialisation in economics with detailed analysis of problems in individual sectors would repay handsomely.

We have talent enough in the country, as I said earlier, and economics is at least one discipline where self-sustaining growth is or should be within easy reach. Perhaps what we need is greater effort to spread the excitement, of Indian economic development among the young, great facilities for the younger and the talented to gain varied experience of work in universities, research institutions and Government departments, and indeed greater interchange of experience and information at all levels.



The piccures in this page show how a beautiful cloth is produced from cotton. Salem Dhoties and Kanchee silks are patronised not only in the South. but are favoured in other parts of India also.

Fabrics to suit their needs and taste



SPECIAL HANDLOOM VARIETIES OF MADRAS STATE

Madras State has been famous for its handloom fabrics of high quality, excellent workmanship and artistic beauty. Salem Dhothies, Kanchee Silks and Arni Sarees have won fame for this State. These were made on handlooms by weavers in their cottages who have attained high degree of perfection and artistic skill, long before the machine was introduced to manufacture cloth. In this article some interesting details are given about these special varieties.

The weavers require support and their industry needs protection. These have been accepted by the Government and they are doing their best. What the Government have done and are doing for the weavers will have to be supplemented by increased public support. All efforts should be made to draw the attention of the people to the wondrous variety of textiles that are being produced by the handloom weaver of India.

While hand-weaving has practically been wiped out in most countries of the world, it has managed to keep itself alive in India despite the severe competition of the textile mills. Two factors have contributed to its vitality. The weavers of India are the inheritors of a great tradition. The masses and classes of India have always looked forward to the weaving community to supply them fabrics to suit their needs and tastes. And so our weavers, sustained partly by popular support and partly by their own passion to uphold the inherited textile tradition and improve on it, have been producing fabrics which, for beauty of design and fineness of weave are peerless.

Sarees of Kancheepuram

The temple town of Kancheepuram situated about 50 miles from Madras is renowned through the centuries as a silk centre. Its sarees are so famous for their close texture, rich appearance and beauty of designs, that people from every nook and corner of the country are fascinated by them. The silk saree of Kancheepuram is practically a 'must' for every marriage function in South India. Today, these sarees have also become popular for fashion wear and find a pride of place in every fashion show or textile exhibition.

KANYAKUMARI LEADS IN HANDLOOM PRODUCTION

Kanyakumari, with a population of about ten lakhs stands foremost in handloom production in Tamilnad. About one and a half lakhs of people are earning their livelihood through this industry, which comes next to agriculture. The handloom products of the district are noted for their quality, fine texture and durability.

There are about 7,000 handloom craftsmen in Kancheepuram who are engaged in the manufacture of silk sarees. As against the imported Japanese silk which is mostly used for producing Banares sarees, cultivated indigenous silk is used in the manufacture of Kancheepuram sarees. The silk is first twisted on simple twisting machine by the weavers themselves for purpose of increasing the strength of the yarn. The number of twists given to the yarn are so regulated that the woven fabric is not only strong but as a fuller feel and lustre, so characteristic of these sarees. As is well known silk does not exhibit its characteristic softness, smoothness and lustre by the usul treatment with a soap solution. It is then dyed in a variety of shades as desired.

After preparing the silk threads, they are geared to the loom. Six-yard sarees (48" in width) are usually woven on the looms but 9 yard sarees are also manufactured. The Kancheepuram sarees differ from Bangalore silk sarees in one respect, viz., that in the case of former the number of threads used both in warp and weft are double that used in the latter. Thus, as compared to Bangalore sarees, the Kancheepuram sarees are more closely woven and hence very firm in texture. The colour of the border and 'pallav' of the saree is usually in contrast with the colour of the body. This contrast colour effect is produced by adopting two different techniques (viz.), (*i*) by three-shuttle weaving, that is, by employing one shuttle for the body of the fabric and two shuttles for the two side borders ; and (ii) by attaching contrasting colour threads to the pallav portions. Both these techniques are laborious and time-consuming but the weavers are so used to these work that they do it with ease and dexterity.

Sri V. Ramaiah, Minister for Public Works, visited Highways Research Station on December 17, 1962. He was shown round the various laboratories. The Minister showed keen interest in problems concerning the utilisation of Neyveli Lignite Tar for road purposes, and use of rubber in Bituminous pavements in Litumen Laboratory.



The introduction of designs in the pallav portio and side borders of the sarees is done by a peculiar ind genous device not adopted anywhere else. Inste of using the usual dobby or jacquard for weavin designs, a new technique involving the use of an 'adai or 'draw-boy harness' is adopted. It is possible t introduce different types of designs with the help o 'adai'.

Recognising the growing need of the consume for obtaining sarees in a variety of designs and for help ing the producers in manufacturing goods of accep table quality, the All-India Handloom Board set up a Weavers' Service Centre in Kancheepuram in 1957. The Centre helps those weavers and their co-operative societies who are not aware of the changing tastes and requirements of the consumer. Help is given in the shape of supply of new designs and by way of technical assistance in the technique of weaving and in the scientific methods of dyeing and finishing. The Centre itself consists of an artists section whose job is to evolve new designs which are based on traditional or local motifs but which are not mere imitations of standard patterns. These designs are tried out in the looms of the weaving department after getting the yarn dyed in required shades. A large number of designs evolved at this Centre have been put into production and have become extremely popular. Technical assistance from Government has done much to modernise the products of the looms as is evident from public appreciation of the variety of fabrics and designs that the industry is now able to display.

Sarees of Arni

The town of Arni in the North Arcot district of Madras State is famous as a weaving centre of both cotton and silk fabrics. Kancheepuram and Arni are more or less the twin centres in the South for silk production. The connoisseur of silk seldom looks beyond these two centres whenever occasions arise for the purchase of rich, ornamental and festive sarees.

The one great feature of the Arni saree is its unique durability. Varieties from the plainest to the most intricate designs (with and without lace) are woven in all required measurements from five to nine yards. The price factor count most in deciding its market. Arni is situated in a rural area and the wages are moderate. These factors help to make the products all the more popular. A plain type saree of 6 yards could be got for Rs. 45 while a saree of the same measurement with lace and intricate designs could be purchased for Rs. 325 ! Thus, there is ample choice to suit the needs of all classes of people and for all occasions.

The Arni sarees patronised not only in the South but are favoured by the South Indians living in Bombay, Bangalore, etc. These sarees are getting more and more popular and the demand for them is growing.

Dhoties of Salem

Salem is famous for its fine production of dhoties of all counts, expecially 60s to 100s. With good wrap yarn the dhoties, in their gray state appear exquisite. Pure lace is used in different denominations in 80 and 100-count dhoties which are worn on festival occasions. Plan and dobby designs of lace are used to suit different tastes. The old fashioned Red and Green border lace dhoties have again become the vogue. The laced dhoty is very much on view on marriage occasions whether it is Christian, Muslim or Hindu. The difference is only in its dimensions, depending on the custom and practice of the wearer.

The dhoties of Salem have attained a standard and gained a reputation for uniform texture and durability. They have been famous from time immemorial. The 'Gundunju', 'Bavanju' and 'Pettu' designs are well known. The dhothies are available all over the country and meet a demand that is ever on the increase.

Bleeding Madras

"Bleeding Madras" otherwise called "India Madras" is a multi-coloured check patterned cloth woven out of yarn, dyed in non-fast colours. On wash, the colours bleed giving a muted effect which has an appeal of its own. This is usually made in pieces of 20 yards length and 42" width. The yarn usually used is 60s×40s.

The fabrics are of standard quality and will have the following specifications. :—

(1) Picks per inch	..	..	..	96
(2) Ends per inch	..	..	..	84

Somewhere in 1930 a demand came up for this fabrics in the United States in a small way. In those days this material, which was modelled on the "Madras Handkerchief" exported to the West African countries, was exported to England and from there it was re-exported to the United States after processing. Later, the American importers themselves arranged for direct imports of this fabric from India.

The demand for this fabric in the United States market gradually grew and reached the peak level in the latter half of 1959, when in the course of six



Woollen garments collected by the Committee for Welfare Amenities and Voluntary Services, Madras, were presented to the Army authorities on December 21, 1962, by R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries.

months fabrics worth more than rupees one crore was exported. To begin with, this fabric was used for highly fashionable dresses but with the changing fashions, this was used for sportswear, beachwear, etc., for both men and women creating an all-round demand for this fabric.

Indian Handloom Textiles and India Madras are like a garland of the rare and exotic blossoms of this land, radiant with beauty of all the wondrous sights of India. Cast into threads of dainty pastel colours, of subtle greys, blues, olives and brown, or intermingled with strong masculine reds and blacks, they represent in their fashion the beuatiful colours of nature, and they bring the breath of gentle spring and the warm summer sun into the lives and homes of people the world over.

Each thread, each colour, each texture, each fabric, with all the many varied patterns like poetry, tell of their origin, and catch, as they do the faint aroma of the singing way side stream, or the soft dewed earth after the warm sun's rays have played upon the good soil, this fragrance of the Indian countryside has given to "India Madras" an individuality that lasts, and becomes more subtle as time goes by. The magic bleeding, and the mysterious changing colours that water brings are all in the lasting pleasure and joy that only a genuine "India Madras" can give. They form fashion for you delightful dresses, and styles, with colours that spring from an almost unending source of inspiration. They are in keeping with the times and they add the colour and the magic of India to all occasions.

The present production capacity of the industry in regard to this item is 2½ million yards each year but it can be increased even up to ten million yards.

Handloom Export Organisation is the most dependable exporter of this fabric, as it is staffed with necessary technical personnel and well-equipped to control quality and maintain the highest standards in packaging and business dealings.

BIGGER PRIZES

for the NEW PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

ON SALE FROM JANUARY 1, 1963
IN TWO DENOMINATIONS

PRIZE BONDS OF RS. 100 DENOMINATION

1 Prize of Rs. 50,000
2 Prizes of Rs. 25,000 each
3 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
60 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
75 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
800 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each

240 PRIZES IN ALL

PRIZE BONDS OF RS. 5 DENOMINATION

1 Prize of Rs. 15,000
2 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
10 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
25 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
200 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each
330 Prizes of Rs. 500 each

568 PRIZES IN ALL

The bond holders will be eligible to participate in two draws for prizes to be held in 1964.

No unsold Bond draws a Prize

10% Premium on maturity after 5 years

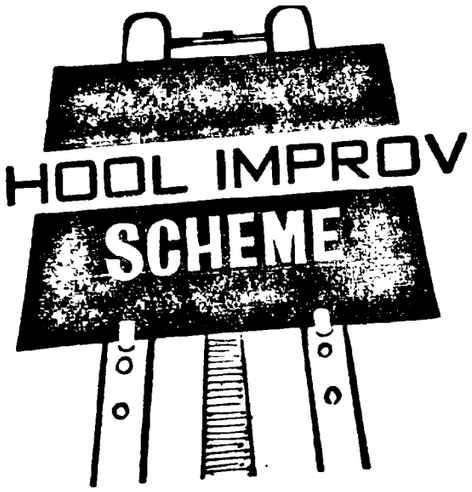
Both Prize Money and the Premium free of income-tax

BUY PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

STRENGTHEN INDIA'S DEFENCE POWER

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME



SRI N.D. SUNDARAVADIVELU, *Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*

The State of Madras has given a lead in several fields of educational activity. By far one of its best contributions in recent years is the School Improvement Movement under which people living in a locality contribute to the all round improvement of their schools. The contributions take many forms—money and materials for mid-day meals, clothing to children, gifts of land, buildings, construction of quarters for teachers, provision of furniture and equipment for schools, supply of books to school libraries and books and writing materialsto poor and needy children, provision of playgrounds and building materials, etc.

It must be noted however, that the benefits of this movement are not to be measured nearly in terms of material contributions. The most important results of the movement have been social and educational. It has brought the school and people in close intimate contact ana orientated the school to the community and made the people education and school conscious. This is a field in which Madras has given a very enviable lead.

The Free School Meals Scheme organised in Madras State has been of considerable help in bringing more children under instruction. The rapid expansion of the scheme of Mid-day Meal took many persons in authority to the far-flung nooks and corners of the State. Those visits to the remote villages and localities revealed to all, the sad state of affairs in our elementary schools.

Our pre-occupation over long years with Education in the University and high school stages has kept out of mind the poor standards in elementary schools. Many of these nurseries of education did not have a clean and decent place to function. A good number of them were housed in sheds, that were mere apologies for sheds. Some of them, at least, were fit more for cattle, than for school children. Buildings in bad state of repairs, schools without the barest equipment were no unusual sights. Teaching aids of any kind were spiooncuous by their absence. How can children be adequately educated when there is no black-board to write on, when there is no map to look at and no books to read? How can habits of sanitation be taught, when there are no sanitary conveniences of even the most elementary type? Schools at these sub-standard level have been increasing in number, because of the recent and unprecedented rapid expansion in elementary education. Such sub-standard elementary schools are turning out sub-standard products affecting in turn the standards in high school and colleges. This sad state of affairs opened our eyes to the urgency of the problem of improving the standards of schools right from the bottom, namely, the elementary schools. This problem was not only compelling but also urgent and could brook no delay. This forced our thoughts along unorthodox lines.

The beginning

Early in 1958 an experiment was tried unostentatiously in a small area in Chingleput district. Takin

an area with 76 elementary schools, a careful and detailed survey of the condition of every school was made, as first step towards this experiment. That survey kept in view the ordinary requirements of each elementary school with regard to accommodation, furniture, equipment, teaching aids, library facilities, sanitary provision, space for play activities and gardening, not only for the immediate present but also for future expansion. Thereby a true and complete picture of the existing conditions of every school was obtained and the deficiencies under various items were assessed.

Then, the people in the village and in the neighbourhood were appraised of these deficiencies, either at a formal gathering or at informal meetings. It was realised that we could not expect all the deficiencies to be made good in one instalment in every village. Hence this raised the question of priorities. The priorities were left to be decided by the local community depending on their resources. It was realised right from the beginning that we should suggest to the local public only schemes that were both within their reasonable capacity and were really possible of achievement in reasonable time. A small job done successfully, as planned, would give greater confidence and enthuse the public to take up later on more responsibilities than a big job beyond their means, attempted unsuccessfully. Keeping this in view care was taken to see that the local communities were not saddled with schemes too big for them.

Local committees formed

The Officers of the Education Department working through the teachers became the catalytic agents.

PRIME MINISTER PRAISES MADRAS.

"When I visited Madras, I had occasion to attend one of the School Improvement Conferences which were being held all over the State. I was much impressed by this movement started by the Education Department of Madras. It has obviously done good on a wide scale, and number of gifts obtained for the schools and the children was impressive. But the basic good that this movement has done is to bring about intimate contact between the school authorities and the parents and others in the towns and villages. The school thus becomes an integrated part of the locality for which every one is partly responsible. I must congratulate those who are in charge of this movement. I wish them further success."

—*Jawaharalal Nehru.*

They succeeded in a large measure in harnessing local support for the improvement of schools in each locality. The local committees began to realise that the local school is an integral part of their village and its proper maintenance is partly their responsibility. Villagers came forward either individually or jointly with others to undertake improvement schemes. After a few months a conference of donors, the public and the teachers was held. The various articles presented to the individual schools were brought to the conference and put on show. At the conference, headmaster after headmaster walked up the platform, gave a review of the needs of his school and the schemes undertaken in respect of them. The informal nature of the whole atmosphere and the intimacy it developed between officers, the public and the teacher enthused the people greatly.

Amazing Public response

Another experiment was made equally unostentatiously in the neighbouring area in the same Chingleput district. The response was even better. The unqualified success of these two experiments was then publicised. District after district came forward to organise similar School Improvement conferences for specified areas. The response from the public also grew in size. The teachers and the local leaders who organise these conferences have also gained more and more confidence.

Since February 1958, when this scheme was tried as an experiment at Kadambathur, 159 School Improvement Conferences have been held. So far we have covered during these 159 conferences, 24,565 schools in all. The estimated cost of these schemes works out to 793 lakhs. Towards these 500 lakhs have been realised either in the form of articles required or in cash.

Ad hoc arrangements

There are schemes which are capable of being implemented in a few days or a few weeks. There are also schemes which may take many months. The former are often completed before we gather at a conference. Towards the latter donations in cash or kind are received and they are entrusted to an individual or a committee, which will take up the responsibility for their completion. Generally we try to form an ad-hoc village School Improvement Committee for every village. They are made to take the initiative and responsibility for the gathering local support—financial, material and moral. The advantages of such an ad hoc arrangement is the absence of formalities and consequential procedural delays and the possibility of elasticity and flexibility in functioning.

57

The schemes undertaken as a result of this School Improvement Movement cover a fairly wide range. They range from the donation of single library book or a simple garden implement to the construction of big school buildings and even quarters for teachers. Here are a few :—

1. Construction of school buildings,
2. Electrification of school buildings,
3. Construction of quarters for teachers,
4. Construction of latrines,
5. Repairs to and white-washing of existing buildings,
6. Bhoodan for Mid-day Meals, play area and gardening,
7. Supply of cooking utensils for Mid-day Meals,
8. Supply of books and slates to poor children,
9. Supply of uniforms to poor children,
10. Provision of libraries,
11. Supply of classroom furniture, equipment and teaching aids,
12. Provision for night study and supply of necessary lights.
13. Supply of equipment for handicrafts,
14. Supply of first-aid materials.

Special mention should be made for provision for supervised study in certain schools for the sake of pupils whose home environment does not admit of home work. Many poor children have none to help them in studies at home nor are their home environments conducive to such study. To help these children, teachers have come forward to conduct free supervised study outside school hours and the villagers have come forward to provide necessary lights for such work out of school hours.

Basic need looked into

Although all schools may not be fortunate to have all these necessities supplied, attempt is made to ensure that the basic needs such as sanitary convenience, drinking water and children's library are provided. We also try to build up some unofficial local arrangement for periodical repainting of blackboards and white-washing of school buildings. Raising a school garden is also receiving more prominence and attention than in the past.

Though the response has been great and the achievement has been praise-worthy, still it cannot be claimed that in all those thousands of schools that have come under these projects, all the deficiencies have been made good fully. This obviously will be beyond the resources of the villagers in one instalment. We, therefore, attempt to set the villagers in motion in that direction, in the first instance, and then to the review position periodically so that in subsequent conferences they will make good the deficiencies still left over. The School Improvement Project, is therefore, expected to be an annual feature. Our expectations has actually been fulfilled in many areas. Most of them have to their credit two School Improvement Conference and a few even three.

Wide-spread interest

More than the large amounts contributed, the large number of donors, fills us with hope for the future. Every conference can take pride in having collected donations, small and big, from thousands. The 123rd School Improvement Conference held at Vellore had drawn out donations, big and small, from over 26,000 people.

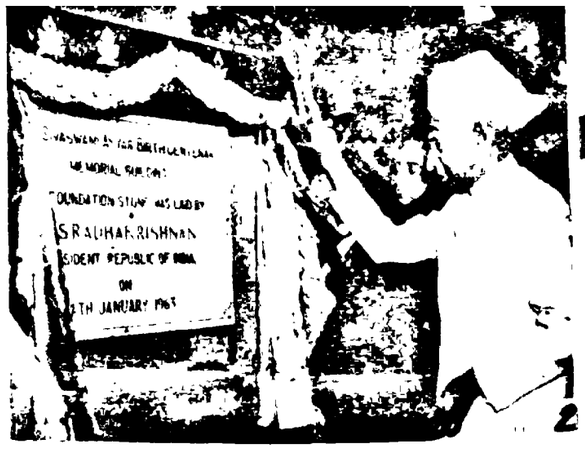
The wide spread interest and initiative revealed by the contributions of and participation by so many thousands of donors, will be a tower of strength to us in our plans for educational expansion and improvement.

This movement for School Improvement by local efforts has drawn support from all sections of society. The poor have not been less generous than the rich. The rich and the poor have contributed according to their mite. Women have been equally enthusiastic about these schemes. There are cases of rich women contributing a few thousands—some times even their jewels for some School Improvement or other. There are also cases of low paid maid servants contributing equally generously. The instance of a washerman gifting away his entire possession of one acre of cultivable land to the School Meals Fund, a poor Harijan donating half-a dozen cocoanut saplings to the school garden, a last grade servant of a school donating 35 cents of land for the School, a municipal conservancy worker donating a month's salary, an old villager giving away his entire saving of 9 annas and a farm labourer contributing his entire annual wages to mention only a few, are thrilling proof of the innate goodness of our people and their readiness to contribute their mite towards the building up of a new Nation of self-reliant and co-operative community.

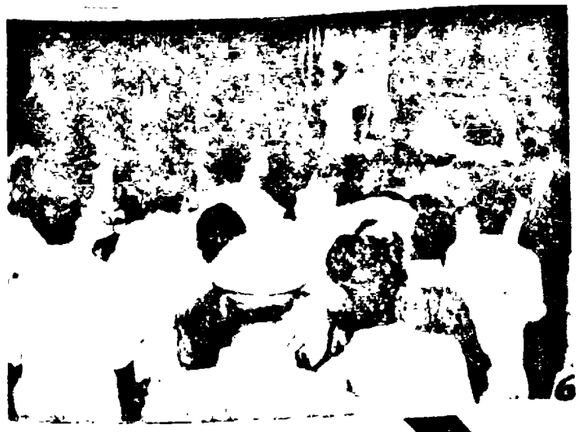
The need to sustain this spirit of initiative, enthusiasm, self reliance and co-operative community service among the teachers and the public cannot be over-emphasised. It may be expected with confidence that such annual conferences for School Improvement will ensure permanent re-orientation of the out look of the people. This in turn, will help them to have a integrated view of things and to look at bigger problems not from a narrow individual or sectarian angle but with a broad out-look.

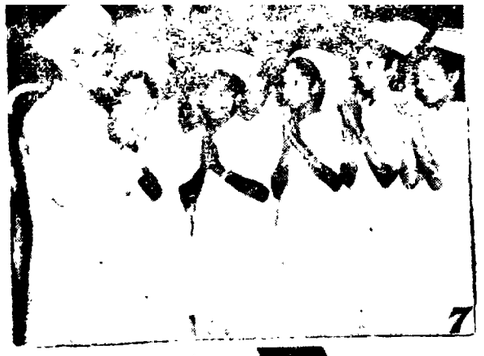
The PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MADRAS STATE.


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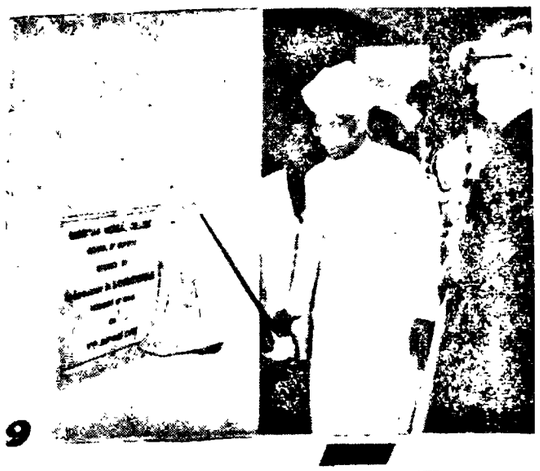

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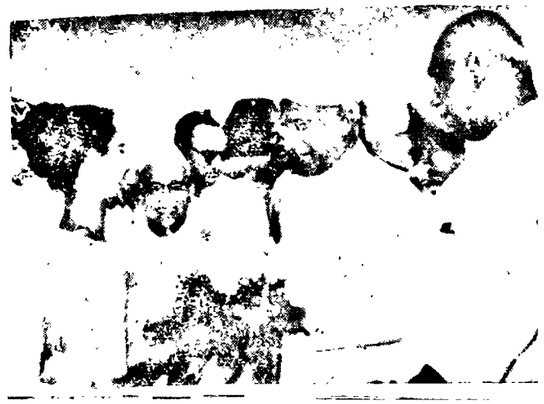

9

1 Arrival at the Airport
2 Laying the foundation stone for Sivaswamy Iyer birth day centenary memorial building at Mylapore.
3 Releasing the final volume of 'Kalai Kalanjiyam'.
4 Releasing the book 'Narada Bhakti Sutras'.
5 Unveiling the State of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar.
6 At the Katpadi Station 7, 8 and 9 at the Christian College Hospital, Vellore.
10 and 11 at the Sarada College for women at Salem.
12 The President is given a hearty send off at the Airport.









LENGTH MEASURES UNDER THE METRIC SYSTEM

SRI S. MONI, I.A.S.,
Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras.

Though it may be argued at first sight that the metre as a standard is no better than the yard, none can doubt that a system based on the metric is much more convenient as its multiples and sub-multiples are based on the Decimal System. The Compulsory use of metre length measures in retail trade will be enforced by penal action shortly. This article aims at giving some details about length measures under the Metric System.

Length measures under the Metric System were introduced all over the State from 1st October 1961. On 1st October 1962 their use has become compulsory not only throughout the State, but all over India. In Government departments, their use became compulsory even earlier. For example, the Railways have adopted the metric system in their day-to-day work. Railway passenger freight is calculated in terms of kilometres. Telegraph posts also show kilometres. Prices are already marked in terms of metres on cloth. The fineness (or linear density) of yarn, regardless of the fibre used, is now being expressed in terms of the unit known as "Tex" which denotes the weight, in grams, of a kilometre of yarn or other material. Mills are selling their cloth in metric units wherever they run retail shops of their own. In many places in India, Khadi is being sold in terms of metre. The compulsory use of the metric length measures in retail trade will be enforced by penal action shortly.

Calculations with the decimal points displacing the fraction and eliminating arithmetical tables are decidedly much easier and much time is saved when quantities are expressed as the decimal of one denomination. The trend towards decimilisation is unmistakable. Mechanics has decimalised the inch, engineering has decimalised the foot and aviation has decimalised the mile. The metric length measure system makes the fullest use of such a decimalisation in ordinary commercial use.

The metre forms the very foundation of the Metric System. It was originally taken to be related to the quadrant of the earth's meridian, i.e., to the ten millionth part of the earth's quadrant. This distance is marked between two lines on the International prototype kept in France. The progress of science has now necessitated a new definition of the Metre. It is now defined in terms of wave length of light as follows :—

"The metre is a length equal to 1,650,763·73 wave lengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p10 and 5d5 of the atom of Krypton 86".

This definition may sound too far fetched and unintelligible to the lay man but the basic idea of the ultimate standard is to link it up with a model taken from nature which has excellent physical properties so that it could be adopted throughout the world. The definition has become necessary on account of the rapid advance in measuring technique, seeking the ultimate in accuracy consequent upon recent scientific discoveries. Man wants to measure not only the large world of galaziers but much more accurately the extremely small world of particles. The famous physicist, Lord Kelvin summed this up by observing "To measure is to know".

Egypt was the first country in the world to derive the unit of length from the idealised structure of the human being. This became the practice in other countries as well. In India too, rough standards of length came to be derived first from the measures of the various limbs of the human body. Even to-day in very interior rural parts it is possible that the cubit and span are being used and accepted for measuring cloth. It has all along been supposed that the cubit viz., the length of the bent forearm from the elbow to the finger tips constitutes half a yard. It may be news to be told that the yard itself was once defined in England as "the distance between the tips of the nose of his Majesty Henry I and of the thumb of his outstretched hand". The foot was defined a little later as the "average tread of 16 men". The foot itself was divided into 12 inches. This was obviously arbitrary and fantastic but still we have accepted these units without demur all along!

Wooden yard measures of all sorts have been in use in the cloth trade as standard length measure. The possibility of shrinkage and warping of wooden length measures unless made of well seasoned wood has never been thought of. All sorts of strips of metal have been in use as the yard. The material and the design have enabled easy abuse, to the disadvantage of the illiterate masses and even the marginal purchaser has not given serious thought to this.

Under the metric system, commercial length measures of the non-flexible type are of the following recognised denominations, i.e., Metric, half metre and two metres. Metric Length Measures are made from mild steel or brass, plated with nickel and chromium or from stainless steel. Wooden metres are allowed mainly in the timber trade but can be used in future for other uses as well. But they have to be made in well seasoned timber of certain specifications.

Design different

The shape of the metre appears similar to the standard yard but the design is different. Stamping seals are provided inside the ends of the metric measures and half metre measure. There is an arrow mark to link up the correctness of the measure. This is a really important innovation intended to guarantee the accuracy of the metre. The width and thickness of the metre measure both metre, and half metre have been specified, i.e., they should be 5 mm. thick and 13 m.m. wide. Graduations are provided at every centimetre, for the first 10 centimetres and thereafter at every 5 centimetres. The marking in the centimetre division extends over half the breadth and every 5 centimetres division over the full breadth of the metre stick. In addition, a cross mark is provided at 25 c.m. in the case of the half metre and at 25, 50, 75 c.m. in the case of the metre measure

There is thus a distinctive design or the metric and it is no longer possible to confuse it with the yard. Graduation markings and cross markings, whether in metallic or wooden measures, have to be clear and indelible for a reasonable period of use. They are to be re-verified and stamped for accuracy once in every two years by the department. Permissible errors in metres have been prescribed taking into consideration that commodities like ribbon, wire, belting and cloth have to be measured out. The metre should, in no case, be longer than 1,001 m.m. and not shorter than 999·5 m.m. For the half metre these values apply. These are the outstanding characteristics of new metallic and wooden measures which will have to be used in trade compulsorily in future.

Though the standard of length under the metric system will be the metre, within its sub-divisions in centimetre and millimetre and its multiplies in decimetre, hectometre and kilometre, the most commonly used units will be the metre, centimetre, the millimetre and the kilometre. The metre is longer than the yard, i.e., by 3·5"; more correctly it is 1·094 yards. Conversely, the yard is 91·5 centimetres or 0·915 metres. The foot is nearly 3·05 centimetres or 305 millimetres. An inch is 2·5 centimetres. The diameter of the head of a pin is about 1 millimetre.

Micrometre

In science and industry, dimensions much smaller than the millimetre have now come into use. For small dimensions a unit called the micron is used. A micron or micrometre is the 1,000th part of millimetre. To give examples of visible standards, the finest cob-web thread has a dimension of 0·01 micron, stains seen on water are atleast 0·02 micron thick, a soap bubble is 0·1 micron thick. But so great is the advance of science today that even the micron is considered far too inadequate for

Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Madras City Vegetable Development Scheme at the Y.W.C.A., Madras, on December 27, 1962.





The Aluminium ingots were presented by the Madras Alnminium Company, Mettur, to Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on December 21, 1962.

measuring small distances such as inter atomic-distances (i.e., distances between the basic particles constituting the atom). A special unit called the Angstrom is used which is 1/10,000th of a micron. I have mentioned these facts by the way though these units are not common in ordinary trade transactions.

For the common man, as also the lady of house, the metre represents the biggest change over in shopping habits in respect of cloth requirements ; as it is the unit of all transactions in cloth and wearing apparel. The full impact of this changeover will be felt by the general public shortly. None will be willing to purchase more than what he or she has been purchasing all along for a particular item of wear but a certain rounding off to metric units is inevitable. The simplest way to round off is to do so to the nearest convenient 5 centimetres. The metre measure is marked clearly at every 5 centimetres.

Sarees and dhoties which are sold in predetermined length will take a little longer to convert but if purchases are made out of cloth lengths, it s better that saree lengths are purchased to the nearest ½ metre. The ready made garment industry will take a little longer to adopt rationalised units under the metric system. To arrive at average general measurements of individua and produce so called "standard sizes" in metric lengths is difficult because size fitting does mean conversion of one or two length but a setof closely inter-related lengths. Children's clothing are a special problem. Fond mother cannot be easily satisfied. Their children must hav the best fit of ready mades. It is still more difficult in the case of boots gloves, socks and stockings, household accessories and miscellaneous requirements of clothing which will take still longer to get converted into metric sizes. It may however be well to remember the simple rule for every yard of cloth be purchased, we may purchase 90 centimeters and also to remember that every metre has 100 centimetres. Ultimately it is the tailor who will be our judge but let us hope he too will change his temperament !

Of course, there is the problem of getting accustomed to a new unit, whatever its virtues, however reasonable or simple, when a change is introduced affecting the behaviour pattern, however outmoded the earlier pattern is. A period of time should elapse during which the necessary mental adjustment has to be effected and the new unit becomes the standard of value. To appreciate how difficult every operation under the inch system had been, how time-consuming and how inaccurate, it is necessary to release oneself from the moorings of old values-but the effort to do so is certainly worthwhile and the success of this reform depends mainly on the public demanding their future requirements of cloth *only in metric units.*

Delimitation of Constituencies

The Centre is to constitute a three-member Commission to demarcate territorial constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

The enabling bill-the Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962—has become an Act after the President's assent. It does not, however, apply to Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Two members of the Commission will be either ex-Judges of the Supreme Court or of the High Court and the third will be the Chief Election Commissioner.

In its work in a particular State, the Commission will associate nine members, four of the Lok Sabha representing that State and five of the Assembly. The respective Speakers will make the nominations.

The Commission will determine its own procedure and have all the powers of a Civil Court.

The delimitation of constituencies is to be on the basis of the 1961 Census figures. The Act provides for the re-adjustment of the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State into territorial constituencies for elections, etc.

63

"Immigration" of fish into MADRAS

V. D. SPURGEON,
Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras.

Indian Marine Fishery Wealth is not small but there are only very few prolific varieties, Hence the Government of Madras approved in principle "immigration" of fish as early as 1909. *So "immigration" of fish into Madras had resulted in the increase of food, decrease of water borne diseases. It helped to build up a happier, healthier and prosperous State.*

We see that animals are willingly exported by all countries and gladly imported by others. India has air-lifted sturdy stud bulls from New Jersy (U.S.A.) and landed them in New Delhi crossing oceans, continents and countries. Indian monkeys have been for long going to U.S.A. and Europe. Our elephants have been reaching the zoos all over the world. Also they were sent and received at other ends as personal gifts to high dignitaries. The Australian curious birds and queer animals "immigrate" everywhere including India with no objection from any quarters.

Import of fauna and flora

The "immigration" of plants and trees are also welcomed world over. Our sky-scrapping Eucalyptus in Ooty and Kodai are originally from Europe. The bushy pines and conifers in our hills are also imported from temperate zone. The Japanese cherry blossoms are of world fame and we are bringing now and then saplings to India. In every nook and corner of South India, today we find the wonder plant from Mexico by name *Prosopis Juliflora*. It is drought resistant, evergreen and not affected by cattle and pests: thus most suited to Indian conditions and imported in the year 1948. Among flowering annuals and ferns many are from foreign countries.

So it is clear that encouraging the "immigration" of fauna and flora into another country is highly beneficial and greatly augments the recipient country's wealth.

This is more so in the case of *fish*. Indian marine fishery wealth is not small. But the varieties of marine fish are far too small compared with some other regions of the world. Also in the matter of inland fishes in lakes, ponds, rivers and tanks Indian piscine fauna suffers from serious handicaps of fewer varieties and non-breeding propensities.

Hence Madras Government approved in principle "immigration" of fish as early as 1909 and implemented the idea by bringing European *Trout*. *Trout* needs

Major General Virendra Singh, Director-General, National Cadet Corps, inspects the cadets of Engineering College, Guindy, on January 9, 1963.





The Phillipine cultural delegation visited Madras on December 20, 1962.

very cold climate to live. Ooty in Madras State though has that temperature there had no indigenous fish population at Ooty to start with. So the *Trout* brought from Europe has well established itself in Ooty today and but for this timely "immigration" of European fish into Madras State, there won't be any fish worth the name in Ooty's rivers, lakes and streams. What a blessing in overlooking the political and national and international, barriers and restrictions at least in the matter of transplanting fishes!

Seeing the advent of good in breaking "immigration", prejudices in fisheries, a second European fish was imported by Madras State in the year 1939. This time it was a German fish—*Mirror carp* routed through Ceylon. It is lovely with large scales reflecting light like mirror. It breeds prolifically in hills. It is big in size and of very good eating. The Ooty, Katteri, Coonoor, Wellingdon Snowdon, Glenmorgan and Pykara lakes are all full of this "immigrated" fish to-day. But for this fish, the life at these places would have been different.

Similarly *Golden carp* and *Tench* are "immigrated" from Europe into Ooty. The giant *Gourami* which is the tastiest and most picturesque, fresh water table fish of plains was formerly unknown in India and was first imported from Java in 1866 by individual efforts of Sri William Deinson, then Governor of Madras, and introduced in Government House ponds in Mount Road and Guindy. Since then it has spread all over India. It is now loved by aquarium fish keepers as it is tameable like a pet animal and liked by fish-eaters as it is tasty. Madras is to export them shortly to Uganda in Africa as that country is anxious to import that from us.

Government of India have in 1949 imported "*Chinese Carps*" from China. They are three varieties such as *mud carp*, *grass carp* and *silver carp*. They grow very fast, faster than our indigenous *Catla* in Cauvery river. In course, of time these *Chinese*

SUBSCRIPTION TO GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND.

Under the existing rules relating to General Provident Fund, subscription to the Fund is compulsory in the case of Government servants in receipt of emoluments of Rs. 100 per mensem and above and optional in the case of those in receipt of emoluments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem. The State has to mobilize all its resources in the present National emergency. The Government have, therefore, decided to make subscription to the General Provident Fund in respect of Government servants in receipt of emoluments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem also compulsory. They have also decided to enhance the rate of subscription in the case of those drawing more than Rs. 100. This subscription which will be compulsory will commence by deduction from the pay for the month of January 1963 drawn on or after 1st February 1963. Employees drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem will contribute to the Fund at the rate of not less than 3 per cent of their emoluments. Such of the employees of this class as are already contributing of their own will to the General Provident Fund will also increase their subscription to the Fund from the existing rate of not less than 6 per cent to not less than 9 per cent of their emoluments. Employees in receipt of emoluments of Rs. 100 and above who are now contributing to the G.P.F. will increase their contribution to the G.P.F. by not less than 5 per cent of their emoluments. Employees of this pay group who are now contributing to the G.P.F. at a rate higher than 6 per cent on 1st December 1962 will be required to contribute the same amount and in addition not less than 5 per cent of their emoluments. The Government's intention is that employees should not offset the 5 per cent increase in Provident Fund now prescribed by reducing their subscription to the G.P.F. as on 1st January 1963.

The present enhanced contribution to the G.P.F. will not be taken into account in assessing the limits of eligibility for advances from G.P.F. Deduction at the enhanced rates prescribed in this order will remain in force till the expiry of twelve months from the month in which the National emergency ceases.

Government of India have again imported a fish called "*common carp*". This is a fish that breeds in any piece of lentic water in the State. This is a boon Madras has so

piece of tank or pond. This fish therefore satisfies that long-felt need. Thanks to the efforts of Government of India.

Wonder Fish

Madras is the first in India to import the wonder fish called *Tilapia* in 1954. *Tilapia* belongs to the family of fish called the perches. Originally *Tilapia* was from Africa. The Indonesians took that into their country some years ago and Madras Government got it from them and introduced in our State in 1953.

This is really a "wonder" among fishes in as much as a pair of *Tilapia* can fill up literally a tank or pond in six months. Such terrific fecundity it possesses and breeds at enormous speed that a temple tank in Madurai for an onlooker is thick with millions of fish "heads" than water. Another temple tank in Tiruparankundram in the South is a thrill to bathers in it as crores of these fish jump and tickle them and swim away. Lorry loads of *Tilapia* arrive at Madurai municipal "Attu Mandai" market during fishing season. *Tilapia* is being carried by the department, from district to district, from taluk to taluk, from firka to firka, village to village and from tank to pond and pond to well and well to puddles. In the course of a year or two, it will be teeming and swarming in all our waters. The author himself carried these fish and stocked them in innumerable towns, villages and in out of way places from 1954 till date.

Serves dual purpose

To increase the tempo of stocking this fish in 850,000 acres of water in the State the municipalities, panchayats, estate owners, landlords, temple authorities, ryots, schools, colleges and others should obtain ju half a dozen of these fish from the nearest fisheri office and stock their own tank or pond, or "canmoi or "eri" or well or even cement cisterns.

These fish, besides offering good food for the publi play yet another vital role in promoting our health. Thi fish fingerlings are small-sized and appear in million and virtually sieve the water in a tank or pond or puddl for any type of food. Hence mosquito larvae which a present abound in our dirty, derelict and uncared fo fallow tanks and ponds and pools are being annihilate by *Tilapia*. When mosquito larvae in water decreas in number the adults flying in air will correspondingl decrease in population and ultimately in course of year disappear altogether.

Gambusia is yet another foreign fish very much India nised to-day. It is a tiny, hardy prolific and top feede destroying mosquitos at terrific rates. This was import ed in 1928 from abroad. Also the fairy-like Chines Gold Fish, the sportive "Siamese fighter", the gla morous American "Sword Tail", the shining "Tetras" the ornamental "Guppy", fancy molley, etc., are al fishes of variegated colouration imported into Indi from foreign countries. There is still scope to impor into Madras *more kinds of fish* from our wide globe.

So "Immigration" of fish into Madras increases food decreases water-borne diseases and builds up a happie healthier and prosperous State.

Second 50-MW Unit Commissioned at Neyveli

The second 50-MW Unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station was commissioned here on January 23, 1963. The entire power generated by this unit, less its auxiliary consumption, is being made available to the Madras grid at an average rate of about one million units per day. This will go a long way in supplying the much needed power to the factories engaged in producing Defence requirements during the National emergency.

The successful commissining of this unit was rendered possible by the hard work put in by the Indian personnel and Soviet Specialists on a three shift basis. This unit has actually been put into operation ahead of schedule.

The performance of the first unit has proved beyond doubt that lignite can be used as a boiler fuel successfully. The second unit is also using lignite as fuel.

For Spectacular Heronry

visit VEDANTHANGAL

water birds sanctuary

(Chingleput district—Madras State)

Best time to visit

Nesting and breeding season during November and March—Early morning or late in the afternoon—Ideal Holiday resort and picnic spot, 52 miles from Madras mostly along the Grand Southern Trunk Road—Approachable by bus from Madras and Chingleput right upto the Lake—No permit necessary to visit the sanctuary

For further information write to :

STATE WILD LIFE OFFICER,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
136, PETERS ROAD,
ROYAPETTAH : : MADRAS-14

Premium Prize Bonds

67

The sale of the Premium Prize Bonds was inaugurated at the Mount Road Post Office, Madras, on January 1, morning by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister of Madras. He called upon everyone to invest in these Bonds which were more attractive than the previous ones.

Sri G. Boovaraghan, Minister for Information and Publicity, who presided suggested that these Bonds be purchased as gifts to be given away on occasions such as marriages.

The Bonds will be issued in the form of bearer Bonds in two denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100.

Every Bond-holder has been assured a return of 2 per cent per annum to be paid in the form of premium on maturity. Thus, a Rs. 5 Bond will fetch Rs. 5·50 and Rs. 100 Bond Rs. 110 on maturity after five years.

The Bonds are proposed to be sold only during the calendar year 1963 and there will be two draws for prizes only to be held in the year 1964.

Both the prize money and the premium would be free of income-tax.

These Bonds are available, with effect from the 1st January 1963, for sale at :

(i) Offices of the Reserve Bank of India ;

(ii) Branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks conducting Government treasury business ;

(iii) Treasuries and Sub-treasuries at places not covered by (i) and (ii) ; and

(iv) All Head Post Offices and Departmental Sub-Post Offices.

Prize Draws

In addition to the premium of 10 per cent mentioned above the holders will be eligible to participate in two draws for prizes to be held in 1964.

The total amount of prize money for each of the two draws will be determined at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs for every crore of rupees of Bonds sold, the amount being distributed amongst the holders of sold Bonds as follows :—

For every one lakh Bonds sold of Rs. 100 denomination of the value of Rs. 1 crore.—

1	Prize of Rs. 50,000	..	Rs. 50,000
2	Prizes of Rs. 25,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
5	Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
10	Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
75	Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each	..	Rs. 1,50,000
150	Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each	..	Rs. 1,50,000
243	Total	..	Rs. 5,00,000

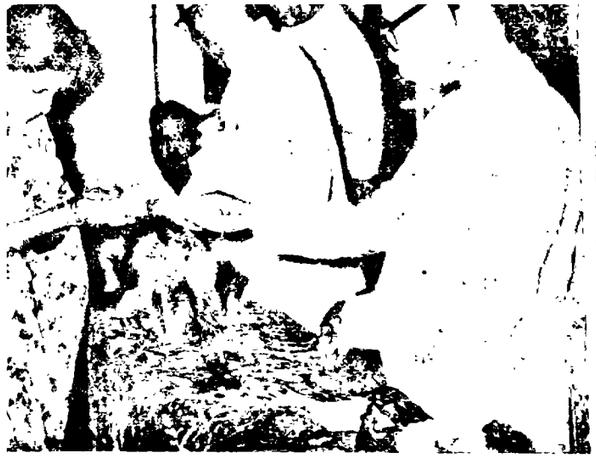
For every 20 lakhs Bonds sold of Rs. 5 denomination, of the value of Rs. 1 crore—

1	Prize of Rs. 15,000	..	Rs. 15,000
2	Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each	..	Rs. 20,000
10	Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
25	Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
200	Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each	..	Rs. 2,00,000
330	Prizes of Rs. 500 each	..	Rs. 1,65,000
568	Total	..	Rs. 5,00,000

In respect of sale proceeds of a fraction of Rs. 1 crore, the prize money will be increased proportionately and distributed in such manner as may be specified. Thus, the total number of prizes and amount available for distribution are not limited but will increase with every increase in the sale of the Bonds.

Inauguration of the Sale of Premium Bonds by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, at the Office of the Post-Master-General, Madras, on January 1, 1963. The Minister is seen purchasing the Bond from the Post-master-General.





The Annual Convocation of the Central College of Carnatic Music was held at the College buildings in Adyar, on December 11, 1962. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance distributed the Sangeetha Vidwan title certificates.

The numbers of prize winning Bonds will be published in the *Gazette of India* and the press, as soon as possible, after the draw.

The holder of a prize winning Bond may present hi claim TOGETHER WITH THE BOND ANY TIME after the date of the draw at any Office at which the Bonds were sold except Departmental Sub-Post Offices.

The prize money will be paid, and the Bond returned to the holder at the office at which it was presented, after the claim has been admitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. 10 per cent premium on every bond irrespective of the fact whether it has won a prize or not.

2. Larger prizes : First prizes of Rs. 50,000 each in Rs. 100 denomination and Rs. 15,000 each in Rs. 5 denomination.

3. Unsold Bonds eliminated. All prizes will be awarded and distributed amongst the holders of sold Bonds.

4. Bonds issued in the form of Bearer Bonds.

5. Both Prize money and the premium free of income-tax.

As there is a single series for the entire country and as the total prize money is to be determined on the basis of the total bonds sold, no prize will accrue to the unsold Bonds. If an unsold Bond draws a prize, that prize will be awarded to the Bond bearing the next lower number among the sold Bonds of that denomination, which has not, at that time, drawn any prize or been awarded any prize. No Bond will be eligible for more than one prize in each draw.

Extension of E.S.I. Scheme—Nearly 3,000 Workers Around City to Benefit.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended to Avadi, Pattabiram and Padi in Madras from the midnight of January 26, 1963. As a result, 2,950 more factory workers will get benefit under the scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under service system, and for this purpose one whole-time dispensary has been set up at Avadi. For payment of cash benefits one pay office is also being set up at Avadi.

The employers of the factories covered under the scheme in these areas will be required to pay employer's special contribution at the rate of 2½ per cent of the total wage bill.

For Your Information : 29 *Area and Population :* 69

1961 CENSUS FIGURES OF MADRAS STATE

The population of Madras State of thirteen districts on 1st March 1961 was 33,686,953 (34 millions in round figures) that of males 16,910,978 and of females 16,775,975. The decade 1951–61 has thown an increase of 11·85 per cent or 1·18 per cent per annum, the 1951 Census count, adjusted for the present boundaries of the State, having stood at 30,119,047. Nilgiris district shows the highest growth rate of 31·30 per cent between 1951 and 1961 while Tiruchirappalli shows the lowest of 8·36. The sex ratio for the State is 992 females for every 1,000 males, the highest sex ratio being observed in Ramanathapuram (1,060) and the lowest in Madras Corporation (901). The crude density of persons per square mile for the State as a whole is 669, the district of highest density being Madras Corporation (35,289), and of lowest density Nilgiris (416).

Owing to difficulties of computation for readjusted areas it is difficult to assess the 1951 literacy rate for present Madras State. A rough estimate has, however, been made according to which the 1951 Census literates were 208 for total population, 317 for males and 100 for females. In 1961 there are 314 literates for every 1,000 of population, 445 male literates for every 1,000 males and 182 female literates for every 1,000 females. The highest literacy rates are found in Madras Corporation where they are 595, 696 and 482 respectively. The lowest literacy rates are in Salem with 199, 296 and 100.

INDIA

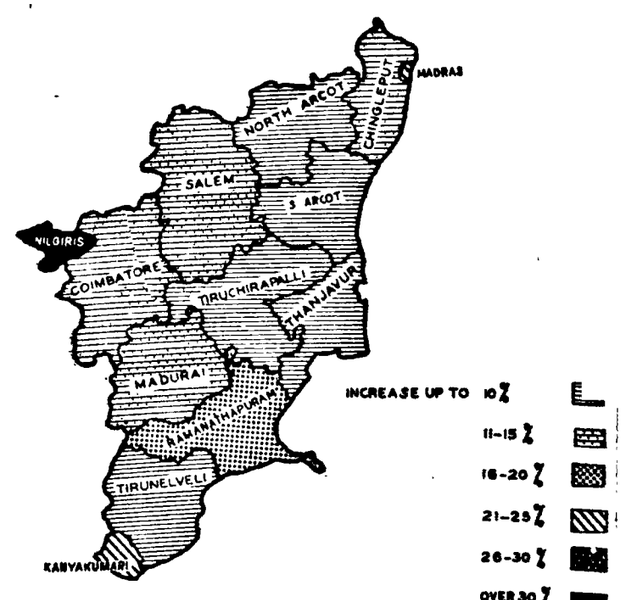
Area in square miles ..	1,178,995
Population persons ..	439,235,082
Males	226,293,620
Females	212,941,462

MADRAS STATE

Area in square miles ..		50,331
Population per square mile		669
Number of villages inhabited ..	14,127	14,742
uninhabited ..	615	
Number of Towns		338
Population persons ..		33,686,953
		(In 1951—30,119,047).
Males		16,910,978
Females		16,775,975
Females per 1,000 males ..		992

Madras State

Literate and educated persons—	
Males	7,532,323
Females	3,048,293
Madras City—	
Literate and educated persons—	
Males	1,624,958
Females	808,246
Total Workers—	
Males	10,103,326
Females	5,248,295



AREA AND POPULATION IN MADRAS STATE.

Serial number and districts	*Area in square miles.*	*Total population*	*Male.*	*Female.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Madras Corporation ..	49	1,729,141	909,701	819,440
2 Chingleput	3,031	2,196,412	1,120,591	1,075,821
3 North Arcot	4,942	3,146,326	1,581,826	1,564,500
4 South Arcot	4,204	3,047,973	1,535,928	1,512,045
5 Salem	7,028	3,804,108	1,923,885	1,880,223
6 Coimbatore	6,018	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880
7 Nilgiris	984	409,308	213,833	195,475
8 Madurai	4,910	3,211,227	1,607,229	1,603,998
9 Tiruchirappalli	5,514	3,190,078	1,588,429	1,601,649
10 Thanjavur	3,740	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686
11 Ramanathapuram ..	4,849	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019
12 Tirunelveli	4,419	2,730,279	1,330,220	1,400,059
13 Kanyakumari	643	996,915	503,735	493,180

AREA AND POPULATION IN THE STATES.

States.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Percentage increase 1951–61.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	106,286	35,983,447	15·65
Assam	47,091	11,872,772	34·45
Bihar	67,196	46,455,610	19·18
Gujarat	72,245	20,633,350	26·88
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	3,560,976	9·44
Kerala	15,002	16,903,715	24·76
Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372,408	24·17
Madras	50,331	33,686,953	11·85
(Pondicherry)	185	369,079	16·34
Maharashtra	118,717	39,553,718	23·60
Mysore	74,210	23,586,772	21·57
Orissa	60,164	17,548,846	19·82
Punjab	47,205	20,306,812	25·86
Rajasthan	132,152	20,155,602	26·20
Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746,401	16·66
West Bengal	33,829	34,926,279	32·79

Encyclopaedia in Tamil

Monumental work completed

The Tamil Academy with the Governmental monetary assistance has produced nine volumes of Encyclopaedia in Tamil. Tamil is the first Indian language to have an Encyclopaedia of this kind.

With the release of the final volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia on January 4, by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan, the first ever attempt at compiling an encyclopaedia in the modern sense of the term in an Indian language have come to fruition.

The encyclopaedia of to-day had been described as "a marvel of human ingenuity, industry and skill, bringing together the knowledge of the past, information on thousands of particulars of vital interest, technical, scientific, literary and other articles contributed by specialists with thousands of pictures, charts, diagrams and maps within the covers of a single organised set of usually finely made volumes".

In this sense, the Tamil Encyclopaedia could be said to be a pioneering effort in the country. This work had been prepared as a dictionary that could be consulted in all matters concerned with the arts and the sciences.

The Tamil Encyclopaedia, brought out and published by the Tamil Academy (Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam), on the model of western encyclopaedias, consists of nine volumes (including the volume to be released), each of 750 pages. The topics, arranged in alphabetical order, cover all subjects under the sun, from agriculture to zoology, the treatment being stated to be clear, comprehensive authoritative, accurate, and provided with adequate bibliography. For all important countries, articles on their geography, history, constitution and fine arts have been included. Gazetteer information on all important cities and towns, mountains and rivers are also given. There are articles on all the important world languages and their growth and development. Biographical sketches of famous people of the world—scientists, philosophers, statesmen, etc., also find a place. Every volume contains hundreds of illustrations and maps of countries and half a dozen colour plates and many half-tone reproductions on art paper. As many as 1,200 specialists and scholars from all over the world have contributed articles on more than 15,000 topics treated under separate headings and sub-headings. There is an index card in English and another in Tamil both being subject-wise, while the general index card is in the alphabetical order.

Fourteen year endeavour

The Tamil Academy, which was formed in 1947 as a literary and cultural organisation working for the development of Tamil language and literature, undertook in 1948 the task of bringing out the Tamil Encyclopaedia. This colossal work received Governmental monetary assistance and the 14-year endeavour has come to a successful conclusion. This is the result of the labours of a number of people.

The general arrangement and organisation of material for the encyclopaedia were six years in preparation and the first volume was released in 1954 and thereafter almost every year one volume has been coming out.

MORE D.A. FOR MADRAS GOVERNMENT STAFF.

From January 1963, dearness allowance rates for State Government servants will be put on a par with those of Central Government staff.

The benefit would be made available to teachers and employees of local bodies also.

The revised rates, according to the latest decision, are :—

For those drawing Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, the Dearness Allowance would be raised by Rs. 10, that is, in place of the present Rs. 20, they will draw each Rs. 30 as D.A.

Those drawing a salary of from Rs. 320 to Rs. 400 will get a D.A. of Rs. 10. The marginal cases, namely of those whose pay is from Rs. 300 to 320 and Rs. 400 to Rs. 410 will be fixed by the Madras Government later. Those whose pay is more than Rs. 410 will not get any D.A. The D.A. for those getting a salary below Rs. 150 was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 from July last year.

The revised rates would cost the State Government an additional Rs. 40 lakhs for a full year.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AID

District Level Committees

District-level Committees for National Defence Aid have been constituted by the Government of Madras with the Collector of the District as the Chairman of the Committee.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Members of Parliament; all Chairmen of Municipal Councils and members of the State Defence Aid Committee will be ex-officio members of the District Committees in the districts to which they belong. Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards will also be members of the Committee in each district.

The other members of the committees are :—

North Arcot.

Smt. Janaki Srinivasan; Smt. Santha Rajagopalan; Smt. Pankajam Venkatachari; Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy, Tirupattur; Smt. Thai Henry, Arni; Smt. Gunavathi Ramachandran, Ranipet; Miss. Jacob; Dr. Dorothy Jefferson; Smt. Sangameswari Pattabhiraman. Sri K. Sundararajagopalan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Anakkavoor; Sri Krishnaswami Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chetpet; Sri G. C. Sankaran, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Wandiwash; Sri M. Krishna Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thellar; Sri B. Srinivasa Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thurinjapuram; Sri Sivanesan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Arcot; Sri Ethirajulu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thimiri; Sri R. C. Samanna Gounder Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Natrampalli; Sri T. D. Venkatarangam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tirupattur; Sri V. R. Lakshmanan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Vellore; Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu; Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu Dr. Nathamuni Naidu; Captain Govindaraj; Sri Sadayappa Mudaliar; Sri M. P. Sarathi; Sri V. K. Dhakshinamoorthy; Sri M. Dharmarajan; Sri V. K. Kuppuswamy; Sri J. P. Ganesa Mudaliar. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar; Dr. Chandy: Dr. Rev. Gopal; Sri V. J. Abdul Kareem, Sri Khader Sheriff; Sri Karia Gounder; Sri M. Ramachandra Reddiar; Sri Venkatachala Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chengam; Sri Rajamannar; Sri A. J. Arunachalam; Sri D. Annamalai.

The South Arcot District Gazetter was released by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister at the Madras Record Office on December 23, 1962.



South Arcot

Smt. Krishnaraj; Smt. Irene Somasundaram. Smt. Kamala Paramaguru; Smt. Saraswathi Lakshmi Narayana Reddiar; Premila Ganapathy. Sri V. Varadaraja Nainar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gingee; Sri M. Venugopala Gounder, Chairman Panchayat Union Council, Merkanam; Sri B. Dorairajan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Koliyanur; Sri K. M. Ranganathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kandamangalam; Sri T. Thiagarajan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ulundurpet; Sri D. Sitharama Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thiruvennainallur; Sri V. M. Sundararamanuja Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Cuddalore; Sri R. Thirunavukkarasu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Mel Bhuvanagiri; Sri M. Selvaganapathi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kattumannarkoil; Sri D. Kuppuswami Padayachi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council. Kammapuram; Sri V. T. Elayapillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chinnasalem; Sri A. Poomalai Padayachi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sankarapuram; Sri S. Parthasarathy Naidu; Dr. Krishnamurthi. Rev. Father Nellikannan; Sri V. Sambasivam; Sri C. Vaghesan Pillai; Sri Mathews; Sri L. Sundararaj; Sri M. Kandasami Padayachi; Sri V. P. Sarangapani Gounder; Sri S. L. Krishnamurthi; Dr. D. A. Sripalam; Sri Ponnappa Naidu; Sri A. Zainullabdin, Meenamoor; Sri Janga' Reddiar; Sri N. Perumal Nadar; Sri Vedamanickam; Sri Ramadoss Naidu; Sri S. K. Annamalai Udayar; Sri M. Lakshminarayana Reddiar; Sri P. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu; Sri Swamikannu Padayachi.

Chingleput

Smt. Sarojini Varadappan; Smt. Kamalambujammal; Smt. Leela Rajagopalan; Smt. Kausalya Ananthapadmanabhan; Smt. Saraswathi Thangayyan; Sri Thambiran Naicker, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thirukkalikundram; Sri P. S. Ganapathy, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kattankolathur; Sri K. S. Subramania Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thiruporur; Sri P. Janakirama Reddy, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Madurantakam; Sri K. Audikesavalu Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chithamur; Sri M. Ramakrishna Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Lathur; Sri M. Sriramulu Reddi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Acharapakkam; Sri P. Sitharaman, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kancheepuram; Sri S. M. Loganathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Walajabad; Sri T. R. Gnanasekaran, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, St. Thomas Mount; Sri U. Rajagopalan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Villivakkam; Sri T. Govindaswami Naidu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruvottiyur; Sri S. A. Kadhar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sriperumbudur; Sri T. S. K. Chari, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Poonamallee; Sri N. P. Kandaswami Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kunnathur; Sri K. Balasubramania Reddy, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Uthukottai; Sri K. Subbaraya Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kadambathur; Sri V. Munirathina Naidu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Poondi; Sri K. Govindappa Naidu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thiruvallur; Sri A. Jayaraman, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Minjur; Sri P. Obul Reddy, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gummidipoondi; Sri K. Ramakrishna Naidu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sholawaram; Sri B. Sriramulu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruttani; Sri S. Sundara Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruvalangadu; Sri S. M. Loganatha Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ramakrishnarajupet; Sri V.K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar; Sri A. Srinivasa Iyer; Sri Umapathy; Sri T. Purushotham; Dr. Ramamurthy; Sri Doraiswami Mudaliar; Sri A. S. Duraiswami Reddiar; Sri Dhanapal; Sri Jawahar.

Coimbatore

Smt. Savitri Shanmugam; Smt. (Dr.) G. V. Rajammal; Smt. Annavareed; Smt. Chandrakanthi Govindarajulu; Smt. Krishnaveni Venkatesan; Smt. Murugesan; Sri K. Duraiswami, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Perianaickenpalayam; Sri R. M. Kumaraswamy, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Palladam; Sri P. Muthuswamy Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Dharapuram; Sri K. Chinnasamy Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Perundurai; Sri K. Kothandarama Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thookanaickenpalayam; Sri S. A. Sengottuvelappa Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Erode; Sri S. K. Chenniappa Gounder, Sinniampalayam, Erode; Sri Narayanaswami Naidu, Panchayat Union Chairman, Singanallur; Sri E. P. Thangavelu, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Udamalpet; Sri R. A. Easwaran, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Pollachi; Sri Md. Khan Sahib; Sri S. N. R. Chinnaswamy Naidu; Sri S. V. Lakshmanan; Sri K. P. Thiruvenkatam; Sri V. N. Ramaswamy; Sri T. R. Sundaram Pillai; Dr. (Maj.) N. Krishnaswamy; Sri Murugaraj; Sri K. Ramalingam; Sri R. K. Venkatasami; Sri K. P. V. Giri; Sri P. S. Ramaswamy; Sri Ramaswami Mudaliar; Sri G.K. Sundaram; Sri D.C. Kothari; Sri K. Ramasami Naidu; Sri P. S. Chinnadorai; Sri N. K. Krishnan; Sri K. Gopal.

Kanyakumari

Smt. N. Sitaraman; Smt. Joy Gnanadason, Nagercoil; Smt. R. Subramaniam; Smt. Saroja Subramaniam; Sri Thomas, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Melpuram; Sri C. Russel Raj, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Killiyoor; Sri J. Chellian, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Munchira; Sri J. Nesamoney, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thuckalai; Sri P. C. Nadar, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thiruvattar; Sri R. S. Ramaswami, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Eachanvilai; Sri V. K. Raja Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thovala; Sri A. Rama Udayamarthandan, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Rajakkamangalam; Sri A. Pauliah, Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thalakullam; Sri K. M. Boothalingam Pillai; Sri N. Sastha; Dr. M. Mathias; Sri Ramachandra Nadar; Dr. S. Padmanabhan; Sri R. Parthasarathy; Captain N. K. Jacob; Sri Vasukkutty Nair; Dr. G. Jenkins; Sri R. S. Dawson; Sri T. T. Daniel; Sri C. Gopalakrishnan; Sri Mathew Abraham; Sri Vaikuntam Sarma; Sri S. James; Sri Tadulinga Nadar; Sri T. S. Ramaswamy.

Madurai

Smt. Radha Thiagarajan; Smt. Ambujam Krishna; Lady Rajan; Smt. Lily Prabhakar; Smt. Saraswathi Chendamarai; Smt. Rita Devasahayam; Dr. P. Vadamalayan; Sri P. T. Rajan; Sri Karumuttu Theagaraja

Chettiar ; Sri T. S. Krishna ; Sri W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran ; Sri P. S. K. Lakshmipathy Raju ; Sri N. Soundararajan ; Sri N. R. Thiagarajan ; Sri Md. Ismail ; Sri J. Perianayagam Ponnuswami ; Sri Sethurama Thevar, Panchayat Union Chairman, Kalligudi ; Sri V. Balaguruva Reddiar, Panchayat Union Chairman, Vadipatti ; Sri R. Lakshmanaswami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Palani ; Sri Varadarajulu Naidu, Panchayat Union Chairman, Athur ; Sri Thiruvenkatasami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Andipatti ; Sri N. P. M. Meeran, Panchayat Union Chairman, Natham ; Sri A. M. Ramaswami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Madurai West ; Sri K. M. G. S. Pakkirisami Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kodaikanal ; Sri N. S. Ramachandran ; Sri S. R. Varadarajulu Naidu ; Sri V .Narayanaswami ; Sri D. Bommiah; Sri. T. G. Krishnamurthi ; Sri Alagasundaram Chettiar ; Sri Chidambara Bharathi ; Sri Bahulyan.

The Nilgiris

Smt. Master, Ootacamund ; Smt. Padmini Raghavan ; Smt. Dastoor ; Smt. G. M. White ; Sri B. K. Bella Gowder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ootacamund ; Sri B. M. Jogiah, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Coonoor ; Sri M. K. Nanja Gowder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kotagiri ; Sri K. Gopalakrishnan Nair. Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gudalur ; Sri Thorpe, Gudalur ; Sri T. N. Padmanabhan Thirumalpad, Gudalur ; Sri Rangiah Chettiar, Ootacamund ; Sri N. Boriah, Ootacamund ; Sri S. Thiruvenkitam, Ootacamund ; Sri B. K. Linga Gowder ; Sri K. Boja Gowder, Manjoor ; Sri T. K. Subramaniam ; Sri K. Md. Kassim ; Sri M. G. Mathew; Sri T. B. Linga Maistry, Ootacamund ; Sri T. K. Arumugham ; Sri H. B. Ari Gowder, Coonoor ; Sri E. Raman Nair, Coonoor ; Sri P. Subbu Chettiar ; Sri C. Balchand ; Sri P. S. Subramaniam, Coonoor; Sri O. P. Gupta ; Sri C. P. Rajan ; Sri Ramasami Adigal ; Sri P. K. Chikkamma Chettiar ; Kotagiri ; Dr. S. Narasimhan ; Sri Selai Gowder, Kotagiri.

Ramanathapuram

Smt. C. Nagammal, Virudhunagar; Smt. K. C. A. D. Shenbagammal, Sivakasi ; Smt. Kamala Sivasubramanian, Devakkottai; Smt. Valliachi of Devakkottai ; Smt. Ammani Amma ; Smt. Umayala ; Smt. Kausalya Ambasankar; Smt. Seetha Lakshminarayanan; Sri A. T. M. Ramanatha Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat, Union Council, Tiruvadanai; Sri V. S. Sivalingam Chettiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruppattur ; Sri M. Kalailingam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kaliarkoil ; Sri K. Kannayiram Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Bogalur ; Sri Kadar Batcha alias Vellaichami, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kamuthi; Sri N.Badruddin, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Mandapam ; Sri Dorairaj Naicker, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sattur ; Sri N. Krishnaswami Naicker, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Srivilliputtur ; Sri R. N. Paulchami Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Narikudi. Sri M. S. Ramachandran, Rajapalayam ; Sri V. V. Ramaswami ; President, R.D.M.S. Society ; President, Ramanathapuram District Jaggery Association ; President, State Jaggery Association, Virudhunagar ; Sri P. Ayya Nadar ; Sri S. P. K. Balakrishnan ; Sri A. K. D. Rengaswami Raju, Rajapalayam ; Sri S. Ramaswami Naicker, Aruppukottai ; Sri S. J. Rajarathnam, Madurai ; Sri C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiar, Kanadukathan ; Sri O. A. Pr. M. Ar. Arunachalam Chettiar, Pallattur ; Sri O. M. S. Pl. M. Meyappa Chettiar, Devakkottai ; Sri K. S. Muthusami, Virudhunagar ; Sri N. V. Chockalingam Ambalam, Tiruppattur ; Sri S. V. Veerappa Naicker ; Sri D. Srinivasa Iyer, Paramakudi ; Sri Subbiah Ambalam, Karaikudi.

Salem

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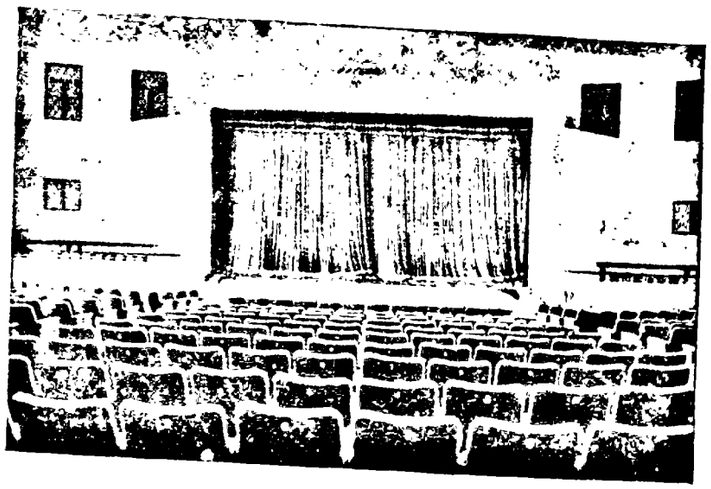
The Finance Minister and Agriculture Minister addressed the Rice Mill Owners of the State on 2nd January 1963 in the Committee Room of the Secretariat.

Tirunelveli :

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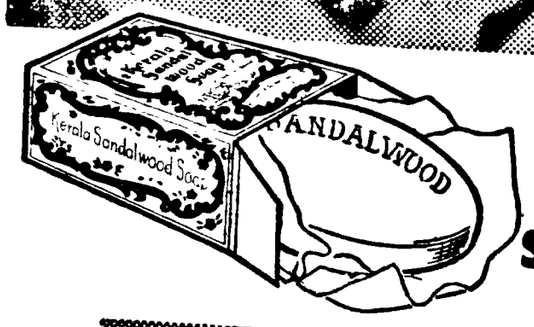
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79

MADRAS INFORMATION



MARCH 1963 PRICE 20 nP

In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

To grow two sheafs of corn where only one grew before, to produce two pieces in a factory where only one was produced till now, to work more hours and days all to increase the tempo and turnover of work in offices, to charge the same price for articles in order to minimise the hardship of the Community....these constitute the line of our duty and proof of our patriotism.

India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. The intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other es-ential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C. Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

81

MADRAS *Information*

Volume XVII MARCH 1963 No. 3

CONTENTS

	Page
1. The Dandi March	3
2. We will not bow to evil —*President's Message.*	6
3. Exemplary Progress of Madras State. —*Governor's Tribute.*	7
4. Defence Effort —*Impressive Record of Madras State.*	11
5. Minor Irrigation on War Footing	15
6. Village Volunteer Force —*Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.*	21
7. Agricultural Production Programmes in Panchayats —*Sri V. Kartikeyan, I.A.S. Director of Agriculture, Madras.*	26
8. The Ports in Madras State. —*Dr. A. Ramaswamy, State Editor, District Gazetteer Madras.*	31
9. Midday Meals Scheme	34

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83

Moments of Glory in the Struggle for Freedom

THE DANDI MARCH

Thirty-three years ago this month Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha Movement by commencing his epic march from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the sea-side village of Dandi. It took Gandhiji and his party 24 days to cover the 241 miles of the Gujarat countryside to reach Dandi, the dreamy little village on the sea coast in Surat district. Having left Sabarmati on March 12, 1930, he arrived at Dandi on April 5. Early the next morning Gandhiji and his followers defied the Salt Laws.

This article describes vividly some of the scenes and episodes of the historic march and the final breach of the Salt Law at Dandi. While Gandhiji and his party were on the road to the coastal village, the A.I.C.C. held its meetings at Ahmedabad on March 21.

Once it had a lighthouse and the Gujarati word for 'lighthouse' is deeva-dandi. This is perhaps how Dandi, which is one of the sea coast of Gujarat, got its name. No one had heard of this little village until the spring of 1930, when it suddenly leapt into the limelight from geographic obscurity.

With Gandhiji's decision to break the Salt Laws in this sea coast village, Dandi came into the headlines as a historic landmark in India's struggle for freedom. Fate conspired to convert this obscure village into nature's laboratory where the sea water, sun and wind manufacture natural salt.

Dandi is 10 miles west of Navsari, which is its nearest railway station in Surat district. On the way from Navsari to Dandi one had to pass the even lesser-known villages of Eru and Aat.

An old factory, near ERU was Gandhiji's last camp before Dandi. The pilgrim's party had reached it on the afternoon of April 4, 1930." Only little beyond was stationed a detachment of armed police, wary and vigilant.

Gandhi and his party had by now tramped nearly 235 miles through the countryside. This had taken 23 days. The march had been strenuous. Many in Gandhi's camp had become weary and footsore. They had walked through many villages in scorching heat and stifling dust on an almost 'iron diet'. They had survived the rigours of the journey. They had stood Gandhi's test. The newspapers called them the "Ironsides."

However, they had met with failures also. The gap between initial planning of the tour and actual experience became apparent at Nadiad, after four days of marching. The arrangements of the journey had been left to a batch of students from the GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, the national university founded by the Mahatma at Ahmedabad. The students were to go ahead on bicycles and plan the party's night halts on the way. They also improvised a courier service to keep Gandhijis mobile miniature Ashram in contact with the outside world.

Not all the Ironsides were made of stern mettle. Some of this mettle was brittle. This became apparent as some fell by the wayside. On March 25, the list of invalids added up to 18. Gandhi was obliged to order that sick volunteers be kept in camps on the way.

To balance the disappointments, there were consolations. The march had attracted widespread popular attention and sympathy. From distant Allahabad, Jawaharlal Nehru had waxed eloquent. "The field of battle," he said, dramatically, "lies before you; the flag of India beckons to you, and freedom herself awaits your coming.....Will you be mere lookers-on in this glorious struggle?".

Prof. G. T. G. Catalin and his wife Mrs. Vera Britain who visited the city recently are seen with the Pressmen at the Hotel Oceanic Madras.





The Afghan Press and Cultural delegation visited Madras on 20th January 1963 Sri V. Bhoovarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity welcomed them at the airport.

The villagers of Gujarat, at any rate, required no special prodding. Stirred by Gandhi's simple action, they had flocked to him in their thousands. According to one estimate, two lakhs of people came to greet him on the route, even before he had covered half the distance to Dandi. His spell was magnetic, and it was spreading. It had set the whole placid countryside on fire.

Gandhi addressed a crowded meeting on the dry bed of the Dudhia tank, electrically lit up for the occasion. By the time he reached that place, nearly 200 village officers appointed by the British had resigned.

"I, a Bania.. "

Money contributions seemed ever-available for his campaign, but at one place during his journey, he gently chided the intending donors. "If Swaraj (freedom) could be won by money", he told them, "I , a Bania (a trader by tradition and profession) would have got it long ago. What I want is your personal service in the national cause ".

Gandhi had steeled himself to finish the struggle. His friends were most particular that he should go back to Ahmedabad for the WORKING COMMITTEE and A.I.C.C. meetings. He rejected their plea. For him, there was no going back.

On March 21, the A.I.C.C. met in Ahmedabad. Without Gandhi's presence and personal guidance, its members were groping in the dark. Both Motilal Nehru and his son, Jawaharlal, had come there a day earlier. A special messenger awaited them from Gandhi. He informed them that unless they left immediately it would be impossible for him to see them before the A.I.C.C. meeting, as they desired. Although Jawaharlal had spent a sleepless night, travelling in a packed third-class compartment from Agra, he left immediately by a car to cross a tidal river at 2 o'clock in the morning as this was the only time that the river be crossed.

Motilal Nehru, tired and ailing, came later by train to Jambusar where Gandhi had halted. It was here that Motilal decided, in consultation with Gandhi, to make a gift to the nation of his old house in Allahabad. and to rename it Swaraj Bhavan " Abode of Freedom". The value of the house was estimated at the time to be Rs. 2,50,000.

"Pack-up Your Toothbrushes"

Gandhi continued his journey and the Nehrus returned to the A.I.C.C. meeting. The future programme of the Congress was chalked out and decided upon. New directions were to be given to local Congress organisations and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu summed them up by saying that they were to pack-up their tooth-brushes for the journey to prison !

Ten days later, Gandhi wrote to Jawaharlal informing him that the coming to Dandi of their " good and true friends from the Frontier " would cause complications. At Dandi, if he were allowed to reach it, he wanted to present only one issue—salt satyagraha—without complications.

He and his party were allowed to reach Dandi safely on April 5. They put up at a small bungalow, owned by a Mr. Vasi, a merchant from Bombay. The place, overlooking the sea, had the air of an oasis in a marshy barren, gaunt and inhospitable wilderness.

At the stroke of 4 o'clock on the morning of April 6, Gandhi sallied forth from his villa with his followers and repaired to a volunteer's camp, some distance away. He spent more than half an hour here for prayers. After the prayers, Gandhi announced his programme. If he was arrested, he said, Abbas Tyabji, a retired judge of the Baroda High Court, would lead the batch of Satyagrahis and if the latter met the same fate, then Mrs. Naidu would fill the breach.

Crystal of Salt

However, nothing happened. At 6-30 a.m. Gandhi, with his volunteers, went to the beach and after a dip, he picked up a mud-coated crystal of salt, deposited on the coast and held it aloft. A thousand visitors and many Government officials watched, as Gandhi and his followers, in a blithesome mood defied the Salt Laws. His action was followed by 200 more of his people. Mrs. Naidu hailed Gandhi has a law-breaker. The signal had been given and the spirit released to set the country into tumultuous motion.

Endless streams of people in buses, bullock-carts and bi-cycles kept pouring into Dandi from dawn throughout the day. In the cool of the evening, while, Gandhi was resting in his camp, some visitors went to the sea-shore. They hovered around the hallowed spot and gazed at the sea. The waters heaved and swelled. The surf leaped as the breakers thundered and the high winds blew. In the dusky sunset the sea had changed its mood. Did it portend anything ? The visitors wondered.









SARVODAYA DAY in MADRAS



NATION PAYS HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

On January 30, 1963 the Nation bowed in respectful homage to the Mahatma and the countless martyrs who laid down their lives in the country's struggle for freedom.

The citizens of Madras paid homage to the martyrs by observing two-minute silence and stopping work between 11 A.M. and 11-02 A.M.

Over 10,000 people, drawn from all strata of society, took their meals at the foot of the statue of the Mahatma in Marina.

We will not bow to evil . . .

— President RADHAKRISHNAN

"Our policy is one of peaceful settlement of International disputes though we are obliged to resist aggression when it occurs. Our faith in Ahimsa does not mean cowardly submission to aggression" said Dr. Radhakrishnan in a Broadcast to the Nation on the eve of the 14th Republic Day.

He said "while non-violence does not mean surrender to evil it also requires that we should be ready to negotiate for an honourable settlement if and when opportunity arises. We shall do everything in our power to clear misunderstanding and suspicions with our neighbour without losing patience or hope.

He added, simply because a military conflict had been thrust upon us to our great sorrow "we do not wish to change our basic policies of democratic freedom, social justice and friendship among Nations. The Country will continue to follow a policy of friendship with all Nations and enmity towards none".

The President said that our Government, our economy, our education should keep pace with modern standards of economy, efficiency and rectitude. In a Parliamentary democracy, the State is not an end in itself. It binds men together in a justly ordered social life. Strong public opinion should act itself against attempts to bring democratic processes into disrepute. While we are grateful to the friendly countries which have helped us in working out our plans, ultimately we have to depend on our own efforts. "We are now taking steps to strengthen our defences. This cannot be achieved by mere wishful thinking or pious resolutions. It has to be worked out by an orderly succession of well directed effort and disciplined behaviour", he added.

EXEMPLARY PROGRESS *of Madras State*

— Governor's Tribute

Glowing tributes to Madras State for its exemplary progress and achievements in various spheres were paid by Sri Bishnuram Medhi, the Governor of Madras while speaking over the All-India Radio on the Republic Day. He said he had been impressed with Madras most because of the preservation of the traditional culture and spiritual heritage and the State's valuable contribution to the enrichment of the common culture of the country.

I have great pleasure in speaking to you over the All-India Radio on the Republic Day for the sixth time since my assumption of office as Governor of this State. All of you will be aware that my term has been extended for some time longer and this has made it possible for me to be in the State for this Republic Day also and share my thoughts with you on this auspicious occasion. I am grateful to the President and the Prime Minister for the trust and confidence reposed in me in asking me to continue to place my services at the disposal of the people of Madras for some time more particularly at a time of National Emergency. I am grateful to the people of the State for the affectionate co-operation and goodwill that has been given to me in abundance during the five years of my tenure of office and I am sure I can count upon their continued goodwill, affection and support for the rest of my period of office.

It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to serve the people of this enlightened State which stands almost as a model to the rest of the country in its progress and achievements in every department of activity. During the long years of my public life, I can say with candour that I have been much impressed with Madras most because of the preservation of the traditional, cultural and spiritual heritage here and the valuable contribution Madras has made for the enrichment of the common culture of our country.

During the year that has passed since my addressing you last, momentous things have happened. It is a matter for congratulation that the Third General Elections were completed successfully in a peaceful atmosphere and this witnessed again the coming into office of the popular Ministry which ensured the continuance of stable Government in our State. Our Five-Year Plan Schemes and projects have proceeded well according to schedule with the co-operation and active support of the people. We have been making steady progress under the successive Five-Year Plans in the matter of harnessing our human and material resources for the common good of the people and for raising their standard of living in our march towards prosperity.

Ultimate Objective

Our efforts have been concentrated on developing our country in every sphere, in improving agricultural production, in establishing new industries, large, medium and small, and in implementing social welfare schemes in the course of our fight against poverty, illiteracy and ill-health. Our ultimate objective is to provide everyone in our country full opportunities for living a reasonably comfortable life and our machinery has been geared up in all ways and means to work for achieving this noble objective. Both in the internal and in the international fields we advocate peace



Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras addressed the Joint Session of Legislature on 26th January 1963

and harmony, mutual understanding and goodwill and peaceful co-existence and uphold the five principles in this behalf in order to promote international friendship and co-operation. Many friendly countries have been helping us with financial and other aid for developing our country and our policy of non-alignment has earned for us respect and admiration in all quarters.

But unfortunately during the closing months of the year 1962, we were surprised and shocked by the massive and unprovoked invasion of our sacred soil in the north by the military forces of China, a country whom we had treated as a friend and to whom we rendered great help at a time when they required most and tried to promote friendly understanding. This aggression threatened the integrity and independence of our country which was won by immense sacrifice of lives and properties by many a known and unknown martyr under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

United We Stand

A national emergency was declared and the entire nation took up in an admirable manner the cause of National Defence and strained every nerve to throw out the foreign aggressor. It is a matter of gratification that all groups and sections of the people realised fully the danger and stood together unitedly in ensuring the security of the nation and in doing everything in their power to mobilise the people's efforts for national defence. A State Committee for National Defence Aid and district committees have also been formed. Apart from large collections made for the National Defence Fund, which the people have voluntarily contributed almost every department of public activity has been geared up to meet the challenge and to build up our defence. We must acknowledge with thanks the moral and material help rendered by other nations in support of our cause.

Village Volunteer Force

As part of these efforts, to-day the programme of Village Volunteer Force is being inaugurated. The basic elements of the scheme are the organisation in every Panchayat of a Village Volunteer Force and the formation of a Defence Labour Bank. The task of the Village Volunteer Force will be to organise the rural defence, to work for increased production and educate the masses by disseminating correct information with particular reference to defence efforts. The Defence Labour Bank is designed to supply free labour by able-bodied persons at a minimum rate of one day a month for the economic development of villages and for stepping up production. Steps are also being taken to organise Home Guards and to expand the scheme of National Cadet Corps. Panchayat Unions and Panchayats are evincing keen interest in strengthening the defence efforts. I am happy that the scheme of democratic decentralisation has been implemented satisfactorily and Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have interested themselves in mobilising local resources for providing basic amenities.

89

Demonstration of Strength

I would like to stress one point most and that is the country has responded magnificently in the hour of crisis and it is very encouraging to note the sense of unity and cohesion in the land. This demonstration of unity is really the demonstration of our strength and I am sure the aggressors felt disillusioned at this remarkable development and saw to their dismay that their nefarious plan would not work. They withdrew their forces and declared a cease-fire unilaterally and the neutral nations are now working hard to find a common ground for settlement so that the two countries could start negotiations. Whatever be the outcome of these talks, one thing is certain and that is, we have to be ever alert and ever vigilant and ever prepared to sacrifice everything as the price for liberty and for the preservation of our hard-won freedom. We must not relax our efforts to build up the defence of the country or to build up our economy under the Five-Year Plans, in spite of the lull due to the deceptive unilateral cease fire declaration and withdrawal of the Chinese forces. On the other hand taking advantage of the present enthusiasm of the people and the sense of unity and solidarity created amongst them, we have to redouble our efforts to build up our defence potential as quickly as possible, so that no one will dare to trespass into our sacred soil in future.

No Room for Complacency

Let us not be complacent, for complacency gives place to weakness and loss of courage. Mahatma Gandhi has taught us to be courageous and fearless in any event. Thirty three years ago when our country was in bondage we took the independence pledge on 26th January courageously affirming our belief in the inalienable right of the people to freedom. The date is sacred for us in the country's history. Our country became a full fledged Republic on 26th January 1950. The day can appropriately be celebrated by our resolving to be always in a state of preparedness and to be always united so that we may continue uninterrupted our work of implementing the Plan projects for the common welfare of the people. We should redouble our efforts in contributing to the National Defence Fund, in providing amenities for our troops, in saving and investing moneys in Defence Bonds, in volunteering for service in Defence Forces, in stepping up production in agricultural and industries fields, and in offering our co-operation in every way to make the Defence measures a complete success. In this noble effort I invite you, to rededicate yourselves to the service of the nation and to take the pledge anew to make any sacrifice the country might need in view of the massive concentration of military forces and armaments all along our border, threatening our independence and democratic way of life and to put your shoulders to the wheel of progress and share the pride and glory of being citizens of this great Sovereign Democratic Republic.

Mechanised Iron Ore Berth for Madras Port Planned

A new mechanical berth capable of handling three million tons of iron ore annually being planned for Madras Port. It will cost Rs. 2½ crores.

Designs for the mechanised berth have been completed by the engineers of the Port. It will be able to load ore carriers at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour and accommodate vessels up to 35 feet draft. Under the existing facilities Madras Port is able to handle annually about one million tons of iron ore mainly drawn from mines in the Bellary-Hospet Area.

Railway facilities or transportation of the ore to Madras are also being improved simultaneously. The Hospet-Guntakkal stretch, at present served by metre gauge, will also be additionally linked by broad gauge.

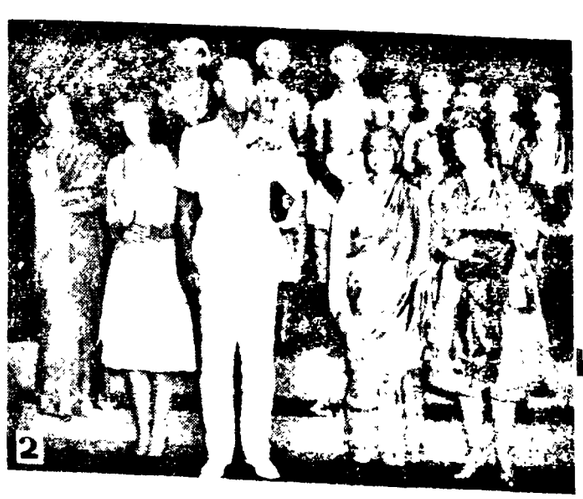
Mr. Posthima an internationally famous expert on port development, who visited Madras recently will advise the World Bank on the suitability of the proposed mechanised berth to receive the require financial assistance. The foreign exchange component of the estimated cost of the project is placed at around Rs. 1·4 crores.



Royal Visitors







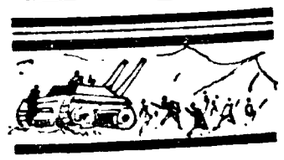




VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE

1. Arrival
2. At Kalakshetra
3. At Mahabalipuram
4. At the Integral Coach Factory
5. At Victoria Technical Institute
6. Departure

DEFENCE EFFORT



Impressive Record of Madras State

Madras State has created an impressive record of contribution to Defence Efforts, both in men and material.

Collections for the National Defence Fund had crossed the Rs. 2 crore mark. Even more significant was "the sense of determination and dedication and the feeling of oneness" with which the people had rallied to the call of the country.

The Governor in his address to the Joint Session of Legislature, described the State's response in the National Emergency as magnificent.

Recruiting centres both in the city and in the districts are thronged with candidates for selection to the various wings of the Defence services, and the State has been able to provide a few companies of highly trained police personnel for service with the Government of India to meet the needs of the emergency.

Training in nursing

The Medical Department in spite of the acute shortage of personnel to cater to the needs of the State's population, has shown itself capable of rising to the occasion, and a sizable number of medical men and women have already volunteered for service. The Director of Medical Services drew up a programme for training in First Aid and home nursing, and no less than 2,000 are undergoing training in hospitals and various colleges in the city.

The Engineering services, also inadequately manned judged by the requirements of the various urgent Plan schemes to be carried out, are anxious to play their role in responding to the call of the nation. The number of persons who have volunteered for service at present may not be appreciable, one reason being that the terms and conditions of employment may be in the stage of revision and finalisation to attract them.

On the alert

The State Government, however, has gone ahead in anticipation of the call for these men and has drawn up a list of engineering personnel—as they have done in the case of medical personnel—who have expressed a desire to go for service in the border States. A list of persons available under this category from whom calls could be made is also under preparation.

At short notice, it is learnt, the State has kept itself in readiness to spare a good number of men both for the medical and engineering services.

The Governor stressed that until the aggression was completely vacated "we should not relax our vigilance or slacken our defence efforts in spite of the situation

20,000 HOME GUARDS FOR MADRAS.

A voluntary organisation or Home Guards with a strength of 20,000 is to be raised immediately in Madras State in view of the national emergency.

The Home Guards will be given training for 1½ months at the rate of one hour for the first 15 days exclusive of holidays and thereafter for 1½ hours on alternate days for 15 days. Training will include physical training and foot drill, lectures, first aid, fire fighting, rescue work and musketry. Uniforms will be supplied to them, and a small daily allowance will be paid to cover their pocket expenses. The organisation will be as follows. Area Commander, Company Commander, Assistant Platoon Commander, Section Leader, Assistant Section Leader and Home Guards.

All literate persons in all walks of life within the age group of 18-45 are eligible to apply for enlistment. Their applications in the prescribed form, obtainable free from the City Police Office, Egmore, and the District Police Office in the districts, should be sent to the Commissioner of Police in the City and the Superintendent of Police in the districts.



Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Heavy Industries, inaugurated the Officers' Training School at Lawrence Lines, St. Thomas Mount, Madras on January 15, 1963.

created by the unilateral cease-fire declaration and the withdrawal of forces by the Chinese but should assiduously build up our defence potential to be able to repulse any onslaught on our frontiers".

Augmenting the Police force

The Governor said it had become necessary to augment the police strength in view of the emergency. The force of Home Guards that was proposed to be raised would be of assistance to the police. The formation of 35 additional N.C.C. rifle companies with 35 officers and 7,000 cadets had been sanctioned.

Two battalions (12 companies) of Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police of this State had been placed at the disposal of the Union Government and to replace those two battalions of armed police were being raised in this State to form part of "India Reserve" of armed police.

Civil Defence

The need for the implementation of civil defence measures had not yet arisen in this State. However, the Government had plans ready. Training in first-aid and home nursing had been arranged by the Director of Medical Services and a start had been made by training volunteers from Government officers. About 2,000 Government servants were already undergoing this training in Madras City.

Special short-term training courses for drivers, telephone operators, auxiliary midwives and craftsmen had been sanctioned. The names of doctors and engineers who had offered to serve in the border States had been forwarded to the Government of India. Action had been taken to step up recruitment of nurse pupils, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and X-ray technicians.

As in other fields, the national emergency had had its impact on the field of transport. In view of the difficult supply position of chassis for civil requirements and the need to conserve petrol and diesel oil, the Government were reviewing its policy regarding opening of new routes, putting additional buses on existing routes and the grant of variation or extension involving additional consumption of oil, etc.

E.S.I. SCHEME IN MORE PLACES IN MADRAS STATE

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being extended to Red Hills area (including Polal, Kathirvedu and Madhavaram), Tiruvanmiyur and Vaniambadi in Madras from the midnight of Febru ry 23, 1963. As a result, 2,730 more factory workers will get benefit under the scheme. The families of the insured persons in the area of Vaniambadi will becom entitled to medical care thirteen weeks after the date the insured persons have become entitled to medical care.

93

Madras Home Guards Ordinance

The Madras Government have published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a bill to replace the Home Guards Ordinance promulgated by the Governor on January 24 last. The bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly on February 28, 1963. The constitution of Home Guard has been sanctioned for the City of Madras and the Towns of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem, at present.

The ordinance which extends to entire State is published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated January 24.

It is explained that, "consequent on the emergency proclaimed by the President on October 26, 1962, it is considered necessary to provide for constitution of a Home Guard in the State".

"The Home Guard will be a voluntary body, every member of which will exercise such powers, discharge such duties and perform such functions in relation to the protection of persons, the security of property and the preservation of public order as may be assigned to him".

The following are among the provisions :

The Government may constitute a volunteer body called the Home Guard, every member of which shall exercise such powers and perform such functions, in relation to the protection of persons, the security of property and the preservation of public order, as may be assigned to him under the ordinance.

Subject to the overall control, of the Inspector-General of Police, the Home Guard shall function under the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Superintendent of Police in a district.

Any person willing to serve as a member of the Home Guard and possessing necessary qualifications may be appointed a member of the Home Guard.

Every member of the Home Guard shall receive on his appointment a certificate by the competent authority by virute of which the member shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a member of the Home Guard.

Every member of the Home Guard shall receive such training and for such period as may be prescribed.

Period of Service

A member of the Home Guard shall be required to serve the Government for such period as may be prescribed, but any such member may be discharged from the Home Guard at any time on srch grounds and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

It shall not be necessary for such authority to disclose the ground of discharge when such disclosure is not in the public interest.

The Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Superintendent of Police in a district may at any time call out in the prescribed manner any member of the Home Guard for training or for exercising the powers, discharging the duties and performing the functions assigned to him.

A member of the Home Guard, when called out under section 6, shall have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of the Police appointed under the Madras City Police Act, or the Madras District Police Act.

No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the Home Guard in respect of anything done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise of his duties or the performance of his functions as such member, except with the previous sanction.

A member of the Home Guard, when called out under Section 6, in aid of the Police force, shall be under the control of officers of the police in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed.

Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, released a Souvenir on Bharathi at the Sastri Hall, Mylapore on January 20, 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance presided.



Every person who for any reason ceases to be a member of the Home Guard shall within ten days, return his certificate of appointment and articles supplied to him as a member of the Home Guard.

Any Officer receiving under sub-section 1 any certificate of appointment, arms, accoutrements, clothing and other articles shall give a receipt for the same to the person delivering them.

Any magistrate and, for special reasons recorded in writing, any police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner of Police or Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police may issue a warrant to search for and seize, wherever they may be found. the certificate, arms, accoutrements, clothing or other articles not delivered up.

Powers for removal

The Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Superintendent of Police in a district may by order in writing suspend or remove from the Home Guard any member of the Home Guard under his control.

(A) Who on being called under section 6, without reasonable cause neglects or refuses (i) to obey such order, or (ii) to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions as a member of the Home Guard, or (iii) to obey any lawful order or direction given to him for the exercise of the powers, discharge of the duties and perfomance of the functions as a member of the Home Guard, or

(B) Who is guilty of any breach of discipline or of any misconduct, the Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this ordinance.

A member of the Home Guard acting under this ordinance shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

A member of the Home Guard shall not be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council by reason only of the fact that he is a member of the Home Guard.

A member of the Home Guard shall not be disqualified for being chosen as or for being a member of any local authority by reason only of the fact that he is a member of the Home Guard.

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I, R. Kulandaivelu, hereby declare that the particulars given above, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. KULANDAIVELU,
Editor and Publisher.



Madras is stepping up the pace of execution of minor irrigation schemes as its "most positive contribution" to greater food production and as its "most immediate war effort". This was announced by the Governor, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, addressing the Joint Session of the Madras Legislature.

A special circle had been formed to investigate minor irrigation schemes and the additional funds needed would be made available. Side by side, special steps would be taken to desilt and remodel old tanks to increase their irrigation potential.

The future expansion of irrigation could only be through stray medium schemes of local importance.

Improvements to Palar Anicut and the Sathanur Second Stage had been taken up and two more schemes, namely, the Manjalar in Madurai district and Gomukhi Nadhi in South Arcot district had now been sanctioned and would be taken up for execution soon.

The multi-purpose Parambikulam-Aliyar Project was making excellent progress. Out of the eight reservoirs, the Aliyar Reservoir was thrown open for irrigation on 2nd October 1962. to irrigate 7,500 acres. Further areas would be brought under irrigation as and when the reservoirs were completed.

Satisfactory Progress

The various schemes for the development of agriculture including the minor irrigation programme, repairs and renovation of irrigation tanks, and soil conservation schemes are all making satisfactory progress. Against a target of 17-lakh tons of additional production set for the Third Plan, an additional production of 2·04-lakh tons was achieved during the first year of the Plan. The target for the currentyear is 4·85-lakh tons. Intensive efforts are now being made to reach the target by providing necessary services to the ryots and Government are confident of success in this regard.

Fortunately the current season has been a favourable one and a good harvest is expected. It is proposed to

Inauguration of UNESCO Club by Smt. Malcom Adisehiah at Children's Theatre, Madras on January 6, 1963. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.



procure on Central Government account, one lakh tons of rice from the rice-miller of this State on a voluntary basis.

Grow More Vegetables

The Government are also keenly alive to the need for greater production in agriculture as part of the war effort. A scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in and around urban areas has been sanctioned for a period of three years and it is estimated to cost Rs. 13·7 lakhs. The aim is to have an additional production of twenty-thousand tons by the end of the first year of the scheme. Proposals for stepping up the tempo of agricultural development in respect of paddy and short-term crops in select areas are under consideration and will be implemented very shortly.

Cotton and oilseeds are the principal commercial crops requiring accelerated production with a view to conserving and earning foreign exchange. Special schemes for intensifying the production in select areas are also being taken up.

All the plantation schemes undertaken during the Second Plan period are being continued in the Third Five-Year Plan. The important schemes of economic plantations undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan relate to rubber plantations in Kanyakumari district, bamboo plantations in Coimbatore district and the raising of quick-growing fuel plantations in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot, with a view to overcoming the shortage in the supply of firewood, especially in the City of Madras. Under the last-mentioned scheme, about 1,000 acres have been taken up for planting during 1962–63, and about 1,000 more acres are proposed to be covered during the year 1963–64.

Milk Project

Further progress has been made in the implementation of the Madras Dairy and Milk Project. Seven units are working at present with a total strength of more than 3,200 cattle in the Milk Colony at Madhavaram. The remaining unit as also the Central Dairy is expected to be opened early this year. Steps are being taken to intensify the procurement of milk from rural areas through the organization of Rural Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, to supplement the milk obtained from the licensees in the colony, for supply in the City. A scheme for the setting up of an integrated dairy at Erode in Coimbatore district for procuring and processing surplus milk in the Erode area, for transport to Madras City through rail tankers and for sale in the City after pasteurization in the Central Dairy under the Madras Dairy and Milk Project has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs.

A scheme for the installation of a pasteurization plant at Madurai in the Co-operative Sector with UNICEF assistance is under active consideration. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 78 lakhs inclusive of the UNICEF aid of about Rs. 31 lakhs.

Sri N. S. S. Manradiyar, Minister for Co-operation, inaugurated the Handloom Exhibition at the Memorial Hall, in the City on January 18, 1963.



Irrigation Figures

Total land area of State ..	32·19 mil. acres.
Cultivate area in the State ..	14·75 mil. acres.
(*a*) Total net area irrigated at the beginning of First Plan by all sources.	4·415 mil. acres.
(*b*) Total net area irrigated at the end of the First Five-Year Plan.	5·190 mil. acres.
(*c*) Total net area irrigated at the end of the Second Plan.	6·073 mil. acres.
(*d*) Total area which is expected to be irrigated when the major and medium project proposed under the Third Five-Year Plan are completed.	6·120 mil. acres.
(*e*) Anticipated extra food production under projects taken up during the First and Second Plans.	2·19-lakh tons of foodgrains.
(*f*) Anticipated extra food production on completion of irrigation projects taken up during the Third Plan.	2·60 tons of foodgrains.
(*g*) Total investment to end of Second Plan.	Rs. 3,216 lakhs.
Total investment proposed in Third Plan.	Rs. 2,742 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation

Both in First and Second Plans particular emphasis was laid on expansion of minor irrigation facilities. There are 33,000 minor irrigation sources in the State out of which 27,000 are tanks and 6,000 are spring channels. Out of these sources about 30,000 have ayacut of more than 10 acres.

The number of works completed and benefits obtained from the special Minor Irrigation Programme during the two Plans are given below :—

	First Plan.	*Second Plan.*
Cost of the special Minor Irrigation Programme (rupees in lakhs).	290	439
Number of works completed ..	2,458	2,260
New Irrigation in acres ..	32,000	187,600
Old ayacut	430,000	



The First Anniversary of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences was celebrated at the Presidency College on the 14th January 1963. Prof. R. E. Marshak of Rochester is seen in the picture unveiling a portrait of Sri Ramanujam, the Mathematical Genius.

Third Plan provision Rs. (in lakhs) 1,280·00.

About 5,000 minor irrigation works would need to be renovated during the Third Plan.

Number of Major Projects (excluding those completed in the First Plan).

Name of Project. (1)	*Date begun.* (2)	*Date for completion.* (3)	*Estimated cost.* (4) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	*Area to be benefited.* (5)
Lower Bhavani Project (Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts).	January 1949	1955–56	1,020	207,000
Mettur Canals Scheme (Salem and Coimbatore districts).	Do. ..	1957	192·91	45,000
Manimuthar Reservoir Project (Tirunelveli district).	November 1950.. ..	1958	506	20,000 (New) 83,000 (Existing)
Araniar Reservoir Project (Chingleput district) ..	July 1951	1958	105·89	Nil. 6,066 (Existing)
Amaravathi Reservoir Project (Coimbatore district).	December 1953	1958	329·76	21,500 (New) 32,000 (Existing)
Vaigai Reservoir (Madurai district)	April 1954	1959	330	22,818
Sathanur Reservoir Project (North Arcot and South Arcot districts).	October 1954	1957	258	21,000
Krishnagiri Reservoir Project (Salem district) ..	December 1954	1957	202·43	9,000
New Kattalai High Level Canal	August 1957	1959	224·58	20,622
Pullambadi Canal Scheme	Do.	1959	206·06	22,114
Vidur Reservoir Project	December 1957	1960	88·94	3,200
Neyyar II Stage	July 1958	In progress.	90	9,200
Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	November 1958 ..		3,50 8	2 4 0,000
Improvements to Palar Anicut and Channels ..	November 1961 ..		48·10	3,285
Sathanur Project II Stage	Do. ..		58·00	5,000 (II crop.)

(Seven more medium schemes are under consideration for being taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan).







Republic day Celebrations







Middle rose :

The Governor is received by the Chief Minister. N.C.C. Cadets receiving the shields from the Governor.

'Bharathamata' at the Students rally.

Top row :

Republic day parade cavalry, Armed Cars, N.C.C. Cadets.

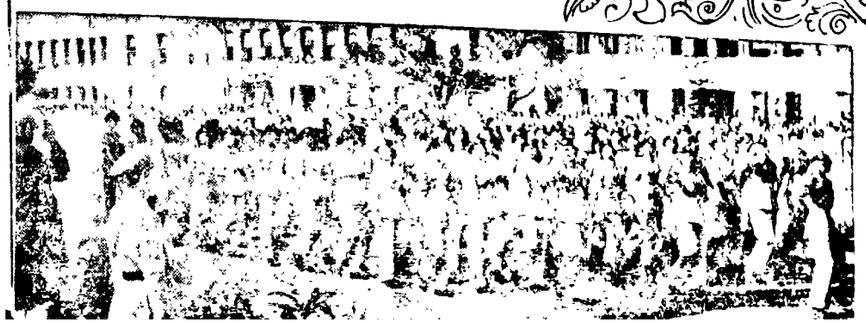
Bottom row :

A.C.C.; N.C.C. Cadets. The Governor is seen with Children at the rally.















Now is the time to re-affirm our resolve

To-day let us re-affirm our resolve to resist the aggressor. Do not slacken vigilance and determination—for **this is your war.** Take action **now.** Volunteer to serve in the National Service Organisations. • Wage war on waste and cut all unnecessary expenditure • Food and clothing are valuable. Do not waste them • Time is precious too. Measure it not in terms of hours spent, but by what you accomplish • Shoulder your responsibilities. Act with discipline in all things, at all times.

BE VIGILANT

take part

in national

preparedness





village volunteer force

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The Village Volunteer Force Scheme, intended to mobilise the human and material resources of the rural communities all over India, was formally inaugurated on the Republic Day when Prime Minister gave a broadcast to the nation explaining the crucial significance of the scheme in the present context.

The Scheme has emerged as a response to the challenge of history implied in the aggression on our northern borders. But, in addition to mobilising production to support the defence effort, it will help in building up the basic strength of the nation. Five lakh able-bodied men and women of Madras State will be enrolled in the Village Volunteer Force.

Inaugurating this scheme in a nationwide broadcast the Prime Minister said that every able-bodied adult in the five and a half lakh villages should consider himself a volunteer to serve his village and nation.

In a nationwide broadcast on the 26th January inaugurating the Village Volunteer Force, the Prime Minister said :

Today is an auspicious day, the anniversary of the formation of our Republic. We celebrate Independence day on the 15th August. That is a great day for us. But on the 26th January we completed that process of Independence by establishing the Republic of India.

That completed our political revolution, and we applied ourselves to the next great task, namely, the economic and social revolution of the Indian people. We started Five-Year Plans for this purpose, and now we are in the middle of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Progress on all lines

We wanted to progress on all lines, both agricultural and industrial as well as in regard to education and health. We wanted everyone in India to progress and establish a Welfare State for all. But, as we all know, the great majority of our population lives in the villages of India, and it is their progress and welfare that is most important for our country.

To help them, therefore, we started many years ago the Community Development programme, and now this scheme has spread almost to all our villages. It woke up rural India, and the people there began to stir. Much good was done by this programme. But it also showed our failings.

Another great step was then taken by the establishment of Panchayat Raj, to give the people of the villages a large amount of control of their own affairs. Instead

Village Volunteer Force was inaugurated by Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary in the Palavanthangal Village near St. Thomas Mount on 26th January 1963.

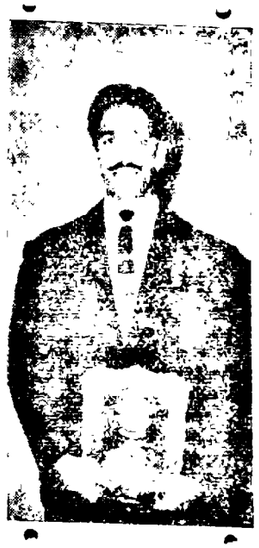


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Best N.C.C. Cadets in All-India—Both from Madras

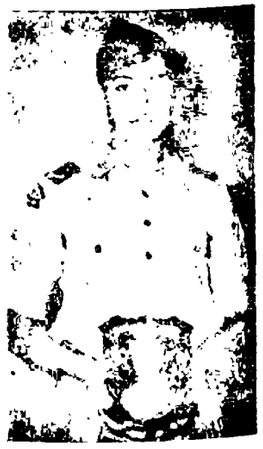
Shri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, on the Republic Day awarded special trophies to two N.C.C. Cadets from Madras State, who have achieved the unique distinction of being adjudged the best Cadets in all India, in the Senior and Junior Divisions respectively, at the All-India N.C.C. Rally held in Delhi last year.

The two Cadets are : Senior Under Officer M. Saleem Sheriff and Leading Flight Cadet Suresh Bangara.



S/U/O Saleem Sheriff, from Loyola College, Madras, has served in the N.C.C. for six years, passed the 'B' and 'C' Certificates, and reached the highest rank of Cadet Adjutant Senior Under Officer. He commended and led N.C.C. contingents from all over India at the last Republic Day Parade in Delhi, and was awarded the All-India Best Cadet Trophy by the Prime Minister. After graduation, he has now been selected for admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, to undergo training for a Permanent Regular Commission in the Army.

L/F/C Suresh Bangara, formerly of Mani's High School, Coimbatore, has served for one year in the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and three years in the N.C.C. (Junior Division) Air Wing, where he reached the rank of Surgeant. He has shown special proficiency in Aero-Modelling, and was adjudged the best Junior Division Cadet in all India at the N.C.C. Rally held in Delhi last year. He has now joined the Loyola College, Madras, where he has soon reached the rank of Leading Flight Cadet in the N.C.C. (Senior Division) Air Wing. He hopes to join the Indian Air Force shortly.



of big officers controlling them, the Panchayats got the power and the resources. Panchayat Raj has now been established in most of the States of India, and the remaining States will follow soon.

Along with the Panchayat Raj, there is the movement for Co-operation (Sahkari Samaj). This is meant to democratise our economy and to provide economic support to the vast mass of our people. Panchayat Raj and Sahkari Samaj will not only bring political but also economic democracy to the village and will make the people there self-reliant and strong.

Struggle remains

During the last three or four months, we have had to face a great crisis, because our neighbour, China, has attacked, us and invaded our territory. Our people all over India, in villages and towns, have faced this challenge bravely, because it is a challenge not only to our freedom but also to our well-being, our culture and our ideal of democratic life. We have before us a great struggle. Whether the fighting on our frontier goes on or not, the struggle is with us, and we have all to do our utmost to help in this struggle.

Our Five-Year Plan aimed at development of our country and our people. It is now to be so fashioned as to be especially helpful in the defence of our country. But this will not mean that we will cut down our development schemes, because that will weaken us and be bad for our people. We have, therefore, to bear this double burden of defence and development. I am sure we shall all do so and come out of this struggle triumphant.

What are our villages and the mighty rural population that lives there, to do in these circumstances ? Rural India feeds our nation, including the Army and the other defence forces. It provides strength to our nation. It gives us our brave soldiers. Rural India, therefore, must organise itself for this great effort.

We have now decided to have in every village a Village Volunteer Force which will devote itself to this great task. Every able-bodied adult in the five and a half lakh villages of India should constitute himself a volunteer to serve his village and the nation.

The three tasks

The Volunteer Force in every village will have three tasks : more production, education and defence.

Defence not only is the work of our brave soldiers at the front, but it means increasing our production greatly. In order to do this, we have to use new methods in agriculture which will increase our production. We must have minor irrigation works, field channels, soil conservation and dry farming. This will create community assets in the village, which will raise the standard of the people there and give them a recurring source of revenue for the Panchayats for development. We should grow not only cereals, but also vegetables and fruits.

Education is very important. The Village Volunteer Force will help in educating others and will also take up the work of giving correct information and better understanding of our great struggle. The radio and other methods will be used for this purpose. It is important that all people should know what is going on in the country and especially in our struggle for freedom and economic development.



Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary held a press conference at the Committee room to explain the scheme of Village Volunteer Force on the Republic Day.

Thirdly, the Village Volunteer Force will look after village defence. They will look after railways, roads, posts and telegraphs, and they will help in keeping law and order in the village.

Defence Labour Banks

Labour creates money, Trained labour creates more resources. Each village must have a plan of development which will assure the needs of life to every family. We want to have Defence Labour Banks all over India. If everyone contributes a minimum of twelve days' labour per year to this Bank, this will be of great benefit to the village and to the country. Thus, if twenty crore adults in the rural sector work in this way, they will produce assets of three hundred crores of rupees a year for themselves.

In every village, people must look after those who require help. Children must be especially looked after and others who may be without work or are disabled. Every village must take pride in the fact that every one there is looked after properly. We must consider the village as a big family where each person helps the others. In this way, the whole country can be considered a large family in which people of all religions who live here, are members.

Thus, we shall build up happy and prosperous villages and every fellow country man of ours will be cared for and will add to the wealth of the village and the country We have to preserve our freedom and people's Raj and make this a large co-operative enterprise.

IN MADRAS STATE

The Village Volunteer Force was inaugurated in Madras State on January 26, 1963. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister in a broadcast message emphasised the special significance of the scheme and stressed the need of stepping up agricultural production. The Chief Minister's broadcast and the Prime Minister's inaugural speech on the occasion were listened to by the villagers in almost all 12,900 Panchayats of the State, where community radio sets have already been installed.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

The Village Volunteer Force will have a three-fold programme, viz., Production, Mass Education and Village Defence.

Instructions have been issued that in forming these units it will be desirable if all the volunteers who have experience of agriculture are grouped together in the unit of production, all the volunteers who are educated and improved about current events in the unit of Mass Education and all the volunteers who are young and healthy of the age group 21–40 in the unit for Village Defence.

The Unit for Production should concentrate on production and building of local community assets like development of panchayat vested and entrusted lands, compost and local manurial resources, vegetables and fruit cultivation, village plantations, pisiculture, poultry, village tanks and other rural works. It will be the responsibility of the unit for production in every panchyat to ensure that the panchayat fulfils its share of responsibility in the implementation of the programme fixed for it under the Village Agricultural Production Plan as well as under the Panchayat Union Agricultural Grant Allocation Plan. An essential part of the programme will be planned utilization of people's contribution of labour through the Shramdan.

The unit for mass education

The unit for Mass Education should make all necessary arrangements for the dissemination of correct information about the war and the defence effort, through various media for the effective use of publicity material and other literature for prevention of spread of rumours and in general, for the maintenance of morale. The Block Information Centres, Social Education Centres, Adult Literary Centres, Village Libraries, Radio Rural Forums should be made use of by the Village Volunteer Force to disseminate correct information. The teachers or educated young men living in the villages can become members of the unit for Mass Education whose responsibility will be to convene listening groups in villages, explain to the people, the background to the conflict with the Chinese the details of the aggression on our borders and the values which our country seeks to uphold.

The unit for village defence

The unit for Village Defence should attend to the watch and ward duties; fire prevention, first-aid, safe, guarding of lines of communications. A simple programme of physical training will be adopted for the unit for Village Defence, viz., Village Defence, physical training and mass drill, first-aid and sanitation, etc.

106

(2) The women's organizations and women welfare committees at the panchayat level will have an important role to play in the scheme of VillageVolunteer Force. They have to work after the welfare of the families of the jawans can disseminate correct information among village women, can work for the promotion of savings and organize village women into working groups for production of simple articles needed for the Army.

Organization

(i) *Panchayat Level.*—The panchayat will organize and guide the Village Volunteer Force. The Village Volunteer Force itself will be under the charge of a Chief Volunteer. The President of the panchayat will be the Chief Volunteer.

(ii) *Block Level.*—At the Block Level the Panchayat Union Council will assume full responsibilities for all the activities connected with the defence effort, Providing an effective link between the Village Volunteer Force in the different panchayats. A co-ordination committee will be constituted at the Panchayat Union Council level consisting of select Chief Volunteers at the rate of one from each Gramsevak circle and the members of the General Purpose Committee of the Panchayat Union. The Chairman of the Panchayat Union Council will be the Chairman of this Committee and the Commissioner will be the Secretary of this Committee.

(iii) *District Level.*—The District Development Council will assume responsibility for the effective co-ordination of the work of the Village Volunteer Force. The General Purpose Standing Committee of the District Development Council will be utilized for this purpose. Other Government Departments and non-official organizations connected with the Civil Defence effort at the District Level should to the extent necessary be given representation in the General Purpose Standing Committee. At the State Level the Chief Secretary will assume specific responsibility for co-ordination and implementing the scheme. He will be assisted in this task by the Additional Development Commissioner.

(iv) *State Level.*—At State level the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet with the Chief Minister as the Chairman, the Minister Finance and Minister Industries will be in charge of the implementation of the Village Volunteer Force.

(3) A common insignia has been prescribed for all members of the Village Volunteer Force which make them feel one in their common task. The badge is in circular shape with a map of India and the National Flag at the Centre. The words Village Volunteer Force and Jai Hind (in Tamil) are printed in the middle. The badges are made in white Khadi cloth with green border. The cost of each badge is 25 nP. The panchayats have been instructed to purchase the required number of badges from their own funds.

(4) The Village Volunteer Force Scheme of this Government has been translated into Tamil. Fifty thousand copies of the scheme in Tamil have been printed and have been distributed to all the panchayats in the State.

Peacock chosen as India's National Bird

The Government of India have decided to designate the peacock (Pavo Cristatus) as the national bird of India. The decision has been taken after considering the views of the State Governments and the opinions expressed in the Press.

The question of selecting a national bird has been under consideration since Tokyo Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation held in May 1960. The conference had recommended that each country should formally designate a special bird as its national bird in order to focus public attention on the question of preservation of wild life in general and birds in particular. The matter was later taken up by the Indian Board for Wild Life and the State Governments were also asked to give their views. Some of the other birds considered for the honour were the great Indian bustard, the sarus crane the *garuda* (Bramminy Kite) and the swan (*hansa*), the strongest contender being the great Indian bustard.

Burma has another variety of peacock known as green peafowl (Pavo Muticus Specifierous) as her national bird.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Programmes in Panchayats

V. KARTIKEYAN, I.A.S., *Director of Agriculture, Madras.*

It is but appropriate now to talk about Agricultural Production Programmes in Panchayat Villages. In the context of the present National Emergency arising out of Sino-Indian conflict it is necessary not only to increase agricultural production as already programmed under the Third Five-Year Plan but to step it up further to meet the needs of the present emergency. In this the role of panchayats is very definite and decisive.

Under the Panchayats Act of 1958, after the constitution of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, all measures relating to the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Village Industries, are to be entrusted to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. This has been done in stages from 1st October 1960.

There are over 12,522 Panchayats in 373 Unions covering all the rural areas in the State. Almost all Panchayats have prepared Village Production Plans and begun to implement them. The Village Production Plan consists essentially of two schemes.

A High level Study Committee on Panchayat Raj under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Santhanam, M.P. met the Chief Minister and other members in the cabinet room on 26th January 1963.



Manurial resources

One deals with development of local manurial resources. It is well known that cattle manure is in short supply, the existing availability being one-third of normal requirements for manuring crops. This has to be made good by preparing compost manure by a simple process from waste organic matter available in villages. Also green manure crops have to be raised wherever possible and used as manure. Green leaf yielding trees are to be planted in all waste lands and porambokes. Besides the use of tank silt and other locally available manures has to be increased. By all these measures the local manures for use have to be increased to 12 cart-loads of organic manure for every acre of irrigated land, and six cart loads for rainfed land, in the course of three years. Commercial crops under irrigation would require twice this quantity.

Improved seeds

The second scheme is to multiply and distribute improved seeds of paddy and millets in villages. The Agricultural Department have evolved several improved varieties and strains of paddy and millets which yield 10 to 15 per cent more than local varieties. Small quantities of primary seeds are available and these are to be multiplied in every Panchayat Villages in the holdings of selected farmers called Gramasahayaks.

The seeds so multiplied are distributed to other cultivators in the village to cover one-third of the cropped area, annually, and to renew seeds every three years, in order to keep up the vigour and yielding capacity of crops.

The Plans also include schemes for protection of crops against pests and diseases, demonstration in improved agricultural practices, supply of improved implements and such other better farming methods as are necessary and suitable for different panchayats. By adopting these better farming methods in a planned manner, it will be possible to achieve an increase in agricultural production of 10 to 15 per cent or more, in the course of three years.

Agricultural grants

To enable Panchayats to implement the Agricultural Production Plans, the State Government have made available to them, necessary finance in the shape of agricultural grants to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs for a five-year period for each Panchayat Union and permitted them to raise a matching contribution of Rs. 50,000 from panchayats. The panchayats may levy a tax on agricultural land as needed.

Out of this grant, one lakh is set apart for expenditure by panchayats in raising panchayat plantations of fuel, green leaf, fodder and fruits promotion of composting of village waste organic matter, promotion of green manure for seeds or manure, provision of plant protection and demonstration equipment and for any other purpose. The panchayats have to contribute one-third of the total expenditure. The balance of one lakh of the agricultural grants is to be used for maintenance of Gramasahayak service by payment of Rs. 2 per maund of seed produced and distributed, distribution of improved implements and plant protection equipment, vegetable seeds and fruit plants at half cost, green manure seeds at 15 per cent concession in cost and pesticide at 25 per cent concession in cost, compost pits dug and filled at Rs. 6 per pit. The distribution to beneficiaries is done with the knowledge and approval of panchayats. The grants could also be used for demonstration equipment at Union Headquarters and Gramasevak's Centres and for laying out Demonstration plots and farms, to educate the farmers in improved agricultural techniques, developed through utilisation agricultural research from time to time



The cultural delegation from Malaya and Singapore paid a vist to Madras on 17th January, 1963.

The first, second and third batch unions have already begun to function from 1960–61 onwards. As already stated Village Production Plans have been prepared for most panchayats in the State and the agricultural grants have also been allocated for the different schemes. It will be of interest to know that during 1961–62 very good progress has been made in the utilisation of porombokes for developing panchayat plantation which is a community asset. Over 3,811 acres of panchayat plantations at a cost of Rs. 4,66,264 were developed in 1961–62 in 340 unions, 6,750 compost pits were dug, 122 tons of green manure seeds were produced, 5,720 sprayers and 708 dusters and 2,412 improved implements were acquired by panchayats. The total expenditure under matching grant amount to Rs. 12·38 lakhs. In 1961–62 Gramasahayak service was only partially organised due to formation of unions in different stages. The distribution of vegetable seeds, fruit plants, green manures, sprayers and dusters improved agricultural implements, compost pits, pesticides, to individuals at concession amounted to Rs. 9,47,684. The grant expenditure on demonstration equipment to Union Headquarters and Gramasahayak Centres, demonstration plots and farms amount to Rs. 7,48,973. The total expenditure from Agricultural grants in 1961–62 amount to Rs. 28 lakhs for 340 unions. This can be considered very satisfactory as finances were made available about the middle of the year and unions were formed in three stages and panchayats had to get acquainted to in drawing up village plans and agricultural grants allocation plan.

Soil conservation scheme

The Soil Conservation Scheme for contour bunding was entrusted, as a trial measure to seven panchayats in Salem and Coimbatore districts for execution with local resources of men and material. Technical advice is only provided by the State. The response and progress of work so far has not been very encouraging but it is hoped that the panchayats concerned will take more interest and carry out the work in the coming dry months after the standing crops are harvested. However the programme for 1962–63 have been formulated,



The Fishermen of Altapalayam, Royapuram weighed the Minister for Co-operation against fish. The amount realised by the auction of fish along with the income from the day's catch (Rs. 302 in all) was handed over to the Minister.

by all unions to utilise about one-fifth of the tota grant allocated to them. There are already indications of great activity and enthusiasm among panchayats, to implement the agricultural programmes entrusted to them and there is every hope that they would fulfil the expectations of Government in this respect.

I wish to pin point attention on Gramasahayak service in 1962–63. This service has been initiated in all unions in the State during 1962–63 and secondary paddy seeds of good quality will be available during January-February 1963 for covering about 1/3rd the area of food crops in 1963–64 season. Several Gramasahayaks complain that they lack storage space and other State, that they cannot hold stocks for long periods as they want ready money to meet their urgent needs. Most beneficiaries are not prepared to take over seeds immediately after harvest for want of ready cash. The Government have, therefore, issued orders on an arrangement whereby Co-operative Credit Societies in the State offer the necessary credit to needy ryots to purchase seeds from Gramasahayaks within a month after harvest. This is being made known to panchayats and farmers, and meetings will be held in the coming month by Extension Personnel in Panchayats to settle the persons who require seeds, to assess the quantity of seeds needed by each farmer and also the credit necessary to buy the seeds. This will enable farmers to get their seeds required from Gramasahayaks and payment will be made by Local Co-operative Credit Societies to Gramasahayaks on their behalf. This way the problem of Gramasahayaks and farmers is expected to be solved, in respect of improved seed supply. In successfully implementing this programme lies the capacity of Panchayats to manage their own affairs.

Production of Vegetables

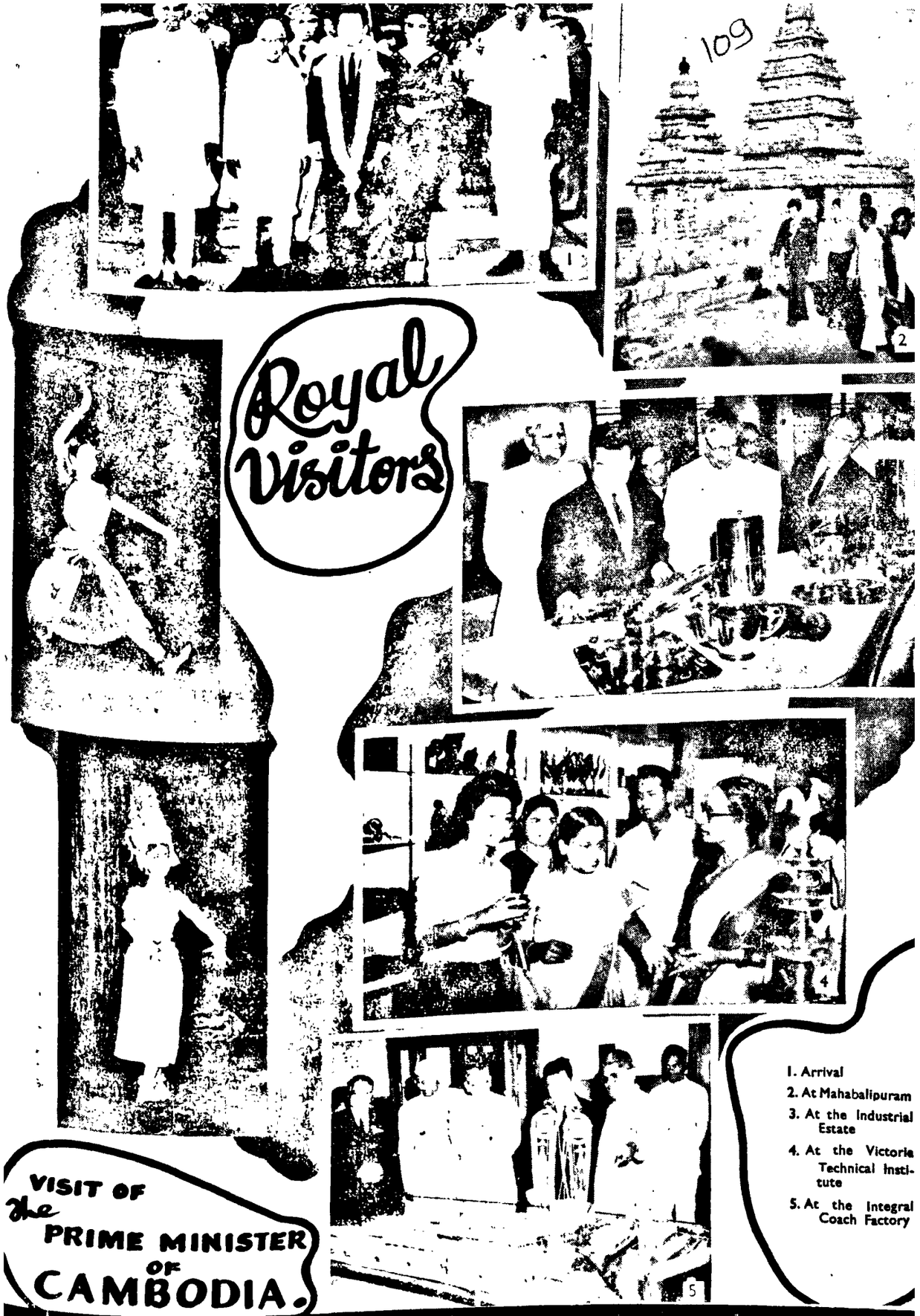
I only wish to add that besides fulfilling the agricultural programmes entrusted to them, the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions will rise up to the present occasion and play their part in increasing production of vegetables growing pulses as blackgram, greengram, etc., after rice with the residuary moisture in soils, raising short term crops with water available from local irrigation sources in the ensuing summer months and take active part and enlist the co-operation and active participation of all farmers, in all schemes of agricultural development sponsored by the State in this National Emergency and thus help to win the war.

Courtesy, A. I. R.

Four Ordnance Factories for Madras.

Having been selected as a site for as many as four Ordnance Factories, the capital city of Madras State will gain considerably in industrial importance.

First of these the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi, second of its kind in India, is already functioning for about a year. The second one, a Parachute factory, is coming up. The third one is a Rs. 15 crore project covering an area of about 1,400 acres. This one is the Heavy Vehicles Factory. The fourth project is a factory for the manufacture of marine diesel engines in collaboration with Messrs. M.A.N., a West German firm.

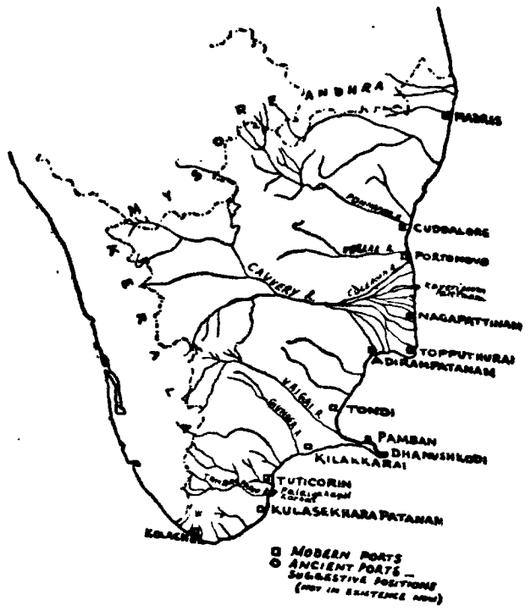


The PORTS of MADRAS

DR. A. RAMASWAMY, M.A., M.LITT., PH.D. (Lond.)
State Editor, District Gazetteers, Madras.

Empires and civilizations have grown around ports. Carthage, Alexandria and Kabaris (Kaveripoompattinam) had all been the cradles of civilization and centres of anicent empires. The ports develop the hinterland by promoting trade. At the same time they enrich the culture of the region by the abundant opportunities they provide for the mingling of the peoples of different parts of the world in the course of their trading activities. Thus ports are perhaps the windows through which a country sees the rest of the world.

During the hegemony of the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas there was an all-round development of ports and foreign trade in the Tamil Country. Their desire to have a powerful navy to protect the sea frontiers gave an impetus to the ship-building industry. During the period of the later Cholas, there was intense naval activity. Rajaraja Chola's (985—1014 A.D.) occupation of Talaittakkolam and Kadaram and Rajendra Chola's campaign in the Far East would not have been possible without the support of powerful naval wings. Indian vessels were so freely moving in the high Pacific that Kulottunga Chola (1070—1120 A.D) found it worthwhile to have diplomatic and commercial relations with the Chinese.



The ancient ports of Tamil Country, e.g., Puhar, Korkai and Tondi served different political units. The Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras had their exclusive ports for the commerce of their countries. Through these ports also entered their strategic material-horses for their cavalry. There are evidences of the Pandyas and the Cholas having maintained very fine cavalry. Evidently, the ancient Tamil ports had to rest content with serving the Sovereigns of the South. As the three major powers in the Tamil Country crumbled, so did the ports that served them.

The decline of ancient ports

The ancient ports were located on the estuaries of rivers and backwaters. The rivers and the backwaters which provided the facilities for the movement of goods enabled the ports at the estuaries to develop into important and valuable collection centres for the goods of the neighbouring regions. Puhar (Kaveripoompattinam) at the mouth of the Cauvery and Korkai on the estuary of the Tambaraparni served the Chola and the Pandiayan kingdoms respectively. The Great Tamil epics the *Silapadikaram* and the *Manimekalai* depict the glories of Puhar and its abrupt end as a result of erosion by the sea. Korkai was a thriving port for a long time. The Greeks and the Romans came to the ports of the Tamil Country to buy spices, textiles and pearls.

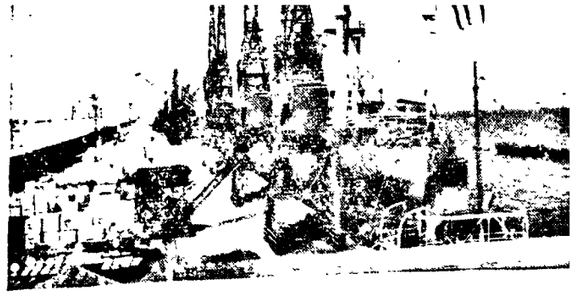
However, with the steady silting up of the river estuaries and with the construction of bigger and longer ships, the estuaries lost their worthiness as safe harbours. Later the decline of Rome paved the way for the rise of the Arab traders who established many new trading settlements in the Eastern coast. Kayalpattinam of the Madras Coast was the main centre of their activity.

By the 15th century, the Vijaynagar Empire which had became supreme, subdued the lingering old principalities of the South and the whole region was brought under one unified control. Therefore, the need for ports serving small independent political units was no longer felt. Instead, the ports were required to serve a much widened hinterland brought about by the political unification achieved under the Vijayanagar rule. Further, the European traders who visited the Eastern waters in the 15th and 16th centuries came in search of commodities much different from those required by the earlier traders and a premium was placed on indigo and textiles. The advent of the European traders and their rivalry with the Arabs in their commercial activities probably accounts for the decline of Korkai and Kayal. The ports which had hinterlands producing the commodities required by the European traders shot up into prominence.

Rise of modern ports

As a result of the shifts in the hinterland and the momentous changes in the pattern of ships visiting the Indian waters, open seabords were preferred to the sheltered ports of the past and gradually most of the old ports fell into desuetude, which in turn promoted the rise of modern ports. Thus Madras in the North, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam in the Centre and Tuticorin in the South became the outlets for the Northern, Central and Southern regions of the Tamil Country. There was also a degree of specialisation among the ports. The major port of Madras specialised in entrepot trade and bulk imports from foreign countries passed through her. The string of minor ports to the south of Madras served as outlets for the hinterland behind them and also developed valuable trade connections with Malaya and other regions in the Far East. Tuticorin specialised in the supply of essential food and textile requirements of the Tamilian settlers in the plantation regions of Ceylon.

Colachel in the west is a new acquisition for the Madras State. With the further economic development of the Kanyakumari district, the trade through this port may be expected to increase in the years to come.



A view of the Madras Harbour

Madras Port is the major one of the Madras State. In 1639, the East India Company established its trading settlement at the place now known as Madras which was in close proximity to the Portugeuse trading settlement at Santhome. The open roads of the Madras Port in course of time failed to serve the needs of the ever growing trade and in July 1868, the Madras Chamber of Commerce appealed to the Government of Madras to construct 1½ miles of breakwater in the open sea so that ships may be sheltered within the area enclosed by the breakwater during their loading and unloading operations. On the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, the then Governor of Madras wrote in his minutes that Madras Port by that time had become more valuable and more vulnerable. The minutes which contained the following telling sentence emphasized the need for a protected harbour: "The danger of a defenceless roadstead is however, not only a weather danger, it is also a war danger".

The construction of the Madras Harbour began in 1876. It consisted of two projecting concrete arms of about 2,500 feet long, called the North and South Groynes which ran at right angles to the shore, and on the east a breakwater in which an entrance of 515 feet was provided. There was a pier projecting from the shore. *Masulla* boats took delivery of the goods brought by ocean-going vessels and unloaded them at the pier.

An elaborate project for the construction of berths in the port was begun in 1910 and completed in 1916. The old entrance on the eastern side was closed as it ran the risk of being continuously silted and a new entrance was opened on the north-eastern side.

The Port of Madras has a vast hinterland lying in the States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The Madras Port has trade and commercial ties with other distant States as well. This port which is busy throughout the year is noted for its quick loading and unloading operations. It handles over two million tons of goods annually. Coal and food grains are the major imports, while hides and skins, tobacco and ores are the major exports.

The Port has a number of first class berths and has its own railway system. The Port offers all modern facilities for the handling and storage of cargo including arrangements to pump vegetable oil in bulk into ships' holds. Under a Third Plan project the harbour is being further extended to the south. The expansion schemes of the Port include the construction of additional berths, special berths and a passenger depot with all modern facilities.

Tuticorin

The port of Tuticorin ranks third among the ports in South India in the matter of coast-wise trade, the other two being Madras and Cochin. It is located on the Gulf of Mannar roughly 100 miles from Cape Comorin. The port is an open roadstead and the anchorage is about 5 miles east of Hare island. The cargo is handled by lighters between ship and shore. The Bay formed by Hare Island, Devil's Point and the main land gives ample protection to the lighters from monsoonic weather conditions. The port is open to traffic throughout the year and continuous dredging is done to keep the channel open between the shore and the roadstead.

The main articles of export from this port are palmyrah fibre, onions, cotton, cement, salt and goats. Foodgrains, chemical manure, coal, cotton, machinery and firewood are the major imports. The volume of exports and imports that passed through this port in the year 1960–61 were over 15 and 4 lakhs of tons of goods respectively.

Projects for development

From 1919 onwards three schemes were proposed for developing Tuticorin into a major port. They were the Wolfe Barry Scheme of 1919, the Bristow Scheme of 1929 and the Chatterjee Scheme of 1954. These schemes however did not meet with the approval of the Government.

The Government is at present considering the well-known Sethusamudram Scheme submitted by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose. This Scheme among other things considered the feasibility of connecting the Palk Bay with the Gulf of Mannar. For the development of the Tuticorin Harbour, the Committee selected a site adjoining Selective Reef further to the north of the site selected by Mr. Chatterjee. The lay out of the approach channel and dock and other improvements as suggested by the Committee was estimated to cost Rs. 162 crores. The approach channel was to be 5,400 yards long and 100 yards wide and 36 feet deep. An anchorage was to be built at the western end of the approach channel. A pier and causeway carrying a railway and road were to connect the shore with the port.

It is claimed that the development of a deep sea harbour at Tuticorin will enable this port to serve as an alternative port to Colombo. Both Indian and foreign ships can bunker at the place instead of at Colombo and thus effect considerable savings in foreign exchange.

As for other advantages it is said that an industria belt can be developed around the port of Tuticorin and that the displaced persons from Ceylon may be rehabilitated here. An all-weather port at Tuticorin will also help to surmount the problem of scarcity of lighters during fair weather.

A view of the Colachel Port.



Nagapattinam

This minor port is located at the mouth of the Koduvayar river in the Bay of Bengal roughly 165 miles from Madras and 20 miles from Cuddalore and it is the chief port of the Thanjavur district. Prior to the Second World War, steamers on Bombay–Rangoon, Karachi-Calcutta and Madras-Strait Lines called regularly at this port. This port is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods. A safe anchorage is found within two miles of the shore and steamers trading between this port and Ceylon anchor half-a-mile away. The port is further connected by a river and a canal with the tobacco growing interior. The Madras Straits passenger service boats alone call at this port regularly at present.

The Port dealt with 39,814 tons of export goods in the year 1960–61 consisting mainly of jaggery, cement and tobacco.

The Intermediate Ports Development Committee has made a number of recommendations for the development of this port. Accordingly, the wharf is being extended. The construction of a reinforced concrete pier with removable needed piles from the shore to a distance of 800 feet from the sea, the reconstruction and improvement of passenger sheds, the reconstruction

113



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, inaugurating the Special Armed Police Colony at Sathyamoorthy Nagar, Avadi, on January 31, 1963. A view of the Colony is seen on the right.

of some 350 feet of damaged lighterage wharf and construction of quarters for the staff are the other schemes proposed by the Committee.

Cuddalore

This port is situated at the confluence of the rivers Paravanar and Cadilam, roughly 85 miles south of Madras, coastwise. It has wharves and a quarry wall. The ships anchor about a mile off-shore. It is also one of the main ports of entry for coal required by the Southern Railways.

In recent years, the port had developed an export trade in iron ore brought from the Bellary–Hospet–Sandur region. Other cargoes handled at this port include the exports of such items as cement from Dalmiapuram, sugar from the mills in the South Arcot district, Magnasite from the factories in Salem and Mangalore tiles. The imports consist of fertilizers, sulphur, food grains and machine tools in lots of a few thousand tons under each category. The volume of total export of goods in the year 1960–61 was 313,846 tons and imports, 114,580 tons.

The Intermediate Ports Development Committee has made the following suggestions for the improvements of this port: Development of the port into a 9 feet harbour capable of handling roughly 6·5 lakhs tons of traffic per annum, construction of two inclined breakwaters at the mouth was recommended by the Poona Research Station, and the development of Spoil Island for the handling of ore.

Porto Novo

This minor port on the river Vellar, owes it development to the trading activities of the Dutch who constructed a factory here. In the year 1960–61 about 20 vessels touched this port and dealt with 1,367 tons of goods.

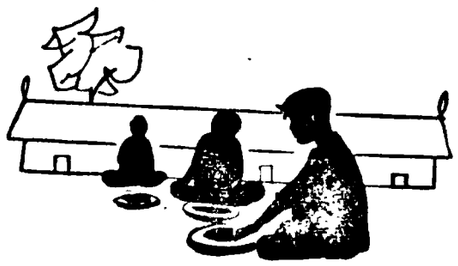
This minor port of Colachel in the Kanyakumari district lies midway between the two important ports of Cochin and Tuticorin. This port has a chequered history as Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and Babylonians had trading connections with it and its neighbourhood, Eraniel. The Portuguese and the Dutch were attracted by the port as it served a very valuable hinterland from which came textiles and spices. The Dutch established a factory at this place in 1714 and fortified it. This port was eventually taken over by the Travancore State after the defeat inflicted on the Dutch by Raja Marthanda Varma at the battle at Colachel in 1741.

Colachel is the only port in the west coast which has some of the features of a natural harbour. The line of rocks strewn in the sea coast of the town has formed a partial breakwater, under the shelter of which loading and unloading operations are carried on from small cargo boats and lighters. The ocean-going vessels anchor at a distance of 4 to 10 miles from the shore. Valuable ores like monazite, ilmenite and zircon and salted fish and palmyrah fibre are the main products of export from this port.

Coastal Shipping

At present the ports of Madras do not function in an exclusive way. Still, a measure of greater co-ordination can be promoted by the allocation of special spheres of activity for the various ports. Madras by its location will loom large as the main port for imports; Cuddalore will be the valuable outlet for bulky goods like the Salem iron ore and the Neyveli lignite; Nagapattinam as the last port of call for ships going to Malaya will have to specialise in the trade with Malaya and the Far Eastern Countries; and Tuticorin with the development of the Sethusamudram Project will develop into a major port for International Trade, apart from strengthening its existing trade connections with Ceylon.

Midday



Meals scheme

The provision of free midday meals to school children has always been recognized as one of the incentives to regular attendance of pupils enrolled. The experience gained in organizing this schemes leaves no doubt as to the potentiality of this movement. Free supply of food has ensured not only regular attendance but also better enrolment. Pupils of different communities sit together and eat together. The silent revolution in outlook will go a long way in bringing about a unified well-integrated society with out any consciousness of caste differences.

The origin and development of the midday meals scheme in Madras State are an indication of the silent revolution that has been taking place in the field of education in modern times. The last decade may well be described as the golden age in the history of education in Madras. The increase in the number of schools and pupils, the ameliorative measure to improve the status and condition of teachers and the various concessions to poor students bear testimony to the importance attached to education in this State.

The concept of education has been broadening out recently. Instead of having been the privilege of the fortunate few it has now become the birthright of all. Instead of increasing only the training of the intellect it has come to denote the development of the whole personality of the child—physical, intellectual, emotional and moral. Instead of concentrating only on the intellectual side, educationists have come to feel that the body is the foundation of all education and without a sound body there can be no sound education. The organisation of the midday meals scheme is only a concrete implementation of this principles.

Sri T N. Sundaram, Headmaster of T. Nagar High School, is seen handing over a purse for the National Defence Fund to the Chief Minister on January 23, 1963.



Freedom from hunger

Article 45 of the Constitution of India lays down that free and compulsory education should be provided for all children up to the age of 14. Towards the attainment of this goal, a large number of schools were opened in school less villages with a population of 300 and above. In spite of this availability of educational facility, most children did not go to school. The mere opening of schools in schoolless villages did not act as a magic spell to bring all children into school. There is another factor which operates strongly against full enrolment. This is the poverty of the parents and consequent effects on children. Poor parents keep their children from school to work in the fields or tend the cattle or do something else to supplement the meagre family income. Even if some of these children go to school, they inevitably have to starve for want of noon-meal. It is, therefore, obvious that in order to stimulate enrolment and retain the children for the full school course, at least one noon-meal should be provided for them at the school.

Without an exception, every elementary school, especially in rural areas, has at least a few children who go hungry. Such hungry children cannot be educated.

Merely getting them enrolled and making them stay at school for a specific period is not what is to be satisfied with. If they are to attend to their lessons and derive the benefit of schooling, they should have freedom from hunger at least while at school.

One finds on one hand widespread starvation among school children. At the same time, day after day thousands of adults and children who cannot work or will not work are being fed, out of charities. The Madras Scheme of Free School Meals has attempted successfully to dam those wild stream of charity and 'Annadan' and divert a portion of the flow into those elementary schools in order to reap rich harvest of effective education.

An experiment

This scheme was launched unofficially in an organised form purely as voluntary measure in July 1956 under the guidance of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, entirely out of Public donations. This was not a scheme made to order by any one. But it had a natural steady growth as a result of repeated suggestions and persistent propaganda. Our villages who are used to the idea of feeding others on specified occasions responded to this call enthusiastically and generously when they realised that there were poor starving children not merely in the streets but also in schools. Being a spontaneous movement, provision for school-meals was organised in different ways in different places. It becomes obvious that it was not merely the rich that were ready to contribute to this cause. The poor were equally responsive. The literate and the illiterate vied with one another in contributing their mite.

Government subsidy

The Madras Government watched this voluntary movement of free midday meals for school children for over a year. They were greatly impressed with the enthusiasm and the earnestness of the public and it was in November 1957 that they came into the picture to stabilise and to extend this programme of Free Midday Meals for school children, with financial assistance. While the entire non-recurring expenditure on the supply of cooking utensils, etc., has to be borne by the local community the recurring expenditure on the provision of Midday Meals is shared between the local community and the Government. The local community has to provide 40 per cent and the Government will bear the remaining 60 per cent of the recurring cost. Government subsidy, however, does not exceed 6 nP. per meal. Government grants are paid to the approved Committees quarterly and in advance on the basis of the estimate expenditure after ensuring that the share of the local community is forthcoming. Such advances are adjusted in the subsequent quarter before the next advance is given.



Sri M Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance is seen receiving Mr. Loud Bridges, Chairman of the British Council at the Governor's Room in the Secretariat.

The meal consists ordinarily of simple cooked rice with sambar and/or curd. Instances are not wanting, where the local community provide a better meal consisting of 2 or 3 courses. The arrangements for cooking this simple food vary from place to place. In big centres, regular cooks are employed. In small centres, the services of either the servants employed for cleaning the schools or of the neighbours are utilised. Such services are secured either for a small remuneration or gratis.

Expansion of the movement

When Government came into the picture with a scheme of subsidy out of public funds, certain rules and regulations became necessary. To be eligible for Government grant there should be an approved Midday Meals Committee consisting of donors constituted either for each school or for a group of schools. What is insisted upon is the constitution of a Committee of donors and not any pattern either for their constitution or for their functioning. There is a great deal of elasticity with regard to the constitution and the procedure for the functioning of these committees. Generally, the headmaster of an elementary school in the locality is the ex-officio Secretary to the Midday Meals Committee and maintains the accounts.

This official approval and financial support by Government accelerated the expansion of this Movement. More and more schools organised Free Meals Centres.

Phenomenal progress

The movement continued to make phenomenal progress during the Second Plan period and at the end of the Second Plan nearly 10 lakhs of pupils were fed in all types of Elementary Schools in the State. The follow-

ing table gives an indication of the progress made and the expenditure to Government from year to year :—

Year.	*Number of schools in the State.*	*Number of schools where midday meals provided.*	*Number of pupils fed (in lakhs).*	*Expenditure (in lakhs).*
1957–58	22,220	8,270	2·29	6·93
1958–59	23,449	11,552	4·00	34·10
1959–60	24,580	23.136	7·75	63·91
1960–61	25,149	24,586	8·86	82·78
1961–62	27,135	26,406	11·80	115·00
1962–63	28,005	27,256	12·65	..

In addition, Midday Meals are provided in the schools run by the Corporation of Madras entirely from the fund of the Madras Corporation and in the Harijan Welfare Schools and in Primary Schools in Kanyakumari district entirely from public funds, the number of pupils fed in these schools being about 1·26 lakhs. The number of children fed under all schemes at the end of the Second Plan was 10·09 lakhs. The number fed as on 31st March 1962 was 12·65 lakhs and the scheme was in force in 27,256 elementary schools out of 28,005 in the State. Midday Meals are also provided on a purely voluntary basis in 625 Secondary Schools, the number of pupils fed being 18,500.

Programme for the Third Plan

It is proposed to feed additionally 7 lakhs of pupils by the end of the Third Plan, thus bringing the total number of pupils fed to 17 lakhs. This will be roughly one-third of the total number of pupils reading in elementary schools in the State at that time.

The public including the poorer sections of the community, have come forward willingly to co-operate with the authorities for the successful working of this Scheme. In certain localities landholders, big and small contribute towards this scheme at the time of harvest a specified quantity of foodgrains according to the extent of land owned by them. In bigger places donations are usually collected in cash. In several villages a few rich landowners of the village come together and undertake to feed the poor children for a specified period of time, like a week, a month, etc., by rotation so as to cover the entire year. In certain places even daily wage-earners have come forward to contribute their mite to this cause. Teachers also have come forward to contribute generously for the scheme. In some high schools the teachers have taken the initiative by agreeing to feed by turns some students per day. In course of time the villagers take up the working of the scheme. There are centres where food is cooked in the individual houses for a specific number of pupils and sent to the schools at the pointed hour. The houses in the villages take their turn in cooking and supplying the Midday Meals.

This scheme of Free School Meals is also in operation in many high schools without any Government subsidy. The entire cost of feeding the student in high schools is met by local subscriptions and contributions. In as many as 626 high schools, 18,500 students are being provided with free noon-meals.

Benefit of the scheme

The benefits derived from the Free Meal Scheme have been many. It helped to bring into the school thousands of children who had been kept off the school on account of the poverty of their parents. It prevented the wastage caused by children who left the school prematurely in order to supplement the slender family resources with their own small earnings. It contributed to the effective education of the children who were no longer hungry and listless in the class-room. The scheme has also brought about a change in the social outlook of the old and young. Poor children of all communities and creeds sit together and eat the same meal. This has resulted in breaking down the caste barriers in the minds of the young. This silent social revolution will go a long way in building up a unified and well-integrated society without caste consciousness.

The large-scale provision of free meals in elementary schools has gone a long way to make the task of universal primary education easy and because of this it can be confidently expected that the goal of universal education for the entire age-group 6—11 will be achieved earlier than expected.

Census Figures

MADRAS CITY

Literate and educated persons, Males 633,203

" " " Females .. 395,123

Please note that the figures given above are the correct ones.

117

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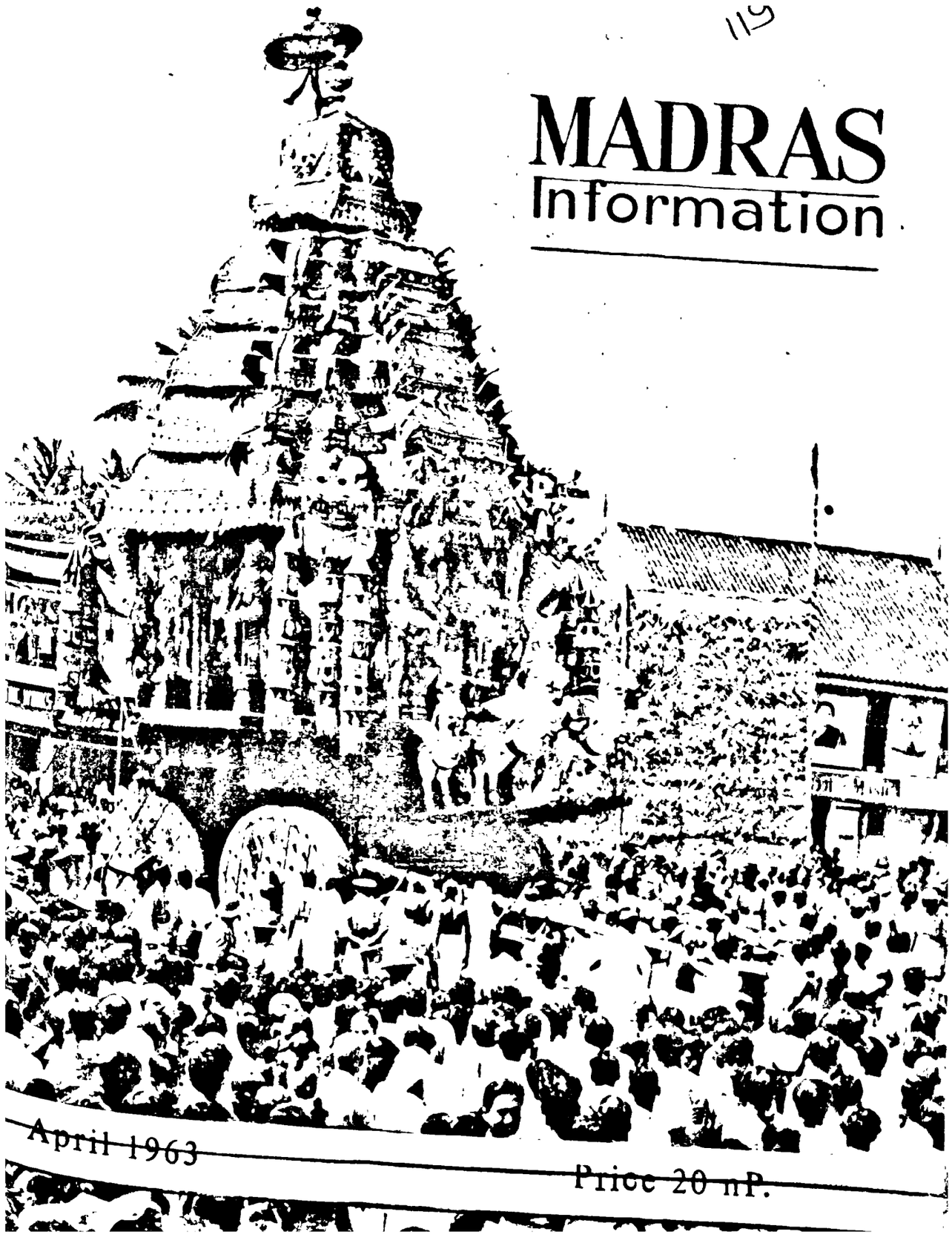
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MADRAS Information

April 1963

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6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

121

MADRAS *Information*

Volume XVII APRIL 1963 No. 4

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	A Dedicated Life	3
2.	Jallianwala Bagh (*A Page from Freedom struggle*)	5
3.	Big Capital Programme for Rs. 18·87 crores.	9
4.	Central Budget	24
5.	Land Reforms in Madras State	26
6.	Development of the Handloom Industry in Madras State.	29
7.	Panchayat Raj Finances—Visit of the Study Team to Madras State.	33
8.	Mughal and Rajasthani Paintings	35

This Month's Cover :

When the spring arrives with the music of the Kuyil and the heady perfume of the jasmine, the temples in Madras State celebrate a ten-day festival. The festival conforms, broadly to a pattern, the details varying with each temple. The picturesque ceremonials associated with this festival reveal a sweet mix-up of human and super-human values. The car festival which is usually celebrated on the seventh day and which draws big crowds, is perhaps the most colourful.

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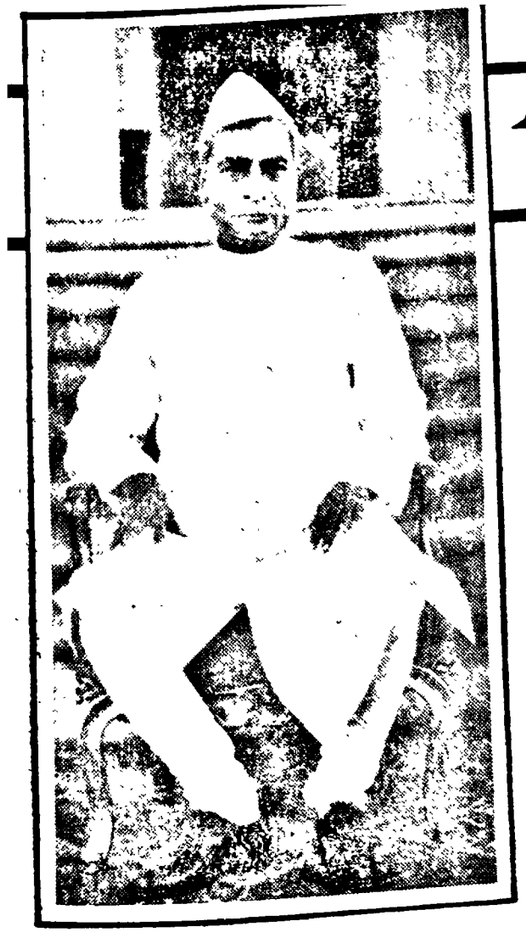
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A Dedicated Life

The passing of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of India, marks the disappearance of one more of the surviving veterans who followed Gandhiji and served India with matchless devotion, courage and sacrifice. Here are some thoughts and anecdotes which throw light on some aspects of Rajen Babu's personality and greatness.

"There should be at least one man", Gandhiji once said, "who does not hesitate to take the cup of poison when I hand it to him. He is Dr. Rajendra Prasad."

It was in the fitness of things that the man that Gandhiji himself had chosen as nearest to him should have been offered the highest office in Republican India.

For 12 years, formative and crucial to modern India's development, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had served the nation with distinction.

Bidding him farewell at the Ramlila Grounds, Sri Nehru described him as the true symbol of the India of today.

A devoted Gandhian, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was universally respected and loved not only because of his greatness as a politician or a statesman or a scholar of merit but because of his deep humanity, his honesty of purpose and great humility.

Hero of Champaran

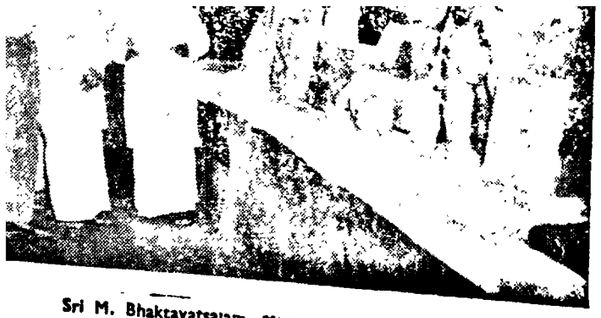
The Champaran movement put Bihar prominently on the map of India and Rajendra Babu came into his own in politics. Gandhiji's movement on behalf of the indigo planters who were subject to much misery and brutal oppression by the British, was a great success and the Government had to yield. The public scored a victory, and the Mahatma won a Rajendra Prasad who later proved to be a remarkable lieutenant and one of the trusted soldiers of the Indian independence army. The late Sri Satyamurthi paying a tribute to Rajendra Babu said: "There are few men like him in India. Indeed if there is to be of any kind of apostolic succession in the political life of India, I can think of no one better or more suitable to be the successor of Mahatma Gandhi than Rajendra Babu."

He soon surrendered himself to the master and his teachings and followed in his footsteps so faithfully that he earned from Srimathi Sarojini Naidu the remark: "Rajen Babu among the closest disciples of Mahatma Gandhi is what John was to Jesus Christ."

Great Organiser

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a great organiser, and he had rendered yeomen services during the Bihar earthquake. Just prior to that he had been very ill in jail and was released on medical grounds. The earthquake had devastated Bihar and the cry of the distressed rang in his ears and casting medical advice aside he devoted himself to relief work.

His work won the approbation of Sri Nehru in his autobiography: "Looking like a peasant, a typical son of the soil of Bihar, he is not impressive at first sight, till one notices his keen, frank eyes and his earnest look. One does not forget that look or those eyes, for through them truth looks at you and there is no doubting them. Peasantlike, he is, perhaps a little limited in his outlook, somewhat unsophisticated from the point of view of the modern world, but his



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, inaugurating the exhibition of visual materials and publications, of UNESCO at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 21st February 1963.

outstanding ability, his perfect straightness, his energy, and his devotion to the cause of Indian freedom are qualities which have made him loved not only in his own State, but throughout India.

No one in any State in India occupies quite that universally acknowledged position of leadership that Rajendra Babu does in Bihar. Few others if any, can be said to have imbibed more thoroughly the real message of Gandhiji. It was fortunate that a man like him was available for organizing the relief work in Bihar, and it was faith in him that drew a vast sum of money from all over India. Weak in health, he threw himself into the work of relief. He over-worked himself, for he became the centre of all activities and everybody turned to him for advice. To the victims of the earthquake in Bihar he was a lighthouse of hope and courage and that work of his will never be forgotten by the grateful people of Bihar."

Devoted follower of Gandhiji

Those who came into contact with Dr. Rajendra Prasad found him a delightful companion and a generous and forgiving friend who always seemed inspired by an inner faith.

Of all Gandhiji's followers he was perhaps the most devoted, the most unreserved and accepted Gandhiji even when he differed from him, because, he said, he knew instinctively that Bapu had a knack of being right, "I was convinced that Bapu was very far-sighted and, therefore, I had made it a rule to put my views before him and if they were accepted by him well and good, otherwise, I accepted his advice."

Even in his high office as President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad retained the simplicity and humility of his earlier days.

The hundreds who called on him found him a charming, warm personality, sympathetic and considerate.

He spent long hours at his desk studying mercy petitions and it is said no man was sent to the gallows nor one granted mercy without Dr. Rajendra Prasad meticulously examining the voluminous case history.

Some Interesting Anecdotes

He was as conscientious about his ceremonial functions and was ever willing to reach perfection through practice and as punctilious as ever. On Republic Day, two years ago, he inspected the parade without showing a trace of sorrow. His sister lay dead at Rashtrapati Bhavan as he drove away to the pageant.

(Hindustan Times.)

* * * *

Dr. Prasad was very unassuming and even shy. He never liked giving trouble to others even in regard to personal comforts.

Once he went to Allahabad for a Congress Committee meeting. His train arrived late and he proceeded to Anand Bhavan in a tonga about midnight. He would not allow the chowkidar or the servants to wake up the Nehrus.

Lest he should disturb the other leaders who had come there, he insisted on sleeping in the veranda. A chill wind began blowing and Dr. Prasad's asthmatic cough, an ailment from which he suffered till the end of his life, woke up Jawaharlal Nehru, who came down and took him to task. "How dare you sleep here? It is an outrage. Come in at once. Shed your suffocating convictions", Jawaharlal shouted.

Motilal Nehru, who too had come down, said: "It is such sublime acts that make a human sunrise.".

(Free Press Journal.)

* * * *

When the agitation against the Rowlatt Act was started in 1919, Rajendra Prasad signed the pledge to break 'unrighteous' laws, and worked vigorously to organise the movement in Bihar. Things had by then began to move fast in the country. Martial Law was soon proclaimed in the Punjab; the late General Dyer had done his mighty deed in the Jallianwala Bagh: Indian Muslims had felt outraged at the prospect of dismemberment of Turkey by the victorious allies; and the political temperature had shot up high throughout the country. In 1920, at a Khilafat meeting held at Patna, Rajendra Prasad made a stirring speech, and declared that if the special session of the Calcutta Congress—to be held in September of that year—accepted the non-co-operation programme of Mahatma Gandhi, he would throw in his lot with it. True to his word he suspended his extensive and lucrative practice, and resigned from the University Senate even before the Nagpur Congress (of 1920) had confirmed the resolution on non-co-operation which had been passed at the previous special session by a bare majority only. Ever since then he had been the one great leader of the Congress movement in Bihar, and one of the greatest in India.

(A. B. Patrika.)

The Nation's Loss



1. State drive on the Republic Day.
2. Addressing the Sarvodaya Conference at Kancheepuram in 1956.
3. Paying homage to Gandhiji at Rajghat.
4. Being greeted by the Prime Minister.

Jallianwala Bagh—Sacred Soil where the Seed of Swaraj was Sown

The Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) is the sacred soil where the seed of Swaraj was sown on 13th April 1919.

The Jallianwala Bagh episode occupies an important place in the history of our freedom struggle. It stands almost as the starting point of the great non-violent movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in that it was here that hundreds of men and women and children were killed while attending a peaceful public meeting. It was here that innocent Hindu, Sikh and Muslim blood was shed in a joint current and created the atmosphere for the national resurgence.

On April 13, 1919, Punjab had its baptism of fire and blood when about 400 innocent persons fell dead and more than 1,000 were injured under General Dyer's bullets fired upon an unarmed gathering of 20,000 people in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar. To make the tragedy too deep for tears, the only exit from the venue of the meeting—which was an open ground in the city enclosed with walls—was blocked by the troops who fired 1,600 rounds in all and the firing was stopped only when the ammunition had run out, and the dead and the dying were left to suffer the whole night without water to drink or medical attendance, or aid of any character.

A grim tragedy

The tragedy was enough to turn the course of events. It roused Gandhiji into action. Though Jallianwala Bagh was the deed of an individual Briton, yet in the eyes of Gandhi the very morale of the British rule stood for trial. It was proved out of Dyer's own mouth or other pro-Dyer witnesses that the crowd was unarmed, that it contained children, that the 13th was the day of Vaishakhi Fair, that thousands had come to the fair, that there was no rebellion, that during the intervening two days before the massacre there was peace in Amritsar that the proclamation of the meeting was made the same day as General Dyer's proclamation, that Dyer's proclamation prohibited not meetings but processions or gatherings of four men on the streets and not in private or public places, that General Dyer ran no risk outside or inside the city, that he admitted himself that many on the crowd did not know anything of his proclamation, that he fired without warning the crowd and even after it had begun to disperse, that he fired in the backs of the people who were in flight, and that the men were practically penned in an enclosure. What pained Gandhiji more than Dyer's action was the open and silent approval of his work by other Englishmen in or outside India. It became difficult for Gandhi to suppress his feelings. He was criticised for the 'violence' of his language. But he replied: "If truth is violent, I plead guilty to the charge of violence of language. But I could not, without doing violence to truth, refrain from using the language I have regarding General Dyer's action".

The quarterly draw of the Government Prize Bond was held at the Childrens' Theatre on 2nd March 1963



With Gandhiji's conscience clear against imperialism, the politics could now move on positive lines. The impact of the tragedy on the mind of many leading men was deep. It brought a turning point in the life of the Nehrus. For some time past Jawaharlal Nehru was contemplating to join the Satyagraha Sabha to which Pandit Motilal had objected. The more Motilal thought of the Satyagraha the less he liked it. To him, what good would the goal-going of a number of individuals do, what pressure could it bring on the Government? But now it was different. In the word of Srimathi Krishna: "The happenings in the Punjab and tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh however brought father round to a great extent to Jawahar's way of thinking..... He decided to throw his lot with Jawahar and fellow Gandhiji. But before doing so, he gave up his large practice at the Bar. This changed our life which until then had been of ease and luxury, to one of simplicity and a little hardship."

The Punjab became a place of pilgrimage for the leaders immediately after the tragedy. Swami Shraddhananda, Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaiya, C. F. Andrews, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottam Dass Tandon, C. R. Das and Gandhiji—all made their way to Punjab. The people of the Punjab were filled with panic, but confidence came back when Gandhiji was present in their midst. During the Christmas of 1919 the Congress met at Amritsar. As Jawaharlal Nehru puts it: "The Amritsar Congress was the first Gandhi Congress." "The slogan Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai began to dominate the political horizon. The Ali Brothers, recently discharged from internment, immediately joined the Congress, and national movement began to take a new shape and develop a new orientation."

Gandhiji seized the opportunity. He preached non-co-operation. A special session of the Congress met at Calcutta in September 1920 to consider non-co-operation. Motilal Nehru became a convert to the philosophy. The President of the session, Lala Lajpat Rai, was against the idea, but began to change his mind. Malaviya and C. R. Das opposed, but were in minority. The Congress committed itself to non-co-operation. Gandhiji began to tour the country 'amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm'.



14 Carat Gold Jewels.
Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, is seen inspecting them.

At the Congress of December, 1920 'the resolution of the special session was reaffirmed and non-co-operation became the settled policy of the Congress. The Gandhian Revolution had started.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme Extension to Gudiyattam and Virudhunagar

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar in Madras State from the midnight of March 30, 1963. As a result, 2,250 more factory workers will get benefit under the Scheme.

The families of the insured persons in the areas of Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar will become entitled to medical care thirteen weeks after the date the insured persons have become entitled to medical care under the Scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under "Service system" and for this purpose one whole-time dispensary each has been set up at Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar. For payment of cash benefits, a sub-local office and a pay office has been set up at Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar respectively.

The employers of the factories covered under the Scheme in these areas will be required to pay the Employers' Special Contribution at the enhanced rate of 2½ per cent of the total wage bill, instead of ¾ per cent which they have been paying so far.

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From April 1963, metric capacity measures will be compulsory in trade throughout the country. • The kilogram and the metre became compulsory last year; thus the metric system of weights and measures is now the only legal system in India. • The simplicity of the metric system will be obvious if you use the units (litre, metre and kilo) as they are, for their intrinsic value. • Do not equate metric measures to old units like seer, viss or ollock.

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METRIC
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in Round Figures

MADRAS BUDGET:

Big Capital Programme for Rs. 18.87 crores

* PLAN PRIORITIES REPHASED.
* EMPHASIS ON PRODUCTION.
* NO NEW TAXES.
* DEFICIT TO BE MET FROM CENTRAL S.T. SHARE.

At a Glance.

	Budget, 1962–63.	*Revised*, 1962–63.	*Budget*, 1963–64.
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
Receipts ..	113·15	117·10	124·45
Expenditure ..	116·01	120·02	127·19
Deficit ..	2·86	2·92	2·74

The Madras Budget for 1963–64 presented in the Legislative Assembly on March 1, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 2·74 crores. The Minister announced that he was not proposing any measures of additional taxation in spite of the substantial deficit on Revenue account.

Apart from an investment of Rs. 20·75 crores in Power Programme which would be financed by the Electricity Board, the Minister said they had on hand a big capital Programme for Rs. 18·87 crores.

The Minister cautioned that the ways and means position would continue to be difficult in the year to come and said that they were opening the year with only a small cash balance, the smallest in recent years.

He said :

Deficit of Rs. 292 lakhs

I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 1963–64. The Accounts for 1961–62 and the Revised Estimates for 1962–63 are also before the House. While presenting my first Budget after the General Elections I had indicated that on the basis of preliminary actuals then available, the Revenue Deficit for 1961–62 might be of the order of Rs. 8·50 lakhs. The final figures for the year now before us disclose a higher revenue deficit of Rs. 9·61 lakhs. The Budget Estimates for 1962–63 presented to the Legislature in June last had envisaged a revenue deficit of Rs. 2·86 lakhs after taking credit for the additional taxation measures announced in that Budget. The Revised Estimates for the year now presented to the House reveal that the deficit for the current year would be more or less at the level originally anticipated and it would in fact be Rs. 2·92 lakhs. We will realise in 1963–64 the full yield from all the measures of additional taxation agreed to by the House. But even so, the estimates before the House disclose a revenue deficit of Rs. 2·74 lakhs.

Impact of National Emergency

The Budget Estimates now presented to this House reveal in a measure the combined impact on the State Budget of the National Emergency and the increasing tempo of execution of Plan schemes. The unprovoked aggression on our frontiers has underlined the need for this country to increase its defence potential and remain in a state of preparedness against aggression from any quarter. It is of course primarily the responsibility of the Central Government to take measures for the defence of the country against aggression and I have no doubt that the nation will not grudge the additional



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, is seen presenting the Budget for the year 1963–64 in the Legislative Assembly, on 1st March 1963.

burdens on account of increased expenditure on national defence. The State Governments have also an important part to play in assisting the Central Government in building up the defence potential of the country. It should not therefore be surprising that the National Emergency has left its mark also on the State Budget both on the expenditure side and on the revenue side.

While presenting the First Supplementary Estimates for the current year to the House last month, I had occasion to refer briefly to some of the additional items of expenditure entailed by the National Emergency. Ever since we embarked on a programme of economic development through successive Five-Year Plans, we have sought to keep non-development expenditure to the minimum and thus conserve all our resources for developmental schemes. We have, in particular, kept well under control our expenditure on General Administration and the Police. But the present National Emergency has brought home to us the need for the strengthening of our Police forces, particularly the Special Armed Police and the Armed Reserve.

Internal order

The Police can assist in the defence effort of the country by maintaining internal order and peace and also by taking over, if needed, certain tasks from the troops in the forward areas. We have therefore sanctioned additional funds for the strengthening of the Police force and for providing it with better equipment and transport. The House is also aware that we have taken steps to constitute Home Guards in select urban areas. The additional expenditure on account of these schemes for internal security is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 85 lakhs in 1963-64 and this is fully reflected in the upward revision of gross appropriation for Police from Rs. 6,98 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1962–63 to Rs. 8,11 lakhs in 1963–64. The steps we have taken for the raising of additional Companies of National Cadet Corps in colleges will also entail additional expenditure and the provision on this account in the coming year will be about Rs. 57 lakhs. It is difficult to forecast in the present context what further commitments we may have to assume as the situation unfolds itself. There are, for example, suggestions that the Home Guards Scheme should be enlarged in scope and coverage. The House should therefore bear in mind the possibility of further expenditure on programmes relating to the defence effort.

Reduction of Central Aid

The diversion of larger resources for defence has also affected the assistance we are normally getting from the Government of India for the fulfilment of the Plan. The reduction of Central assistance to the States for

Plan Schemes in the next year from about Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 400 crores was not unexpected. We should normally have secured Central assistance to the extent of at least Rs. 35·4 crores as loans and grants for our Plan in 1963–64 but the assistance now indicated is of the order of only Rs. 31·3 crores.

In spite of the difficulties and the problems created by the National Emergency, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts at improving the socio-economic conditions of our people on the lines envisaged in our Plan, because it is only through economic development that we can strengthen the defence potential of the country. The demands of national defence will in fact call for larger investments in schemes for agriculture and industrial production and in economic overheads such as Power and Transport. Some Plan schemes of low priority may have to be recast or slowed down but the point I would like to stress is that the Plan in its essentials will have to be fulfilled if we are to create conditions in which our defence forces can face the enemy on even terms. This is the lesson to be learned from the experience of advanced nations like U.S.A., Britain and Soviet Union whose defence structures have been built around strong economic bases. The pattern of development outlined in the State's Third Five-Year Plan is largely production-oriented. Of the total Plan outlay of Rs.291 crores, sectors like Power, Agriculture, Industries, Major and Minor Irrigation and Technical Education account for Rs. 195 crores. We have now made a further review of our Plan programmes in the light of the National Emergency and have laid greater stress on schemes for augmenting production—agricultural and industrial.

Technical Personnel

We have also taken steps for accelerating schemes for training of technical personnel who are needed in such large numbers for defence forces and for defence-oriented industries. Larger allocations have been made for Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Power, Technical Education and Craftsmen Training Schemes. We have not at the same time hesitated to prune somewhat the provision for schemes like housing in view of the need to conserve our resources and also scarce materials like cement and steel. We have reviewed our building programmes in general and have deferred or slowed down the construction of administrative buildings and staff quarters, and have diverted the funds so saved for essential developmental schemes closely connected with the defence efforts of the country. The Plan for 1963–64 presented along with the Budget reflects fully the relative priorities in the present context and I have no doubt that the House will approve of the Plan as reoriented.

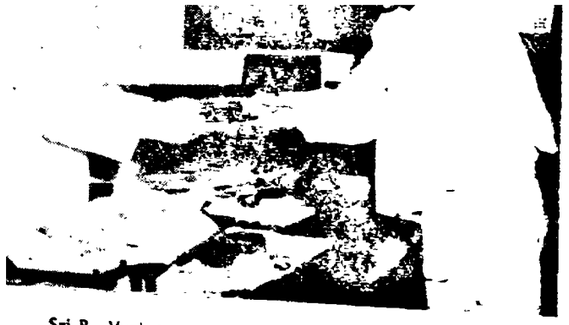
Increasing farm output

I need not emphasise the importance of agricultural production in the present context. The yield from agriculture constitutes almost half of our national income and any significant improvement in national income and therefore in standards of living of our people, can accrue only through increased agricultural production. It is only by intensifying production in this vital sector that we can ensure self-sufficiency in food and raw materials for our growing industries. In 1961–62, the first year of the Plan, production of foodgrains recorded an increase of about 2·3 lakhs of tons. This is no doubt heartening, but there is no room for complacency as the target for the Third Plan period is an additional production of nearly 17 lakhs of tons. For realising this target we depend largely on increased use of fertilisers and the House will therefore be glad to know that there has been noticable improvement in supplies of fertilisers in the current year. The quantity of fertilisers made available to the agriculturists in 1961–62 was about 1·6 lakhs of tons in terms of ammonium sulphate. In the current year, up to the end of January, a quantity of 2·03 lakhs of tons was made available to them. There are indications that the present improvement in supplies of fertilisers will continue in the coming year and that with fresh arrivals we may have a carry-over of 90,000 tons at the close of the financial year. In view of the improved supply position, instructions have been issued for relaxation of some of the present quantitative restrictions on the issue of fertilisers.

The House is aware of the schemes in progress for stepping up production of rural and urban composts. It is anticipated that in the current year 31 lakhs of tons of rural compost will be produced as against 28 lakhs of tons in the previous year. We are aiming at a target of 36 lakhs of tons for the next year and, having regard to the close interest which the Panchayat Unions have evinced in the programme, it should not be difficult to realise the target. We are also taking measures to step up the distribution of green manure seeds from about 2,750 tons to 3,000 tons in 1963–64. The work relating to procurement and distribution of green manures has been entrusted to the Panchayat Unions with necessary financial assistance.

Network of farms

Another important scheme for augmenting the production of foodgrains is the supply of improved seeds. For this purpose, we have set up a net work of State Seed Farms. We hope to establish 40 new State Seed Farms in the current year and 34 Farms in the next. Many of the seed farms established in previous years are also progressively stabilising themselves. The improved primary seeds are to be multiplied at the village level through specially chosen farmers designated as Grama-sahayaks. The responsibility for supervising the whole operation has been entrusted to the Panchayats. While presenting my last Budget, I had referred to the need for tackling the problems of storage and credit involved in the successful implementation of the scheme. Provision



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries is seen receiving gold plate weighing 500 grammes for National Defence Fund from the Managing Director of Somasundara Mills on 11th February 1963.

has since been made for loan assistance to the ryots through co-operatives, for buying improved seeds from the Gramasahayaks immediately after the harvest. In order to encourage ryots to become members of co-operative societies and avail themselves of the benefits of this scheme, loans will also be sanctioned towards share capital.

Package programme

Equal importance has also to be attached to increased production of commercial crops like cotton and oil seeds. Government have very recently sanctioned a package programme for the production of raw cotton. The programme which will cost about Rs. 12·5 lakhs will cover an area of 30,000 acres of winter cambodia and 30,000 acres of summer cambodia in compact blocks in Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts. Provision has been made for the grant of short-term loans for supply of fertilisers in kind and for the grant of subsidies on pesticides.

We have also initiated measures for raising the level of production of groundnut, our most important oil seed crop. Members are aware that we have introduced a package programme for groundnut in South Arcot district in an area of about 20,000 acres. This programme will now be extended over an additional area of 80,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs spread over a three-year period. The programme in 1963–64 will cover an extent of 20,000 acres in Cumbum, Uthamapalayam and Bodi Blocks in Madurai district and another 20,000 acres in parts of Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks in Coimbatore district. In 1964–65, the programme will be extended to cover 20,000 acres in Kandamangalam, Vikravandi and Koliyanur Blocks in South Arcot district and 20,000 acres in Sathanur Project area in North Arcot district. The scheme provides for supply of improved seeds, balanced manure mixtures and plant protection materials. Pesticides will also be supplied at half cost.

Honourable Members will agree that while the Government can provide all the necessary facilities, increased production will depend ultimately upon the zeal and energy shown by millions of farmers over the country side. During the present National Emergency, we have seen concrete evidence everywhere of the unity, patriotism and determination of our people. It is now up to us to canalise this enthusiasm of the people towards the achievement of higher goals of production in Agriculture.

The role of Panchayats

In thus galvanising our farmers and mobilising their energies and resources for stepping up agricultural production, the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats have an important part to play. During the last two years, these democratic organisations have taken keen interest in public affairs and in implementing the schemes of development entrusted to them. They have in particular been keen on the provision of basic amenities to the villagers with the assistance made available by the Government and with public contributions. We are allotting sufficient funds for enabling them to continue this good work. For 1963–64, we have provided Rs. 1,40 lakhs for provision of water-supply, Rs. 1,29 lakhs for construction of link roads and Rs. 30 lakhs for construction of school buildings.

I would now appeal to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to show the same degree of interest in implementing the agricultural programmes in the situation now facing the country. We are providing Rs. 69 lakhs as grants to Panchayat Unions for agricultural programmes in 1963–64. The Village Volunteer Labour Force now being raised in all rural areas should dedicate themselves to this task of raising the level of productivity in agriculture. This is by far the most effective way in which people in rural areas can contribute to the defence effort of the Nation.

Well Subsidy Schemes

Among the various schemes for agricultural production, special stress has now been laid on schemes yielding quick results in the short run. The House is aware of the continuing interest which the State Government has shown in implementing minor irrigation programmes. Of a total allocation of Rs. 12·80 crores for Minor Irrigation Programmes in the Third Plan period, we had spent Rs. 2·98 lakhs in 1961–62. We had raised this to Rs. 3,12 lakhs in the current year's original estimates and are now stepping it up further to Rs. 3·65 lakhs for the next year. We have, in particular, provided in this Budget Rs. 97 lakhs as loans and Rs. 16 lakhs as grants for the New Well Subsidy Schemes. We have also stepped up the provision for grant of loans for purchase of pumpsets from Rs. 17·4 lakhs in 1962–63 to Rs. 22·16 lakhs in 1963–64. 245 oil engines and 1,800 electric motors will be distributed under the scheme. While

133

we incur expenditure on this large scale on improvement of minor irrigation sources, we should also ensure that the current maintenance of these sources which occupy such an important place in the rural economy of our State is not in any way neglected. The maintenance of most of these minor irrigation sources has now been vested with the Panchayat Unions and I have no doubt that they will realise their responsibilities in this regard and take all steps necessary for the proper maintenance of these sources. We are providing Rs. 27 lakhs as Local Irrigation grant to the Panchayat Unions for the proper upkeep of the minor irrigation sources transferred to them for management.

Medium Irrigation Schemes

Our Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are also making satisfactory progress. The biggest project now under execution in the State is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which will provide irrigation eventually for 2·4 lakhs of acres in Coimbatore district. The Aliyar Dam has been completed and water was made available in the current year for irrigating about 7,500 acres. We have made a provision of about Rs. 4,62 lakhs for this project in the Budget Estimates of 1963–64. A provision of Rs. 17·65 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for improvements to Palar Anicut and Channels and Rs. 8·45 lakhs for Sathanur Project Second Stage. Of the other Medium Irrigation schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan period, Manjalar Scheme in Madurai district and the Gomukinadhi Scheme in South Arcot district have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs and Rs. 87 lakhs respectively. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for these Medium Irrigation Schemes and this will be stepped up in the course of the year with reference to the place of execution.

In our present drive for all-round improvement in production, we should also bear in mind the need for stepping up subsidiary foods such as milk. From this point of view, therefore, our Animal Husbandry Programme acquires special importance. A provision of Rs. 55·56 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1963–64 for the various schemes of Animal Husbandry Department. The Key Village Schemes are making satisfactory progress and we are making adequate provision for continuance and expansion of these schemes. It is proposed to start four new Key Village Blocks during 1963–64 and an overall provision of Rs. 10·50 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Budget. As part of our programme for improvement of facilities for veterinary aid, we have provided for the opening of thirty veterinary dispensaries during 1963–64. Our ultimate aim is to have one dispensary for each Block. Increased production of eggs is important both for Civilian and Defence Consumption. Schemes for supply of pedigree birds and equipment are being continued with increased financial provision. It is proposed to establish four Poultry Extension Centres during 1963–64. On the whole, a provision of about Rs. 8·5 lakhs has been made for different schemes of Poultry Development.

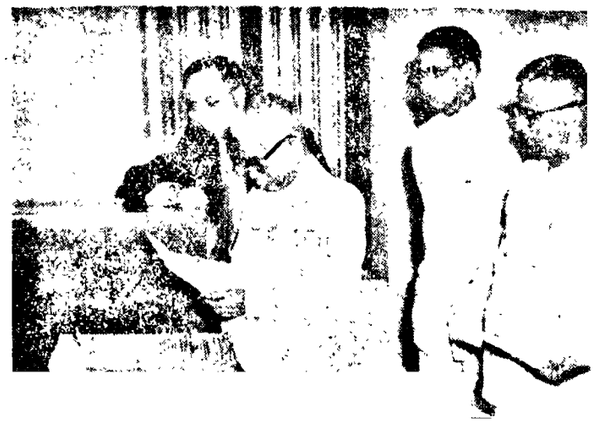
Milk Supply Schemes

The comprehensive scheme drawn up for improvement of supplies of milk to the Madras City has recorded a fair measure of success. We have established a cattle colony at Madhavaram on the outskirts of the Madras City and there are now over 3,000 animals in the colony. Apart from the production in the colony, milk is also collected from producing centres in adjoining rural areas. The Milk Project has also started getting supplies from Erode and these will eventually be stepped up to 25,000 litres per day. The Central Dairy at the Colony is now processing 25,000 litres of milk a day for supply to the City but will eventually handle 75,000 litres. By thus providing an assured market in distant urban centres for milk and milk products, we will also be stimulating production of milk in rural areas. We have also provided about Rs. 37 lakhs for grant of loans to milk supply co-operatives for purchase of milch animals. We have also proposed to implement a scheme for improvement of milk supplies in Madurai City at a cost of Rs. 78 lakhs. Towards this scheme, UNICEF are supplying free of cost equipment worth Rs. 31 lakhs. Under this scheme, milk is to be supplied to about 12,000 low-income families at subsidised prices. To expedite the preliminary works connected with the implementation of this scheme, the Government have recently sanctioned special engineering staff.

Development of fisheries

Increased allocation has been made for schemes of development of fisheries. A provision of Rs. 58·58 lakhs has been earmarked for these schemes

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, opened the Employment Bureau for highly qualified applicants in the City on 9th February 1963.



Madras Budget—Revenue and Expenditure

1963–64
Budget Estimate.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Revenue Account	
Total Revenue	1,24,45
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,27,19
Deficit	—2,74

Revenue Receipts—

	Estimates, 1963–64. RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Share of Central taxes	17,40
Grants-in-aid from Government of India.	14,14
States Taxes	61,21 *
Non-Tax Revenue	31,70
Total ..	125,45

Expenditure on Revenue Account—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Collection of Taxes	2,63
Other Non-Developmental Expenditure ..	40,15‡
Developmental Expenditure	84,41†
Total ..	1,27,19

**Revenue from States Taxes—Rs. 61,21 lakhs.*

EXPENDITURE.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Agricultural Income-Tax	1,36
Land Revenue (inclusive of receipts from irrigation).	8,30
State Excise Duties	30
Taxes on Vehicles	11,50
General Sales Tax	19,21
Central Sales Tax	3,30
Motor Spirit Tax	3,25
Entertainment Tax	2,84
Betting Tax	42
Electricity Duties and Other Taxation ..	2,36
Registration Fees	1,46
Stamps	6,91
Additional taxation	..
Total ..	61,21

†Development Expenditure—Rs. 84,41 lakhs.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Education	28,72
Scientific Departments	6
Medical	7,07
Public Health	2,69
Agriculture	5,73
Animal Husbandry	1,76
Co-operation	2,54
Community Development Projects ..	5,75
Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation, Welfare of Scheduled castes and Tribes.	4,22
Irrigation	5,27
Public Works	6,79
Works Grants-in-aid	2,28
Road Transport	4,61
Forest	91
Total ..	84,41

‡Other Non-Development Expenditure—Rs. 40,15 lakhs.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Debt services	10,21
Appropriation for reduction on avoidance on debt.	1,24
Elections and General Administration ..	6,98
Administration of Justice	1,59
Jails	1,41
Police	7,26
Miscellaneous (Administration Departments).	68
Famine Relief	57
Pension and other retirement benefits ..	3,14
Political Pensions and Privy purses ..	1
Stationery and Printing	1,37
Miscellaneous	2,60
Other Miscellaneous contributions and assignments.	3,07
Extraordinary charges	2
Total ..	40,15

in the Annual Plan for 1963–64. As part of our long-term plan for modernisation of fishing gear and equipment, we have allotted about Rs. 25 lakhs for supply of improved fishing boats. The target of 100 boats for the year 1963–64 should not be difficult as we expect the boat building yard at Royapuram to start functioning shortly. We also propose to distribute Rs. 3 lakhs worth of nylon nets to fishermen in 1963–64. As the manufacture of synthetic twine has now been taken up in India, foreign exchange may not impede the implementation of this programme. Along with mechanisation of fishing boats, we should also arrange facilities for the safe anchoring of these boats and have therefore taken up a programme of fishing harbours. The work on the Cuddalore fishing harbour is now practically over, while the work in respect of the Nagapattinam harbour will be completed in the next financial year. The House will also be glad to learn that the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project for improvement of Indian fisheries will now be extended to the Madras State. Under this project, we expect to receive assistance for establishment of a Boat Building Yard. We also expect to receive Marine Diesel Engines and accessories and machinery for cold storage plants.

Provision of Cheap Credit

All our schemes for stepping up production in the rural sector will depend on provision of timely and cheap credit. We have made a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for grant of takkavi loans to cultivators in 1963–64, besides a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs for grant of short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers. But the Government's policy is to encourage the provision of credit increasingly through co-operative agencies. It is expected that by the end of 1963–64 the co-operative credit societies would cover 80 per cent of the rural population and the credit provided by them in various forms to the agriculturists will be stepped up from Rs. 34 crores in the current year to Rs. 40 crores in the next. The Full Finance Scheme which is now in operation in 103 blocks will be extended to 70 additional blocks in the coming year. It is necessary to ensure that co-operative agencies extend credit to all agricultural producers and not merely to those who own lands and can thus offer tangible security. With a view to reassure the co-operative societies and Central Banks against the risks inherent in such a scheme for liberalisation, Government have made a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs in the Budget for 1963–64 for contribution to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of Primary Credit Societies and Central Banks.

The Government have also recognised the important part which co-operatives can play in stabilizing price levels of essential articles in the present context. They have therefore initiated a programme of organisation of a network of consumers' co-operatives in all towns with a population of more than one lakh. These co-operatives will be linked to District Supply and Marketing Societies, which will procure commodities in bulk at favourable prices. Government have provided all these consumers' co-operatives with assistance towards share capital and working capital and also with subsidies towards managerial expenses. The scheme will be financed largely by the Centre. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for organisation of 150 consumers' co-operatives for industrial workers and plantation labour in industrial establishments and plantations having 250 and more workers.

Assistance to Private Sector

In the sphere of industrial development, the State has continued to follow a pragmatic policy of assisting the private sector in setting up new industries. The primary agency for canalising such assistance to the private sector has been the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation. In the current year, the Corporation has assisted a number of industries with long-term loans for expansion. It has also promoted new ventures by under-writing issues of share capital. In 1962, the Corporation assisted a wide range of industries with loans to the extent of Rs. 3·16 lakhs. On the basis of licences granted in the past year, special efforts have been made during the current year by industrialists in the private sector to implement licences obtained by them. An alloy steel plant in the private sector in Salem district is expected to go into production shortly. Two units have been licensed for the manufacture of sugar machinery. In the field of chemical industries, the two units licensed for production of caustic soda and other chemicals, viz., Dharangadara and Mettur Chemicals, are taking steps for increasing their production. Among the fertiliser factories, the factory in Ennore commenced production of superphosphate in August 1962. Another unit at Cuddalore is expected to commence regular production shortly. The third unit at Coimbatore will go into production by July 1963 Besides, Parry's have commenced production of ammonium phosphate recently.

The House is aware that State Government have in recent years assisted in the establishment of a number of co-operative sugar factories. The Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills is expected to be completed and go into production by August 1963. We have provided assistance by way of share capital to the two co-operative sugar factories at Kallakurichi and Samayanallur in the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the next year's Budget for participation in the share capital of co-operative sugar factories. Of the other major industries in the private sector, the Paper Mills of Seshasayee have gone into production while the cement factory under erection at Sankaridrug

in Salem district will go into production in the coming year. A letter of approval has also been granted for the establishment of another cement factory near Karur. The Rayon factory of the South India Viscose, Limited, Coimbatore has gone into full production and has proposed to increase its production capacity further.

Neyveli Project

The major industrial project in the public sector is the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, which envisages utilisation of the extensive deposits of lignite in South Arcot district. The lignite is to be utilised, among other things, for generation of Thermal power to the extent of 250 M.W. in the first stage and this is to be stepped up to 400 M.W. in continuation. The first unit of Thermal Power Station under this scheme was commissioned in August last and up to December in the current year, had fed 142 million units into the Madras Grid. The second unit was commissioned on the 23rd January 1963 while work on the erection of the third and fourth units is in progress. In respect of the fertiliser plant under erection with Italian collaboration, civil works are in progress. The erection of the main plant and equipment is expected to commence in April 1963. Civil works in respect of briquetting and carbonising plant are also under various stages of construction.

Steel plant

Honourable Members are aware that we have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a Steel Unit in the State based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron-ore. The large-scale tests conducted in this regard in East Germany and Norway have yielded successful results and have established the feasibility of the project. On the basis of these tests, the Government of India have decided to proceed with the preparation of a detailed Project Report for a Half-Million Ton Steel Plant and the preparation of the Project Report has been entrusted to Messrs. Dastur and Company of Calcutta. Their report is expected to be submitted to the Government of India in the latter half of 1963. The State Government are giving the Engineers all assistance in carrying out their assignment and are conducting various surveys indicated by them for the collection of data.

The Teleprinter Factory at Guindy which has been set up with Italian collaboration is now engaged in assembling of teleprinters and is expected to achieve the target of 850 teleprinter machines. The indigenous manufacture of components is being progressively stepped up, the present level being about 50 per cent.

Raw film production

Appreciable progress has also been recorded in the establishment of the Raw Film Factory in Nilgiris with French collaboration. This project is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 7½ crores, of which machinery alone wil account for over Rs. 3½ crores. Civil works connected with the Project are in progress and the French collaborators have already shipped machinery worth Rs. 1,23 lakhs. The Engineers and Scientists intended for the Project have also returned after a course of training in France.

Another important project undertaken by the Centre is the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli. About 1,750 acres of patta lands and 2,400 acres of poramboke lands have been made available for this Project. Tenders have been almost finalised for erection of the factory and machinery from Czechoslovakia is expected in a few months.

Defence Industries

The House will also be glad to know that the State Government are rendering substantial assistance in the establishment of certain Defence Industries at Avadi. These will eventually require about 3 million gallons of water daily. The requirements of other industries in the suburbs of Madras are also growing. In order, therefore, to meet these needs without detriment to the regular supplies of water to the City, the Government have taken steps for the acquisition of 7,500 acres of wet lands under Sholavaram and Red Hills lake, so that water so conserved could be made available to the Defence Industries Project at Avadi and other important industries. A provision of Rs. 1,75 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1963–64 for this programme of acquisition and another Rs. 58 lakhs for the transmission of the water to the project sites at Avadi. The Ministry of Defence is also setting up a factory for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines at Ennore, for which we have already acquired about 70 acres of land. About 110 acres belonging to the State Government and Southern Railway will also be transferred to the Project.

Generation of power

The gearing of industrial production to meet requirements of defence will depend largely on the availability of power. Out of the total five-year outlay of Rs. 2,91 crores, a little over Rs. 1,00 crores have been earmarked for development of power. Though there has been appreciable improvement in the installed capacity of the grid during the last two Plans, the demand for power has outstripped the supply. Steps have therefore been taken to accelerate the execution of power schemes. Against the original provision of Rs. 18·5 crores for power in 1962–63, the revised outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 19·34 crores. In the Annual Plan for 1963–64, the provision for Power schemes has been stepped up still further to Rs. 20·75 crores. Civil works of the final stage of the Kundah-Hydro Electric Project, intended to generate an additional supply



1. Sir Adetokumbo Ademola, K. J., Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria (20th Feb. 1963).

2. Sri Mustafa Khalil, Minister of Arab Republic (21st Feb. 1963).

3. Sardar E. Ala. Ghulam Mohommed Sherzad Minister of Afghan Government (19th Feb. 1963).

4. Madame Calatee Caillat, Professor, Lyon University (France) (20th Feb. 1963).



Sri Hafeez Mohomed Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, met the Madras Ministers and officials on 14th February 1963 and discussed about the supply of Krishna and Godavari River waters to Madras.

of 240 MW in this Plan period are in progress according to schedule and the project will be commissioned during the course of 1964–65. Civil works on the Mettur Tunnel Scheme First Stage involving utilisation of irrigation discharge from the Mettur Dam to generate 100 MW of power are in advanced stage of progress and the machinery and equipment intended for the project have started arriving from the U.S.S.R. The generating units are expected to be commissioned during 1964. The House will be glad to know that the Planning Commission has recently approved the Second Stage of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme with a further installed capacity of 100 MW, even though this part of the scheme had not originally been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Orders for equipment and machinery required for this extension have also been placed with the U.S.S.R. The work on Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme is gathering momentum and orders for generating machinery for Sarkarpathi and Sholayar Power House Schemes have already been placed. At the beginning of the First Plan, the consumption of power in the State was of the order of 12 units per capita, whereas at the end of December 1962, it had increased to 70 units per capita. In the Annual Plan for 1963–64, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for rural electrification. By January this year over 14,000 towns and villages and hamlets had been electrified and 158,000 pump-sets connected.

As I observed earlier, in spite of the increase in the installed capacity including the two Thermal Units recently commissioned at Neyveli, the demand for power is in excess of the available supply and the position may need a close watch in the coming summer months, as the storage position in the reservoir is not too satisfactory. The Mettur Reservoir had to be depleted to complete the work in respect of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme and the Mettur Power Station may go out of commission during the ensuing summer. In order to conserve the power available for defence oriented industries, the Government have imposed some restrictions on power consumptions for non-essential purposes.

New Power Schemes

The Government have constantly been exploring possibilities of taking up new power schemes in the State. The Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari has been investigated and sent to the Planning Commission for approval. The scheme envisages a total installed capacity of 75,000 KW and will cost Rs. 7·8 crores. We would endeavour our best to take up the scheme in the Third Plan itself. Another Major Hydro-Electric Scheme which is at present being investigated is at Hogenakkal on the river Cauvery. The scheme which will cost Rs. 58 crores has a power potential of 800 MW. The investigation and execution will need the concurrence of the Mysore Government and it is hoped that it would be possible to reach accord with that Government at an early date. In view of the heavy dependence of our grid on irrigation discharges with consequent power shortages in summer months, this Government have been urging on the Government of India to establish a nuclear thermal station in Madras State. They have accepted our case and it is now expected that the third nuclear power station in the country will be located at a place near Mahabalipuram in Madras State.

Technical Training

The capacity of our industries to meet the growing requirements, both of civilian consumption and defence, will depend largely on the availability of trained man-power. The present National Emergency has underlined the need for accelerating our schemes for technical education. At the commencement of the First Plan, the annual admissions in engineering colleges in our State were of the order of 437. This has now been stepped up to 1,157. Proposals are now under consideration for increasing the admissions still further from 1,157 to 1,482 in view of the needs of defence forces and defence-oriented industries. Part of this increase will be met by the introduction of three-year degree courses in engineering colleges for B.Sc. students. The Government are also considering the question of starting part-time courses for dilpoma candidates who wish to qualify themselves for an engineering degree. The Government have also decided to start a new Engineering College at Salem. The site has been selected and steps taken for acquisition of the lands. Active steps have also been taken to start a Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli during 1963–64. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and gets substantial assistance from the Centre. About 400 acres of land have been acquired and a special division is in charge of construction of buildings. This college will have an initial strength of 120 students and will be stepped up to 250 as soon as practicable.

New Polytechnics

There has been a similar increase in the training facilities at the diploma level. While at the commencement of the First Plan, there were only 9 Polytechnics with an in-take of 622 students, we have 24 Polytechnics now with an in-take of 2,910. Two new Polytechnics are proposed to be started during 1963–64, of which one will be at Tiruchirappalli. The Government are also contemplating certain proposals for increasing the admissions in existing Polytechnics. Two new Women's Polytechnics will also be started during the year. A provision of about Rs. 12·5 lakhs has been made for Women's Polytechnics in the Budget for 1963-64. In the Central Polytechnic at Adyar, a Dilpoma Course in Chemical Technology will be started in 1963–64 to train the personnel needed for our growing chemical industries. Government have also under consideration proposals for starting courses for the benefit of those who are actually employed in industries.

We have set up a number of industrial training institutes for training skilled workers and operators. At the commencement of the Third Plan, we had facilities only for training 3,368 craftsmen and now with the opening of additional industrial training institutes, opportunities have been created for training a little over 2,000 craftsmen in addition. We have now 22 industrial training institutes and it is proposed to establish two more institutes at Ulundurpet and Tiruvannamalai from August 1963. Besides, provision has been made in the Budget for 1963–64 for three more industrial training institutes, of which one will be located at Pudukkottai and another at Tuticorin. We have also started short-term courses for training craftsmen in both the industrial training institutes and engineering colleges for meeting the requirements of the Defence Forces.

Net work of small-scale Industries

Heavy industries alone can never provide adequate opportunities for our growing population. The pattern of development in other countries like Japan has shown that in conjunction with heavy industries, we should also have a net work of small-scale industries. These small-scale industries have also a great part to play in meeting the requirements of Defence Forces. The State Government have sought to encourage the establishment of small-scale industries by setting up a number of model-cum-production training centres and also industrial estates with provision for factory space, power and water facilities for a number of scale industrial units. Of the various industrial estates contemplated during the Third Plan period, construction of buildings is now in progress at Theni, Vriddhachalam, Karaikudi, Pudukkottai, Dindigul and Ambattur. Acquisition of land has been completed at Koilpatti and Krishnagiri. Forty-one units were under various stages of construction in the industrial estates in 1962–63. Construction of 100 additional units will be taken up in 1963–64. In the coming financial year, we have proposed to establish three new industrial estates to be located at Nagercoil, Kumbakonam and Sivaganga respectively. We have also acquired about 600 acres of land at Ambattur for the provision of well developed plots at reasonable cost to private industrialists. An industrial estate with 70 units is also to be set up in this block of land and of this construction has already started in respect of a few units. The two cycle assembling units at Vellore and Thanjavur are making satisfactory progress. They will also start manufacturing some of the components in the coming year. Two more cycle assembling units are to be started in 1963–64 at Krishnagiri and Tuticorin respectively and provision has been made for the same in the Budget. We are also taking steps for the expansion of the General Engineering Workshops at Rajapalayam and Kumbakonam and of the Farm Implements Unit at Tiruchirappalli.

To meet the requirements of working capital of small-scale industries, both in the co-operative and private sectors, the Government have established an Industrial Co-operative Bank at the Industrial Estate, Guindy. The Government have contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the bank. The bank started functioning in the current year and has already disbursed credit to a few small-scale industrial units. The bank will have to mobilise additional resources by way of deposits from the public and this end, the Government to have guaranteed the repayment of principal and interest on deposits accepted from the public.

Aid to Handloom Industry

In formulating their policy in regard to industrial development, Government have not also overlooked

The Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras State Branch, held a Baby Show at Asoka Vihar, Madras, on 4th February 1963. Srimathi Bisnuram Medhi presided over the function and distributed the prizes. The picture shows the prize-winning babies with Srimathi Medhi.



the interests of Cottage Industries like the Handloom, which provide employment to a very large number of people. We have made a provision of Rs. 8,00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of the Handloom Industry and the Schemes are being implemented according to schedule. A provision of Rs. 1,38 lakhs has been made for this sector in the Budget Estimate for 1963–64. With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to Handloom Industries, Government have been encouraging establishment of Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State by substantial contributions in the form of share capital to such mills. They have so far invested Rs. 48·78 lakhs in the four Co-operative Spinning Mills at Tirunelveli, Nazereth, Srivilliputhur and Salem. During the current year, Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for investment in the Co-operative Spinning Mills under organisation at Kancheepuram. Another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will also be invested in the Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mill before the close of the financial year. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1963–64 for further contributions towards share capital of other Co-operative Spinning Mills now under organisation. In recent months, there has been some accumulation of stocks in the Handloom Industry. In order to relieve the difficulties of Weavers' Societies, the State Government sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for procuring goods from its primaries. Government have also recently sanctioned financial assistance towards grant of a special rebate for a fortnight for promoting sales of handloom goods. This special rebate may entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. We may hope that the stagnation in the handloom industry is only temporary and that as the Defence efforts of the country gather momentum, there will be improvement in the demand for cloth of all description, both mill and handloom.

Social investment

In re-adjusting the priorities in the Plan, we have taken care to maintain the present tempo of development in respect of schemes relating to education. Honourable Members are aware that the expenditure on Education has registered a steady increase during the last few years and now constitutes the largest single item of development expenditure in the State's Budget. Our expenditure on Education at the commencement of the Second Plan in 1955–56 was Rs. 10·82 crores while in the Budget Estimates for 1963–64, this is as high as Rs. 27·58 crores. The outlays on Education are in the nature of a social investment and it will be inadvisable to slow down further development in this field on account of temporary difficulties due to the National Emergency. By 1962–63, compulsory primary education has been extended to cover all areas in the State and in the current year alone 4 lakhs of additional pupils of the age-group 6–11 have already been enrolled. For the next year, it is anticipated that 3 lakhs of pupils will be admitted in elementary schools. Apart from the current general awareness of the value of education, one of the most important factors responsible for this rapid spread of the scheme of compulsory education is the provision of mid-day meals to poor pupils in elementary schools. An allotment of Rs. 1,35 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1963–64 for further continuance of the scheme. The House will also be glad to know that the CARE organisation are continuing their generous assistance towards enriching the quality of mid-day meals scheme as now implemented in the State. During the current year, Government will be receiving 10·5 million pounds of cornmeal and 8 million pounds of milk powder under the programme and have provided for an expenditure of Rs. 13·06 lakhs on the scheme for distribution of these commodities. The major responsibility for proper implementation of elementary education programme now vests in the panchayat unions, but a substantial measure of financial assistance has been provided to them in the Budget Estimates. A sum of Rs. 11·13 crores will be disbursed as grants to the Panchayat Unions towards expenditure on elementary education.

The expansion of elementary education has naturally also led to a demand for enlargement of the present facilities for secondary education. In particular, the number of pupils seeking admission in high school classes has increased with the implementation of Government's policy of free education up to the Tenth Standard. The Government have met this demand to a very large extent as can be gauged from the fact that during the last two years alone 480 new high schools have been opened. A provision of Rs. 6,52 lakhs has been made for secondary education in the Budget Estimates for 1963–64 as compared with 5,70 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for the current year. As regards collegiate education, provision has been made in the Budget for 1963–64 for the opening of a women's college at Kumbakonam.

Training of medical personnel

In our Plan as now re-oriented, we have naturally had to adopt a more selective approach in regard to Social Service Programmes. Even so, an allocation of Rs. 5,06 lakhs has been made for medical and public health schemes in the Annual Plan for 1963–64. But the main factor militating against further expansion of these programmes is shortage of trained personnel. There has been very encouraging response from medical personnel in our State for taking up Emergency Commissions in the Army. Though we should all be happy about this trend, it should also be remembered that with this diversion of medical personnel to Defence Forces, we may have to go a little slow with the opening of new medical institutions in rural areas. I may, however, assure the House that this set-back will be purely temporary, as we are simultaneously taking action for stepping up facilities for training of medical and para-medical personnel. We are initiating action for increasing the admissions in medical colleges from about 600 to 700 per annum. We have decided to start a new full fledged Medical College in a mufassal centre with which the present Medical College at Kilpauk with only a limited strength will be merged. The internee training has been replaced by Housemanship for one year and it is also proposed to hold the final M.B.B.S. Examination thrice in a year. We have also sanctioned a scheme for training of 400 additional nurses in select hospitals. Besides, programmes for training 100 additional pharmacists and 135 auxiliary nurse-midwives have also been taken on hand.

Housing schemes

The Government have reviewed their housing schemes in the light of the imperative need to conserve scarce materials like cement and steel, so essential for Defence purposes. While all schemes, which have already been taken on hand will be pursued vigorously and completed, we may have to adopt a more cautious policy in regard to new schemes. Even so, a provision of about Rs. 77 lakhs has been made for the different housing schemes in the Plan. We are in particular pressing on without any cuts programmes for slum improvement for which a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been allotted. We are also proceeding with the scheme for bulk acquisition of land in the neighbourhood of important cities like Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, so that we may push through the housing schemes later when resources become available. One of the main factors inhabiting housing schemes has been the high prices of bricks in Madras City and elsewhere. The Government have therefore decided to set up two fully mechanised units for manufacture of bricks in the public sector. One of these will be operated by the Madras State Housing Board and the other by the State Industries Department. A token provision has been made in the Budget for these schemes.

The welfare of Backward Classes continues to be the special concern of the Government. In the Budget Estimates for 1963–64, a provision of about Rs. 3,90 lakhs has been made for schemes relating to welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,10 lakhs has been earmarked for disbursement of scholarships. Government also attach considerable importance to the provision of suitable house-sites to Harijans and have accordingly allotted a sum of Rs. 23·5 lakhs in the Budget Estimates.

Another scheme of Social Welfare on which, the Government are now incurring substantial expenditure is the Old Age Pension Scheme. As I indicated to the House while presenting the first Supplementary Estimates last month, we had originally anticipated that the expenditure on the scheme may be of the order of only Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs in the light of the experience of the working of the scheme in other States. However, 40,000 persons have already been admitted to the benefits of the scheme and provision has accordingly been made for Rs. 1,22 lakhs in the Budget for the next year. I am sure that the House will not grudge the additional expenditure now anticipated on the scheme.

We are now in a position to review the progress in the implementation of the Plan as a whole. From the Budget Estimates for different schemes of development as now presented to the Legislature, a Plan of about Rs. 59.83 crores emerges. From the details of the schemes under different schemes furnished by me, it will be noted that in spite of a cut in Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 4 crores, we have made adequate provision for all important schemes. In 1961–62, we had fulfilled a Plan of the order of Rs. 50 crores. From the Revised Estimates for the current year now before the House, the anticipated expenditure in the current year for the Plan is found to be Rs. 58·32 crores. With the provision of Rs. 59·83 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1963–64, it will be evident that by the end of the third year, we would have fulfilled about 58 per cent of our Plan.

New burdens

The National Emergency has imposed new burdens on us, but even so, we have managed to make adequate provision for all the essential schemes in our Plan. If in spite of the cut in Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores, we are able to fufill our Plan without any shortfall it is largely due to the prudent policy which we have followed over the years of keeping all non-essential expenditure to the minimum. We have taken steps to effect economies in stationery, travelling allowance and contingent expenditure. We are also resisting demands for additional staff, except where they are required for Plan schemes or defence efforts. It is only by conserving our resources in this manner in a period of exceptional strain that we can fulfil the Plan, which is so vital for our economic growth.

I shall now indicate briefly the broad figures relating to the Revised Estimates of the current year and the Budget Estimates for the next. In June last, I had estimated the receipts for the current year at Rs. 1,13·15 crores inclusive of the yield from certain measures of additional taxation, while the expenditure was estimated

at Rs. 1,16·01 crores. The Revised Estimates indicate that the receipts and expenditure on Revenue Account would be Rs. 1,17·10 crores and Rs. 1,20·02 crores respectively, leaving a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,92 lakhs. Honourable Members will be interested to know the yield from various measures of additional taxation proposed by me in the last Budget. I had then anticipated that we would secure from these measures of additional taxation, a revenue of the order of Rs. 7,15 lakhs. Of the measures announced in the last Budget those relating to enhancement of water-cess and levy on urban land are yet to take effect. Further, in respect of some of the measures like the Motor vehicles taxation, we had to extend certain concessions before the proposals became law. Also the tax on consumption of energy has not yielded as much as we expected in view of the concessions given in respect of new industries and consumers in the Madras Thermal area. It is now anticipated that the additional yield from new taxation announced in the last Budget would be only Rs. 4,80 lakhs during the current year. The shortfall under the new taxes has to some extent been compensated by increases under our normal sources of revenue like sales tax and interest on loans including the loans to the Electricity Board.

Increase in expenditure

The increase in expenditure in the Revised Estimates is largely on developmental heads, like Education (Rs. 1,53 lakhs), Medical (Rs. 50 lakhs) and Industries (Rs. 1,08 lakhs). On the non-Plan side, there has been increase in expenditure under two main heads, Police and Old Age Pension. As regards Capital Expenditure, the figures in the Revised Estimates (Rs. 18·82 crores) almost correspond to the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 18·85 crores. Due to favourable market conditions, we were able to secure Rs. 13·13 crores from our Open Market Loan as against only Rs. 10 crores anticipated earlier. The increase under this head has been partially offset by the shortfall under Small Savings. The Ways and Means position during the current year has not been comfortable. However, we expect the year to close with a cash balance of Rs. 73 lakhs.

Turning now to the Budget Estimates for 1963–64, I place the receipts under Revenue Account at the current levels of taxation at Rs. 1,24·45 crores and the expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 1,27·19 crores. This will result in a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,74 lakhs. In fixing our estimates, we have allowed for a measure of growth from our existing sources of revenue, like Sales Tax, Stamp Duties, etc. We have also taken credit for about Rs. 9 crores as likely yield from the additional taxation measures introduced in the last Budget. Even so, in view of the rising tempo of expenditure on Plan Schemes and the new commitments arising from the National Emergency, we are left with a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,74 lakhs.

Additional yield from Sales Tax

In spite of the substantial deficit on revenue account, I am not proposing any measures of additional taxation. The Central Government have decided on an increase in the rate of Central Sales Tax. This tax is levied by the Centre, but collected and appropriated by the States. We may expect a portion of the revenue deficit to be covered by the additional yield from this taxation. The State Governments have in recent years been following a policy of ensuring uniformity in the rates of sales tax on certain luxury articles, like motor cars, cameras, etc. We may, in pursuance of this policy, have to adjust our own rates of sales tax on these luxury articles, if the other State Governments revise their rates of sales tax on these commodities. A little additional revenue may be expected in this process of adjustment in the rates of sales tax on luxury goods.

Smallest cash balance

While the deficit in the Revenue Budget which I have left uncovered need therefore cause us no undue concern, it will be only prudent to bear in mind that our ways and means position will continue to be difficult in the year to come. We are opening the year with only a small cash balance—the smallest in recent years. Apart from an investment of Rs. 20·75 crores in Power programme, which will be financed by the Electricity Board partly from its own resources and partly with loan of Rs. 9 crores from the State Government, we have on hand a big capital programme of Rs. 18·87 crores. Some of these programmes, such as those for provision of water-supply to Madras City and its industrial environs are closely connected with our industrial development and defence effort. These programmes cannot brook any delay and should not suffer for want of resources. We have also large repayments of loans falling due in the next year. We may not ourselves be raising an open market loans in the coming year, for it is expected that the Government of India might float a consolidated loan covering their own and the States' requirements. We should under this arrangement get about Rs. 13·13 crores, equivalent to our open market loans in the current year. Apart from this, our Electricity Board should be able to raise successfully a loan of about Rs. 3½ to 4 crores for meeting part of the outlay on power programmes.

Small savings

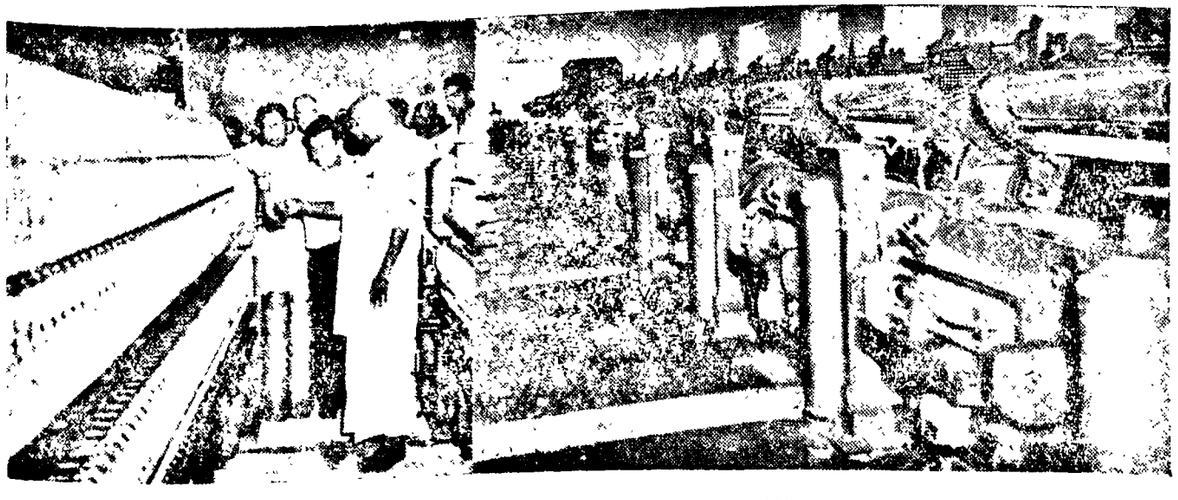
Even so, we will still have a substantial amount to raise in the form of Small Savings collections from our people. Our record of collections in regard to Small Savings in the first two years of the Plan has not been quite satisfactory. In the current year, we hope to secure only Rs. 1¼ crores from this source as against our original estimates of Rs. 3 crores. We have recently taken certain steps for revitalising the Small Savings movement in the State, particularly in the rural areas. Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have now been closely associated with the programme and the administrative machinery has also been suitably strengthened. But the Small Savings programme should become a mass movement involving every family in the country. Increased savings are as much in the interest of the family as in the interest of the nation. This is, therefore, a field in which private and public interests coincide. In thus shaping public opinion in favour of larger savings, all of us in this House have an important part to play.

Account on Defence

The proposals embodied in this Budget have to be necessarily viewed against the background in which it has been framed. Our Budget has become during the last few years an instrument for the fulfilment of our Plans. To-day, it has to subserve another end which is no less important, viz., National Defence. While placing the Third Five-Year Plan before the public of this country, our planners had realised that its successful fulfilment will depend on the maintenance of international peace. Under our great leader, we have ourselves been playing a very important role in fostering the conditions in which such peace can be maintained. It is all the more unfortunate therefore that there should have been aggression on our soil. In meeting the challenge posed by this aggression, we may no doubt get help from friendly countries. But the main burden involved in strengthening our defences and mobilising the country against any possibl aggression in future will rest with us. This follow from our position as a self-respecting and independen country.

Enthusiasm of the People

While thus preparing ourselves against externa aggression, we cannot lose sight of our long-term objec tive of strengthening our economy and thereby assuring better and improved standards of living to our people. There cannot be any conflict between these two important objectives of defence and development. But the pursuit of these two objectives will call for mobilisation of all our resources—human and material —and we cannot, as a free country, grudge all the sacrifices involved in such mobilisation. Events during the last few months have given ample evidence of our unity of purpose and willingness to sacrifice to preserve our self-respect and hard-earned freedom. The spontaneous enthusiasm with which people of all ranks, particularly the poor, have contributed to the National Defence Fund and offered their services in various forms of activities connected with defence, gives warrant for the hope that given a proper lead, we shall not falter, and that the resources necessary, both for defence and development can be raised. We in this House, the elected representatives of the people, have at this hour a sacred duty to direct the energy of people of all ranks at work—in fields and in factories—towards ensuring a faster rate of growth so that our economy can meet the demands made on it by defence and development. I have no doubt that Honourable Members will keep these considerations in view in considering the Budget proposals which I now commend for their acceptance.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opened the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mill at Nazareth on 7th February 1963.

The Central Budget

The estimated revenue for the next financial year is Rs. 15,85·73 crores and expenditure is Rs. 18,52·40 crores—a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,66·67 crores. The Defence expenditure has gone up considerably next year to Rs. 867 crores constituting more than 50 per cent of the Central Budget and Rs. 361 crores more than the revised estimates for the current financial year.

The market borrowing for the next financial year would be Rs. 400 crores.

Rs. 541 crores have been provided for loans to the States.

At a glance

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES.)

	1962–63 (*Budget*).	1962–63 (*Revised*).	1963–64 (*Budget*).
Expenditure ..	13,81·65	15,22·31	18,52·40
Revenue	13,80·93	15,00·25	15,85·73 (on the present basis). 2,65·90 (Tax proposals).
Deficit			0·77

Out of the increased revenue arising from the proposals of taxation which amount to Rs. 2,75·50 crores, a sum of Rs. 9·60 crores will be the States' share of the income.

New taxation proposals

Sri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, had announced a comprehensive scheme for cumpulsory savings proceeds of which will be shared between the Centre and the States.

He indicated that most of the additional revenue will be raised by customs duties.

The present Corporate Tax will be supplemented by Super Profit Tax.

The taxation proposals include revision of postal rates.

The proposals also include increase in the import duty on a number of articles including mineral oils, machinery, iron and steel products, raw cotton, rubber, palm oil, cinema films, tobacco, hardware, electrical and other instruments and motor vehicle parts.

Excise duty on most petroleum products will be increased substantially and import duty will be correspondingly increased.

The general rate of duty on machinery will be raised from 15 to 20 per cent.

As a result of the changes in the duties the additional revenue will be Rs. 65·95 crores.

Sri Desai proposed a levy of general surcharge of 10 per cent on all import duties an d this surcharge will be calculated without taking into account the counter veiling duties.

The total effect of all changes in customs duties will be an increase in revenue of Rs. 87·39 crores during 1963–64.

Export duty on tea abolished

He proposed to abolish the export duty on tea and discontinue the refund of excise duty on it. This is to promote tea exports.

The basic excise duty on motor spirit has been increased from Rs. 325·10 to Rs. 410.

Basic duty on superior kerosene has been raised from Rs. 79·88 to Rs. 210.

The duty on cigarettes will be raised by 70 nP. per thousand on the cheapest variety and up to Rs. 8·70 per thousand on the costlier ones.

The rate of duty on non-manufactured tobacco other than flue-cured and not used for manufacture of cigarettes to be increased by 40 nP. per kilo-gramme.

Duty on copper is imposed at Rs. 200 per ton to restrict its use.

The increased excise duty on petroleum products, including petrol and kerosene is expected to yield Rs. 48·40 crores.

Increase in kerosene prices

Kerosene prices will go up by 10 nP. per bottle in the case of superior variety and 7 nP. per bottle in the case of inferior variety.

It is also proposed to levy a surcharge for the purpose of the Union Government of 20 per cent on the Income-tax payable by registered firms. Additional yield is expected by the changes in direct taxation is Rs. 45 crores.

In the field of direct taxes an additional surcharge for the purpose of the Union rising progressively from 4 per cent to 10 per cent on income after tax of individual. Hindu undivided family, unregistered companies, associations and persons is proposed. Part of this additional liability can be discharged through compulsory deposits.

Surcharge on Central Excise

A 20 per cent surcharge on the Central excise duties on various commodities including tea, coffee, tobacco, soap, cosmetics, radiograms and wollen fabrics.

The existing exemption up to Rs. 25,000 allowed for jewellery in section 5 of the Wealth Tax Act for the purpose of computing the net wealth of assessees is withdrawn.

Curbs on high salaries and perquisites in the case of companies are expected to yield Rs. 12 crores.

A Super Profit Tax will operate when the income of a company after deducting income-tax and super-tax payable by it exceeds 6 per cent of its capital and reserves except for such amount as reserves which has been allowed for deduction in computing the total income for income tax. The total yield from the Super Profit Tax is estimated to yield about Rs. 25 crores.

Post cards cost 6 nP.

Post cards will now cost six nP. and reply post cards 12 nP. Local post cards have been abolished. These changes in the postal rates will yield Rs. 13·15 crores.

Registration fee for postal articles is to be raised from 50 nP. to 55 nP. Acknowledgment fee for postal articles is raised from 6 nP. to 10 nP.

Sri Desai announced a reduction for the quarter commencing April 1, 1963, in the rate of emergency risk insurance premia from 25 nP. to 15 nP. in the case of factories and other installations and from 15 to 10 nP. for goods.

The yield from the direct levy including the compulsory savings is estimated at Rs. 1,10·4 crores of which Rs. 40 crores will be by way of cumpulsory savings accruing to the Centre.

The overall deficit for the next financial year would stand reduced to Rs. 151 crores, which will be met by treasury bills, that is, deficit financing.

As a result of various proposals, Rs. 2,75·50 crores would accrue. Of this, Rs. 9·60 crores will go to the States and the balance of Rs. 2,65·90 crores to the Centre. The revenue deficit will be reduced to Rs. 77 lakhs.

The Compulsory Savings Scheme is expected to bring into the Centre an additional sum of Rs. 40 crores over and above the realisation from small savings of Rs. 105 crores.

Increased Production of Lignite

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has floated global tenders for procurement of additional machinery required to increase the production of lignite to 4·88 million metric tons. The present envisaged annual production is 3·56 million metric tons.

All the units of the Integrated Project are expected to be in operation by 1965 when the maximum production of lignite is expected to be achieved.

The first 50,000 K W unit of the thermal power station was formally opened by the President of India in August last. Up to the end of November 1962 the unit generated 107 million units. After meeting the requirements of the Corporation, the remaining quantity of 62 million units was fed into Madras Grid.

The second unit was commissioned in January this year and the erection work relating to the remaining three units is in various stages of progress.

It has already been decided to increases the capacity of the power station from 2,50,000 KW to 4,00,000 KW.

Land Reforms in Madras State

The ushering in of a socialistic pattern of society is the avowed creed of the Government. To attain this objective, various measures are being sought to be introduced in all spheres of human life. India is predominently an agricultural country with approximately 75 per cent of her population engaged in agriculture. The land is the pivot of any agricultural operations and on this, naturally depends the economic prosperity and well-being of the people.

The principle that there should be an absolute limit to the extent of land which an individual may hold enunciated by the Planning Commission has been accepted in all the States and legislation for the imposition of land ceiling has also taken shape in many States.

The Government who are conscious of the disparity among people came forward to do something towards remedying this position. The first Act of the Congress Government was the abolition of the Zamindari system. But this did not remedy the situation and the Government are confronted with the following problems:–

1. The system of land tenure.

2. The terms on which lands are held and cultivated.

3. The size and distribution of the holdings.

4. The question whether the land system as it exists today provides the incentive and the opportunity for development of agricultural productivity.

Madras Students Social Service League held its annual Conference in the city on 10th February 1963. Sri Bhoovarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity and Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Heavy Industries and Steel, participated.



Several committees were constituted to go into these questions. The reports of the Raghavendra Rao Committee (1947), Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (1949), M. V. Subramaniam Committee (1951), Kumarappa Committee (1957) and the Planning Commission have urged the following :—

1. There should be no intermediaries.

2. Land should belong to the tiller and conferment of rights of ownership on tenants by their paying the price for them.

3. The farmer should develop his personality.

4. There should be no scope for exploitation of one class by another.

5. Maximum efficiency of production should be aimed at.

6. Any scheme for reform should be within the realm of practicability.

The Madras Land Reforms Act

The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, was first published as Madras Act 58 of 1961 on 2nd May 1962.

The main provisions of the Act are briefly as follows : The Ceiling will be calculated in terms of 'Standard acres'. One acre of wet land assessed at Rs. 10 and

147

above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre will be equal to one standard acre. In regard to wet land assessed at above Rs. 15 per acre, 0·8 acre of such land will be equal to one standard acre. Different proportions have been fixed for wet lands assessed at different rates below Rs. 10 per acre and for dry lands. In regard to the lowest category of dry land assessed at below Rs. 1·25 per acre, four acres of such land will be equal to one standard acre.

The ceiling acres for a person and for a family consisting of not more than five members will be 30 standard acres. For a bigger family consisting of more than five members, an additional five standard acres will be allowed to each member in excess of five, subject to a maximum of 60 standard acres for a family. The female members of a family can hold. in addition to the ceiling extent of the family, Stridhana land not exceeding 10 standard acres.

The lands held by religious trusts of a public nature will be outside the scope of the Ceiling Act.

Exemptions

The following categories of lands will be exempt from the Ceiling Act. Lands held by the Central and State Governments, local authorities, charitable and educational institutions of a public nature, trusts and Universities. Lands held by industrial and commercial undertakings which are approved by the Government. Lands in hill areas. Plantations in existence on 6th April 1960. Lands in existence on or before 1st July 1959 into orchards, topes and arecanut gardens. Lands used for growing fuel trees on 6th April 1960. Gramdan lands donated for the purposes of the Bhoodan Yagna. Lands awarded for gallantry to defence personnel. In regard to lands used for dairy farming or livestock breeding or for the cultivation of sugarcane, so much of the land as is necessary for the purposes, as decided by the Land Board or the Sugar Factory Board, as the case may be, will be exempted.

Persons who on 6th April 1960 held lands exclusively for grazing and assessed at Rs. 1·25 and below per acre will be entitled to hold such grazing land, up to an extent of 50 acres, in addition to the ceiling acres.

There are special provisions regarding lands held by co-operative societies.

Cultivating tenants who hold, partly as cultivating tenant and partly as owner or wholly as cultivating tenant, land exceeding five standard acres will have to surrender the land in excess of five standard acres held by them as cultivating tenant. The Government will then be deemed to be the tenant of the owners of the surrendered lands and will be liable to pay annually to the owner the fair rent for the lands. The surrendered lands will be distributed to landless persons and to persons who hold lands below five standard acres and rent will be recovered from them by the Government.

Compensation

The compensation for the surplus lands acquired by the Government will be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds, as the Government may deem fit. The bonds will be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed. The compensation for a surplus land will be determined with reference to the net annual income from the land. The net annual income will be the amount of fair rent for the land, *less* the land revenue payable in respect of it. The compensation will be in accordance with the following scale :—

(i) For the first sum of Rs. 5,000 or portion thereof of the net annual income, twelve times such sum or portion.

(ii) For the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or portion thereof of the net annual income, eleven times such sum or portion.

(iii) For the next sum of Rs. 5,000 or any portion thereof of the net annual income, ten times such sum or portion.

(iv) For the balance of the net annual income, nine times such balance.

The implementation of the Act for all practical purposes may be said to start from the date notified by the Government under section 8 (1) of the Act which is October 2, 1962. The rules prescribing the forms of returns, etc., and the procedure to be followed by the authorized officers and other bodies, under the Act, have been made. The administrative machinery necessary for the working of the Act has been set up.

Other measures

The following are the legislative measures undertaken in Madras State to give tenants temporary protection from unjust eviction and to prescribe the rates of rent payable by them.

Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—The Act contains only provisions relating to pannaiyals (farm labourers) and applies to Thanjavur district and certain villages in South Arcot district. The Act provides for enquiries being made into cases of dismissal of pannaiyals and for the adjudication of other disputes between landlords and pannaiyals. It also prescribes the wages payable to pannaiyals and the members of their family. Suitable machinery has been constituted under the Act to adjudicate the disputes with provisions for appeal and revision.

Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.—This is a temporary Act intended to be kept in force

until comprehensive land reforms are undertaken in this State. Its life was last extended up to 26th September 1963.

The Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holding during the continuance of the Act, except for the non-payment of rent, doing any act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landlord to the land. The Act also provides subject to certain conditions for the restoration of an evicted cultivating tenant to the land from which he was evicted and for the resumption of land by a landlord for personal cultivations. The provisions of the Act are being invoked to a considerable extent and it may be said that cultivating tenants have received adequate protection from unjust eviction as a result of the Act.

The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.—This is a permanent measure. The Act prescribes the rate of fair rent payable by tenents as 40 per cent, 35 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent in respect of the various classes of lands. Tahsildars and District Munsifs have been constituted under the Act as Rent Courts and Rent Tribunals respectively for fixing fair rent. The orders of the Tribunal are liable to revision by the High Court.

Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.—This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district where the special tenures known as Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram are prevalent. Kaieruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operations alone, in return for a share in the crop or a fixed quantity of paddy. Mattuvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations, in return for a share in the crop. The Act provides for the re-engagement of Kaieruvaramdars subject to certain conditions and also for the security of tenure to Mattuvaramdars subject to certain conditions.

Tenancy Reform.—There is a proposal to consolidate the tenancy laws into a Single Tenancy law with such modifications as may be necessary with reference to the Land Ceiling Act.

The Madras Public Trusts Act, 1961.—The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961) provides for regulating the administration, either by personal cultivation or by lease, of agricultural lands held by public trusts and for regulating the relation of public trusts and their cultivating tenants in the State of Madras. The Acts prescribes a ceiling of 20 standard acres for personal cultivation of trust lands by public trusts. The land held by a trust in excess on this limit should be leased out to

(i) A co-operative farming society,

(ii) Any person who is already a cultivating tenant

or

(iii) any person who not being already a cultivating tenant executes an agreement with the trust that he will contribute his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of the land.

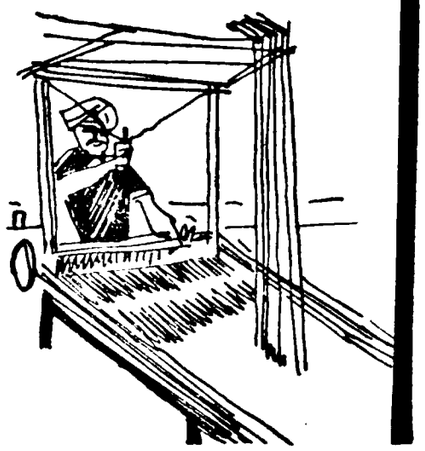
Provided that the extent of land leased out to any person other than a co-operative society together with the other land held by any such person shall not exceed the cultivating tenant's ceiling area of five standard acres.

Lands covered by plantations and lands covered into orchards or topes and lands exclusively used for growing fuel trees and dairy farming, etc., are exempt from the provisions of the Act. The Act also provides that no cultivating tenant under any public trust shall be evicted by the Trust except under the conditions specified in sections 7, 15 (2) and 19 of the Act. The Act has come into force with effect from 2nd October 1962. 1st April 1963 has been specified as notified date under section 6 of the Act.

Comprehensive Bill Soon.

Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Works (in charge of Revenue) announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Government proposed to bring in, very soon, a comprehensive Bill relating to land reform. Some amendments had become necessary to the Tanjore Panniyal Protection Act, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, the Fair Rent Act and the Tiruchi Kayyeruvaram Mattuvarm Act since the passing of the legislation relating to land ceiling and the first four Acts would be suitably modified and codified into a single comprehensive Bill.

149



Development of Handloom industry

Among the beautiful handicrafts that have survived in present-day India, the Handloom Industry is by far the largest. Its importance to national economy can be ranked next only to agriculture. There are about 30 lakhs of handlooms in the country out of which 5·16 lakhs are working in Madras State. About 2 million people in our State depend on this Industry for their livelihood.

The Madras Government have made a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of this industry and the schemes are being implemented according to schedule. This article gives a summary of the more important Plan Schemes for Handloom Industry implemented in our State.

Intensive programmes for the revival and development of the Handloom Industry were first taken up during the Second Plan period and have continued during the Third Plan. The Second Plan made a provision of Rs. 413·70 lakhs for the Handloom Industry in Madras State. The actual expenditure far exceeded the target and came to Rs. 712·42 lakhs. In the Third Five-Year Plan Rs. 800 lakhs have been earmarked for the development of this Industry in Madras State. The total expenditure on the Schemes implemented during 1961–62 was Rs. 144·34 lakhs. The provision for the current year (1962–63) is Rs. 157·76 lakhs. On account of the emergency the programme for 1963–64 has been somewhat curtailed to Rs. 140·32 lakhs. In the context of the present emergency, productive schemes have been given greater priority in order to maximise the output of handloom cloth.

Admission into the co-operative fold

The policy of the Government is to develop handloom industry through co-operative organisation. Weavers joining Co-operative Societies are given loans towards 75 per cent of the share value. The quantum of share capital assistance has been increased from Rs. 37·50 to Rs. 75 per weaver, the loan being repayable in four years. At the end of the Second Plan period, there were 2·09 lakhs looms organised into nearly a thousand Primary Weavers Societies in the State. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for this scheme. During 1961–62, 15,502 looms were admitted into the co-operative fold and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was spent towards share capital advances. In the current year (1962–63) about 14,000 looms are expected to be brought under the Co-operative fold by spending Rs. 10 lakhs towards sanction of share capital advances to these weavers and strengthening the share capital structure of the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. The programme for 1963–64 is to spend Rs. 5 lakhs and to bring 6,000 looms into the co-operative fold.

Working capital

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies are obtaining their working capital requirements from the Reserve Bank of India as well as from the owned resources of the Co-operative Central Banks. During 1961–62, the Reserve Bank sanctioned a total credit limit of Rs. 177·73 lakhs to 12 Central Banks and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The Weaver's Co-operative



Sri K. Kamaraj. Chief Minister, inaugurated the Co optex Handloom Exhibition in the City on 2nd March 1962. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

Societies are charged 3 per cent interest on the working capital loans, though the normal lending rate is 5½ per cent. The difference of 2½ per cent is being subsidised to the Co-operative Central Banks.

For the current year, a total credit limit of Rs.234·63 lakhs has so far been sanctioned in respect of 11 Central Banks and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

Research and technique

To improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production of handloom cloth, improved appliances such as standard reeds, healds, pedal looms, warping machines jacquards, dobbies, frame looms etc., are supplied to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Select Weavers' Co-operative Societies are also given financial assistance for the establishment of dye houses. The Third Five-Year Plan contains a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the scheme 'Research and Technique'. During 1961–62, 42,567 improved appliances were supplied to the members of Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 45 small dye houses were set up by select societies. For this purpose, loans and grants to the extent of Rs. 11·29 lakhs were sanctioned to the societies in 1961–62. In the current year, a sum of Rs. 16·97 lakhs is expected to be spent on this scheme. The programme for 1963–64 is to spend Rs. 18 lakhs under this Scheme.

Rebate on the sale

To give an impetus to the sales of handloom cloth, a rebate of 5 nP. per rupee on retail sales and 3 nP. per rupee on wholesale sales to the consumers are allowed by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The system of rebate has attracted the consumers to a large extent and has enabled the co-operatives to push up sales of handloom cloth. During important festival occasions, a special additional rebate of five nP. per rupee is allowed on retail sales for 15 days in a year. In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 375 lakhs has been made for this scheme. During 1961–62, an expenditure of Rs. 71 lakhs was incurred under this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs. 55 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1963 64. There has been a progressive reduction in the expenditure on rebate consistent with the policy of the Government in the matter.

Marketing and publicity

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for undertaking publicity, distribution of sample folders, participation in exhibitions, etc. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society plays an important part in marketing the handloom cloth through its net work of emporia. At present, the State Society is maintaining 305 emporia and depots spread all over the country. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for this scheme. During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 3·94 lakhs was spent under 'Marketing and Publicity'. The anticipated expenditure for the current year is Rs. 5·29 lakhs and the programme for 1963–64 is spent Rs. 7 lakhs.

Co-operative spinning mill

With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to handloom industry, Government are encouraging the establishment of Co-operative spinning mills. They are also participating in the share capital structure of these mills. Details of investment made by Government in the share capital of co-operative spinning mills so far are given below :

Serial number	*Name of the mill.*	*Amount invested by the Government.* (Rs. IN LAKHS.)
		16·78
1	The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, Tirunelveli.	10·00
2	Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth.	12·00
3	Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur.	10·00
4	Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills	48·78
	Total ..	

During 1962-63, Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for investment in the share capital of the Kancheepuram Co operative Spinning Mills. Arrangements have been made to invest this amount in the mills. Government have also approved the proposals for the establishment of seven new Co-operative Spinning Mills each in the districts of Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari. The Government of India have since issued licences for establishing the first six mills. The Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mills has since been registered and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be invested in this Mills during the current year. For the year 1963–64, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made towards investment of share capital in three Co-operative Spinning Mills according to the progress of collection of share capital made by the proposed mills.

Industrial Weavers' Co-ops

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised for giving work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital. working capital, construction of buildings and for appointing necessary staff. There were 13 Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this State as on 31st March 1961. During 1961-62, one Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society was registered and in the current year 5 Industrial Societies have been registered so far. One more Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Society will be started before the end of the current financial year. A composite spinning-*cum*-weaving Industrial Weavers Co-operative Society utilising 20 numbers of 32 spindles small-scale spinning units has also been set up at Kannampalayam in Coimbatore district at a cost of Rs. 1·53 lakhs in the current year. The programme for 1963–64 is to start 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies and a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Housing schemes

Provision of housing for weavers forms a major part of the Plan Schemes. Financial assistance in the shape of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per house is given to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Loans are also given to the societies for the provision of common amenities in the housing colonies. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for 'Weavers Housing Schemes'. During 1961–62, 486 houses were constructed and Rs. 26·27 lakhs were spent. During the current year, 500 houses are expected to be completed and Rs. 23·26 lakhs will be spent. **Madras State stands first in India in the implementation of Housing Schemes for the Handloom Weavers.**

Contributory thrift fund

At present, for every rupee of wages earned by a member of a Weavers' Co-operative Society, 6 nP. are being deducted towards Thrift Fund. Government have decided to contribute 4 nP. per rupee, and the societies would make a contribution of 2 nP. per rupee. This scheme has been sanctioned as a Pilot Scheme for the current year at a cost of Rs. 1·13 lakhs. Under this scheme, the weavers will be able to obtain advances from the contributory Thrift Fund in times of distress or during emergency caused by sickness, disability or death. Financial assistance will be available for useful or socially necessary purposes such as house building, marriage, etc. 5,365 weavers in 101 Weavers' Co-operative Societies will be initially benefited by this scheme.

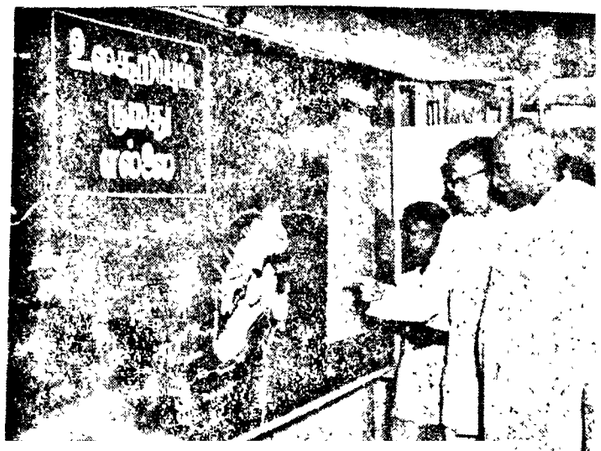
Silk Industry

Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given financial assistance towards share capital, working capital, purchase of improved appliances, furniture and payment of rent. Art silk co-operatives also are provided with assistance towards share capital and for purchase of improved appliances. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of silk and art silk industry. During 1961–62, 200 silk looms and 100 art silk looms were brought into the co-operative fold and Rs. 1·79 lakhs were spent under this scheme. During the current year, 300 silk looms will be enlisted into the co-operative fold and Rs. 2·50 lakhs will be spent for the purpose. The programme for 1963–64 is to spend Rs. 2·50 lakhs and enlist 250 silk looms into the co-operative fold.

In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive designs, members of Weavers' Co-operatives Societies are given training in the pattern-making factories of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for a period of 3 months. Training is given to the dyers also. The staff of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies are trained in the maintenance of accounts, etc. The Third Five-Year Plan makes a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for this scheme. Under this scheme, over 500 persons would be completing their training by the end of 1962–63.

A Finance Corporation in the form of a public company with limited liability has been proposed to be set up during the Third Plan period for the benefit of the handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold. Government have proposed to subscribe Rs. 10 lakhs to the

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, paid a visit to the Information Department Stall at the Handloom Exhibition held in Madras last month.



share capital of the Corporation. The scheme is still under consideration.

Other schemes

Mention may also be made of schemes for sanction of subsidy towards managerial staff of weak Weavers' Co-operative Societies, State participation in apex Weavers' Co-operative Society and sanction of loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers. There is a provision of Rs. 12·50 lakhs for these schemes in the Third Plan. Rs. 6·41 lakhs are expected to be spent on the schemes up to the end of 1962–63.

Supply of yarn

During 1961, the Handloom Industry experienced difficulties in getting adequate supply of desired counts of cotton yarn at reasonable prices. Government took timely efforts to arrange for supply of yarn of counts 40's and below to the co-operative sector through the apex society at ex-mill rates and to the recognised manufacturers' associations outside the co-operative sector at one per cent extra. In 1962, the scheme was extended to the finer counts also. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has introduced with effect from 1st November 1962 an All-India Schemes of distribution of cotton yarn to handloom co-operatives and exporters outside the co-operative fold.

To meet the growing demand for art silk yarn, controlled distribution of the yarn at regulated prices has been introduced from 1st July 1961. The Director of Handlooms allots quarterly quotas of art silk yarn to the handloom co-operatives and manufacturers' Associations.

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this State produce handloom goods worth about Rs. 1 crore every month. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society procures about 25 per cent of the stocks produced by its affiliated primaries and arranged to market them through its emporia. The State Government have sanctioned special loans totalling Rs. 120 lakhs during 1961–63 to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to enable it to intensify its marketing programme.

Exports

A noteworthy feature in handloom exports in the current year has been the sudden spurt in the demand for 'Bleeding Madras' fabrics in the American market. Against a target of 8 million yards, exports have already exceeded 10 million yards and are expected to reach the all-time high figure of 12 million yards by the close of the current financial year.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opened the new servants Quarters at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Madras, on 27th February 1963.

PANCHAYAT RAJ FINANCES

Visit of the Study Team to Madras State

The Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances, headed by Sri K. Santhanam, M.P., visited Madras State from the 1st February to the 8th February 1963. It is well-known that finance is the crux of the problems of local bodies. The local Finance Enquiry Committee and the Taxation Enquiry Commission have previously gone into this question. It has, however, acquired a new orientation in the context of democratic decentralisation and the setting up of Panchayati Raj institutions throughout India. The Government of India, therefore, constituted in July 1962, a study team to study the finances of the Panchayati Raj institutions in a comprehensive manner and make recommendations. The composition of the Study Team is :—

Chairman :

Sri K. Santhanam, Member, Rajya Sabha.

Members :

(1) Sri Shree Narayan Das, Member, Lok Sabha.

(2) Sri M. Y. Ghorpade, M.L.A. (Mysore).

(3) Prof. M. V. Mathur, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(4) C. Narasimham, Additional Development Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh.

Sri R. Saran was appointed as Secretary of the Study Team.

The Study Team, which is required to submit its report by the 31st July 1963, has been enjoined by the Government of India to examine within the broad framework and provisions of the Third Plan the resources and finances of Panchayati Raj institutions in different States and make recommendations on the following objects :—

(*a*) With due regard to functions transferred, sources of revenue (including land revenue), which should be handed over in full or in part to Panchayati Raj institutions and arrangements for earmaking of certain sources for maintenance of services and institutions under Panchayati Raj bodies ;

(*b*) grants by State Governments and the conditions to be attached to such grants ;

(*c*) mutual financial relations between the Panchayati Raj institutions ;

(*d*) steps to develop the existing resources and to build up revenue yielding assets of Panchayati Raj institutions ; and

(*e*) steps to attract gifts and donations and mobilise voluntary contributions by the people.

The Study Team sent out a comprehensive questionnaire to all State Governments. It also desired to visit two districts, one with the largest resources and the other with the smallest resources and in each of these district to panchayat Samithis and in each of the Panchayat Samithis to panchayats, selected on a similar basis. In Madras State the districts of Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram were selected as among the districts with the largest and smallest resources respectively. On a similar basis Ammapet and Vedaranyam Panchayat Unions in Thanjavur district and Watrap and Mandapam Panchayat Unions in Ramanathapuram district were selected. The Panchayats selected were Melatur and Melakalakkudy in Ammapet, Vanduvancheri and Moolakkarai in Vedaranyam, Maharajapuram and Thambipatti in Watrap and Dhanushkodi and Nochiyoorani in Mandapam Panchayat Unions. The information called for by the Study Team from the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats was also supplied by the institutions direct to the Study Team.

All the members of the Study Team except Prof. M.V. Mathur, visited Madras State. On the 1st February 1963, they had a discussion with the Chief Minister

Study Team on Panchayat Raj Finances visited Madras on 8th February 1963.



and all other Ministers. This was followed up by a discussion on the 2nd and the 8th with the concerned officers of the Government. The Study Team visited Vedaranyam Panchayat Union on the 3rd February, inspecting on the way a Panchayat Plantation in Vanduvancheri. The next day the Study Team visited Ammapet Panchayat Union and also had discussions with select Panchayat Union Chairman at Thanjavur regarding the working of the District Development Council. On the 5th, the Study Team visited Rameswaram and had discussions with the President, Nochiyoorani Panchayat. It also examined the finances of Rameswaram Town Panchayat. On the 6th the Study Team had discussions at Mandapam with the Presidents of the Panchayats in Mandapam Panchayat Union. The Study Team visited Watrap on the 7th and also had discussions with the members of the East and West Ramanathapuram District Development Councils. In all the places visited, the Study Team had exhaustive and frank discussions with the non-officials and officials on the various aspects of Panchayati Raj.

The State Union of Panchayats submitted a memorandum to the Study Team on the 8th February 1963 setting forth its various suggestions to augment the resources of Panchayati Raj institutions. These suggestions were further discussed by the Study Team with the Chairman of the State Union of Panchayats and other office bearers.

Prior to its visit to Madras, the Study Team had visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore. It evinced considerable interest in the principles and practical working of the financial system obtaining in regard to Panchayati Raj institutions in Madras State. It also examined the possibilities of pooling and distributing some of the assigned revenues, like local cess-surcharge on stamp duty and entertainments tax, so that a degree of simplification could be effected in the system and the resources to be passed on to the Panchayats distributed with greater reference to needs.

The Study Team has also been particular in obtaining the views of all concerned on the ways and means to encourage Panchayati Raj institutions to undertake remunerative enterprises. The setting up of a separate financing institutions like the State Co-operative Bank for giving loans to local bodies is one of the possibilities being considered by it.

If the system of democratic decentralisation and Panchayati Raj is to be successful, it is imperative that it should rest on a sound system of finance. It can be confidently hoped that the deliberations and recommendations of the Study Team would give a substantial fillip to this endeavour.

Tourist Guides Association, Madras.

A film festival of tourist interest was organised by the Tourist Guides Association, Madras, from 4th to 8th March 1963, with the co-operation of the U. S. I. S. Madras.

Films pertaining to U. S. A., its people, history, tourism, holiday resorts, matters of social and cultural value, scientific and engineering advancements, etc. were screened during the festival.

The main idea behind organising a festival of this kind is to enable the Government trained guides and the travel trade people, in this region, to witness such films and know more about America, which will not only help them to offer their share for the cause of promoting tourism further but will strengthen the friendly and cultural ties between India and America.

A total number of 13 films were screened during the Festival.

The invitees for the festival included, Government Guides, Travel Trade People, Officers and men connected with Tourism, Consular Officials, Guests of honour, and leading citizens of Madras, and the Press.

155

Mughal AND Rajasthani Paintings

A Special Exhibition of the Mughal and Rajasthani paintings and Jain and Buddhist Manuscripts presented by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to the National Art Gallery, Madras, was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education, on Sunday, the 13th January 1963 at the Centenary Exhibition Hall, Government Museum, Madras. The Minister thanked Sri V. T. Krishnamachari for having presented his valuable collections to the National Art Gallery. The exhibits were on display till the 31st January, 1963, and were greatly appreciated both by scholars and the visiting public.

The paintings are unique in their treatment of human figures, pleasing colour scheme and fineness of calligraphy. While most of the Rag Ragini paintings bear verses in Gujarati or Rajasthani script, the once presented by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari bear verses in Arabic, presumably revealing that the art of Rag Ragini painting was patronised at the Mughal courts also. The most absorbing of the Mughal paintings include the portraits of Jami, Jahangir and Nurjahan and the Court of Babar.

Of the three manuscripts exhibited, the Vijnaptipatra, a Jain document of confession, is a scroll of over thirty feet carrying excellent paintings and calligraphy. Dasasruthaskandha and Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita, the other Jain and Buddhist manuscripts are also profusely illustrated.

Mughal paintings

The Mughal Emperors were enlightened patrons of art and they encouraged the art of painting. Akbar and some of his successors are said to have learnt the art themselves and invited master artists to their courts for illustrating many a masterpiece of Sanskrit and Persian literature. Among these illustrated works are the Hamsa Nama, Ramayana, Akbar Nama, etc. During its earlier phases, Persian influence was predominent while at later times it yielded steadily to indigenous influence. Religious and metaphysical ideas, which were predominent in Rajput paintings did not enter into Mughal paintings which confined itself to visible and tanjible things not thought or imagined. Its chief subject contribution to art is its gallery of contemporary portraits, small and in tempera, of the Mughal



Babar's Court—Mughal painting of 17th Century A.D.



An illustration of a scroll painting—18th Century A.D.

Emperors and their eminent contemporaries. These were painted realistically, without atmosphere of symbolism, though with conventional departure from the normal in the halo round the head of royalty and the artificial arrangement of the fact. This collection of Mughal paintings are unique in their treatment of human figures, pleasing colour scheme and fineness of calligraphy.

Nuruddin Abdur Rahman Jami whose portrait is one among them is a celebrated Persian poet of the 15th century. The painting is original and is perhaps the oldest in this collection. The paintings depicting 'Jahangir and Nurjahan' and the 'Frightened animals and birds' are also original paintings and were probably painted during the period of the Mughual king himself. The 'Babar's Court' is a very interesting miniature and has all the charm of early Mughal art. It was painted in 1720 A.D. A similar painting, but of an earlier date (1580 A.D.) is reproduced by Percy Brown in his "Indian Paintings under the Mughals."

Rajput paintings

The miniature paintings produced at the court of the Rajput kings from a distinct group and they were contemporary with the miniature produced in the Mughal Court at Delhi. From the middle of the 16th century to the end of the 18th, an extraordinary activity of the school produced an immense number of paintings whose complete total is still a matter of conjuncture. Of these by far the largest majority are small in size. The chief quality of the Rajasthani paintings is their idealistic representation of the emotional aspects of the Indians. The figures of human beings and those of animals and birds are also idealistic. The themes are varied and sentiments of love and devotion are mingled with an exhuberant joy of life, the common subject-matter being the Krishna legends. The most important class of the Rajasthani miniatures is the series of Ragamalas or paintings of the musical modes. The best examples are those of the 17th century. The painting like the poems which they illustrated represents situations of which the emotional colouring corresponding to the feeling of burden of the musical mode.

Most of the Ragini paintings bear exquisite painting and a verse depicting the particular mode written either on the top or on the bottom of the paintings. The verses are usually in Gujarati or Rajasthani script. Such collections are very rare, and this is the first of its kind to be exhibited in recent times.

Jain and Buddhist manuscripts

The Jains observe several festivals amongst which one is called *Paryushana*. It falls in the month of *Bhadarbada* (August-September) and lasts for eight days. On the concluding day, which is called *Samvatsarika*, every Jain thinks of his past deeds, the sins of commission and omission and takes a vow of performing virtuous deeds in the coming year. He will seek pardon for his sins directly or through letters. These letters are known as *Kshamapana or Vijnaptipatras*. The Vijnaptipatras will be addressed to the Jain Acharyas and written in Sanskrit, both in prose and verse. They are usually in the form of rolls running to over thirty feet. About half of the length is illuminated with beautiful paintings.

According to Svetambara tradition, fourteen auspicious dreams were seen several times by the mother of Mahavira before his birth. These fourteen dreams are described with full details in the Kalpasutras and the miniature in the manuscripts of the treatise are pictorial representation of the fourteen dreams and eight auspicious marks. These are to be found in the Vijnaptipatras also. This Vijnaptipatra is addressed to Vijayadevendrasuri and issued from Jodhpur and dated in Vikrama Samvat 1897 corresponding to 1841 A.D.

Dasasruta Skandha is another Jain manuscript which is also profusely and beautifully illustrated. The Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita is an illustrated Buddhist manuscript.



Mugdha Vipralabdha—An illustration of Sringanayika—18th Century A.D.

157

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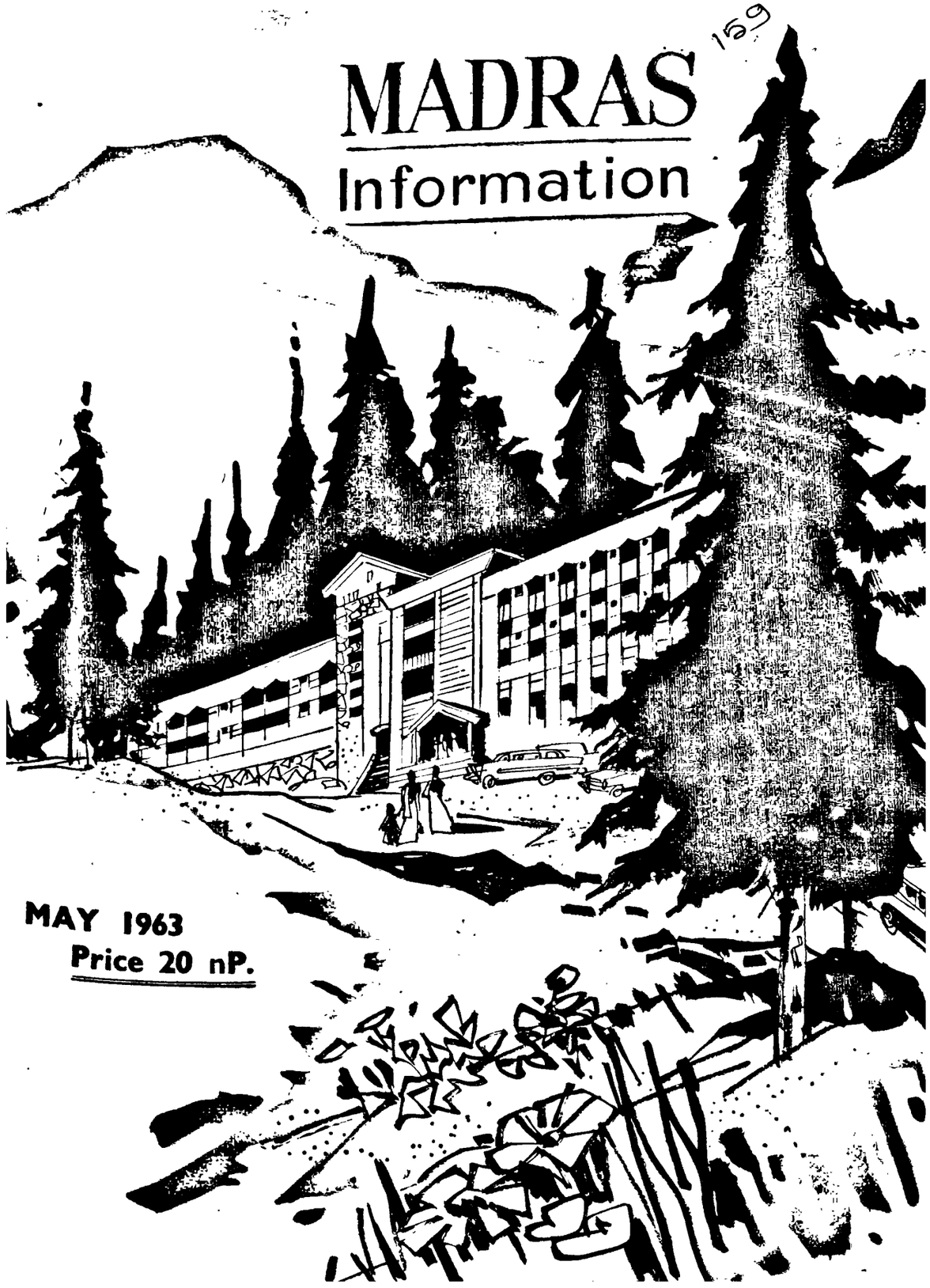
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159

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MAY 1963

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11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII MAY 1963 No. 5

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	President's Call—People must be prepared for any eventuality. ..	3
2.	Larger Army to meet Chinese Threat ..	6
3.	Sino-Pakistan "Agreement" Some Facts. ..	9
4.	New Educational Patern. ..	13
5.	State Awards for Teachers. ..	20
6.	Inservice Training for Grama Sevaks. ..	22
7.	Community-wise Breakup of Population. ..	26
8.	Radio Rural Forums in Panchayats. ..	27
9.	Report on Road Research ..	30
10.	Another State Transport Depot for the City. ..	33

This Month's Cover :

Ooty, the popular whill station of the South, has been provided with a new amenities for tourists—a 80 bed tourist Bungalow constructed by the Government of Madras. The Bungalow was opened by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister on 25th April with Sri G. Bhuvarahan, presiding.

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President's Call

PEOPLE MUST BE PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

President Radhakrishnan called upon the people to be prepared for any eventuality and go the wholehog in building up a strong armed force to protect the country's security.

" India had reaffirmed its willingness to settle problems by peaceful means, but peace required two parties to agree on ; it did not depend only on one. And so, it was necessary to be prepared for any eventuality ", he said.

The President was speaking at a party given in his honour by the Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. P. V. Cherian and the Speaker of the Assembly Sri S. Chellapandian.

He referred to the Sino-Indian dispute and said, if a border dispute has developed into a military conflict it is not of our making. Even after the incidents that have happened recently, we are still struggling to resolve our differences in a peaceful way. Our Prime Minister has reaffirmed twice or thrice in recent times that we are prepared to refer this dispute to the Hague Court or to a third party arbitration.

" This shows the willingness of our Government to have this problem settled by peaceful means and not by military methods ."

Sometimes, he said, he got alarmed at the feeling of self-complacency gradually becoming evident. They should overcome and get rid of this crisis of complacency.

" We must beware that our strength to resist any kind of attack, if made—these things require that our armed forces should be made as strong as possible. For a country of this size and population, the forces we have cannot be regarded adequate ."

Summing up, the President said, " On fundamentals of democratic freedom, industrial growth, equitable distribution of economic opportunities and strengthening of our armed forces for preserving our security and defence between the opposition and the Government whatever the opposition's labels may be ".

As a great critic once said, " you criticise do it o your knees, do it with reverence, do it with humilit

Madras Legislators Praised

The President complimented the Members on the great ability, dignity and decency with which they had been managing their affairs. It was not often, he said that one found such high standards observed all over the country.

He added, Members of Legislative bodies, whatever their political persuasion, were agreed on certain fundamental principles, and after Independence it had been their endeavour to build up a social economy, democratic in its structure and outlook.

It was his desire, the President observed, that Members of the Madras Legislative chambers would do their utmost to help the country to build itself up and made us feel " that we belong to a country, which is respected inside and outside ".

The President said that as he walked around, he was struck with the fact that " we have a low age " meaning that most Members were young, which, he considered, a sign of great hope. The country needed young, adventurous, open-hearted, searching minds, "and we wish to apply all these to make this country a great nation " he said.



The Madras District Sports Council was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance at the Rajaratnam Stadium on 15th March 1963. Srimathi M. Bhaktavasalam distributed the prizes.

and modesty ". It was wrong to imagine that one had invincible wisdom on one's side and others were victims of ignorance. Everyone had something to contribute to the building up of this society.

The President declared recently at Coimbatore that " War or no war, we must not be caught napping again. We must increase our strength ". The President, who was replying to a civic address, called upon every y oung man to keep himself physically fit so that " we may grow into a strong nation. Every school and college must insist on some sport activity. For this reason, the Centre has provided Rs. 6 crores in the Third Plan for sport ". What struck him, he said, was the lack of interest in people in sport activities. Out of 29 awards available for sportsmen in the country only 9 could be utilised.

Later, delivering the Swami Vivekananda Centenary address at Perianaickenpalayam near Coimbatore, the President said, humility, courage, renunciation and service should be our ideals. Let us not merely utter them but assimilate them. Service of man was the best service one could render to the divine. Those who talked of God but did no service to the down-trodden were not, surely, religious. If we did not do away with caste prejudice and did not become human, we could not be believers in God. At the same time, we must shed away the old concepts of our culture and reincarnate them in the new. In our living culture there was a perpetual process of renewal.

The Industrial Estate, Ambattur

To meet the growing demands of the Small, Medium and Large Industries coming up during the Third and Fourth Plan periods, it has been decided to set up a comprehensive Industrial Township in the Ambattur area. For this purpose, lands with an extent of about two square miles are being acquired in Ambattur, Mannur, Mogappair, Athipattu, Pattaravakkam and Korattur villages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 55 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented in two phases and in the first phase, an extent of about one square mile on the southern side of the Madras-Avadi Road is being taken up for development.

To cater mainly to the needs of the Small-scale Industries, an Industrial Estate with 70 factory units is being constructed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2·5 crores. There will be 4 types of factory units and each Unit will occupy roughly an extent of half an acre. Every unit is being provided with space not only for office and factory, but also for garage, rest sheds for male and female workers, cycle stand, washing places, etc.

The units are mainly designed for occupation by Light Engineering Industries. Besides this, there is also a proposal to provide facilities for a dozen Chemical Industries and a dozen Fruit Preservation Industries. There is also proposal to construct 100 labour tenaments in the first instant.

The work relating to the construction of the Industrial Estate has been taken on hand and the construction of 6 units already been completed and allotments have also been made. The construction of the remaining 64 units is expected to be completed in stages before the end of the year 1963–64.

To cater to the needs of the Medium and Large Industries and the type of Small Industries requiring larger areas than what are being provided in the regular Industrial Estates, developed plots varying size from 1 acre to 12 acres are being provided. It is expected that by the end of the year 1963–64, the implementation of the first phase of this scheme will be completed.

field controls are now available which enable the state of compaction to be carefully checked and the quality of construction controlled.

Bases

The base course in roads consisted of large angular stones, laid on end, which came to be known as pitching, and on this was superimposed a layer of smaller broken stone to serve as road surfacing. Apart from the cost, traditional hand pitched construction is usually slow and leisurely and so, has been abandoned in favour of processed gravels or granular materials or lean concrete, being economical since it replaces the conventional base materials more often expensive. The current requirements of modern base materials are thus ease of laying and compaction combined with adequate strength and durability.

Soil Stabilisation

A note-worthy progress made in stabilisation is the improvements to strength characteristics of the gravel widely known as moorum soils. Gravelly soils being widely distributed in this State have been used for a long time in the road construction commonly in the form, as it naturally occurs. But by modifying its coarse and fine fractions it has been found that the strength characteristics of the gravel can be improved appreciably.

Alternatively, where the soil is of a suitable type, and good quality stone cannot be obtained without long hauls, the incorporation of cement in soils may well be cheaper than the use of stone.

Stabilisation of sandy soil

The earlier methods of stabilising sandy soils is to add some clay or other plastic soil binders. Such sand clay combinations though found to be satisfactory in some cases, cannot be said to function properly when there is extreme moisture variation due to seasonal fluctuations or under inundation conditions which are common in coastal regions. Hence as a better alternative, stabilisation of sand with bitumen and some other additives like cement, lime or lime flyash combinations are considered. Stabilisation of sand with cement or lime may give very high strength, but not the required flexibility and water proofing properties; while addition of bituminous material alone will not give the required structural strength. But the combination of these is found to give both the strength characteristics and the required resilence satisfactory for any road base.

It has been found that lime and flyash, available as a waste product from the thermal power stations, can offer a suitable substitute for cement. The use of such



Soil Testing : Determination of field C.B.R. for the Soil.

lime flyash combinations is for example adopted economically round about Madras for a six lane coastal road connecting Harbour with the industrial centre at Ennore.

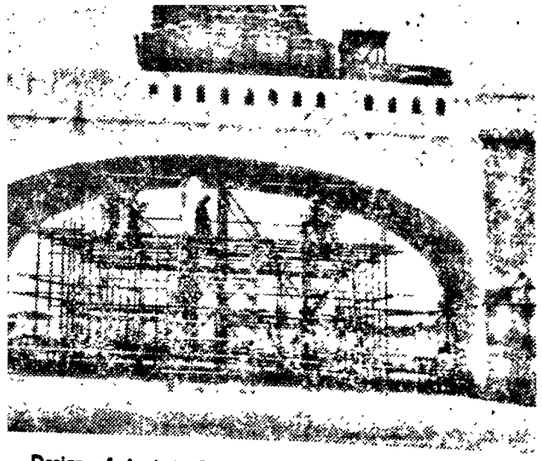
Lean Concrete Bases

In the recent few years the use of lean concrete has received a vide application in the construction of road bases. Experience has shown that satisfactory lean concrete with 1 of cement and 15 to 20 of aggregate can be made with a great variety of stones for oadrbases. It can also be said to be economical in processing and simple in technique, suitable for a wide variety of job sites and weather conditions, producing a finished product for good riding quality.

Bituminous surfaces

Until few years back, bituminous surfacing or "Black top roads" as ommonly described, consisted of spreadc ing measured quantity of small sized chips coated with bitumen on the road surface as coverage and rolled. However with the rapid increase in speed and weight and volume of traffic pattern, long stretches on the surfaces are prematurely failing, particularly in wet weather. The rain water displaces bitumen coating from the chippings and they are whipped off under traffic leading to rapid failure of the surface. This is defined as stripping. Therefore the essential property of bituminous binder is adhesion, to adhere firmly on stones even in the presence of the moisture. The laboratory investigations and full scale experiments carried out by Highways Research Station have shown that addition of trace chemicals improved interface characteristics to render the surfacings immune to detrimental action of water.

Still it is appropriate that the type of stones that are used in the surfacing should provide a suitable skid resistance throughout its life. This is particularly important for new roads designed to carry high speed traffic. Laboratory tests have been developed to assess the tendency of stone getting polished under traffic so that it is possible to select a stone that will



Design of Asphalt Concrete Mix-Asphaltic Concrete Mix for Mount Road.

ensure that the surfacings will provide adequate skid resistance for any particular site condition.

Pavement design

The cost of the pavement structure (i.e.) the road base and surfacing in Madras State will be about Rs. 30,000 per mile for single carriageway and this will form normally about 60 per cent of the total cost of a new road. Any savings that can be made therefore on the capital cost of the road pavement, consistant with quality is to be well received.

Of the two common types of road pavement, the rigid and flexible, cement concrete rigid pavement is not popular in the present day road constructions, cement being in short supply apart from its high initial cost.

All other pavements fall into the category of the flexible type and their principal function is to reduce the stresses produced by traffic to such an extent that the pressures transmitted to the soil underneath are too small to cause any permanant deformation or to load to failure. All the layers forming the road play a part in this "load-spreading", the upper layers forming the surface receive the direct wheel loads imposed by traffic, and must reduce them sufficiently and transmit to the next lower layer the road base, not to be damaged and so on through the sub-base to the subgrade. In addition to spreading the loads, each layer must itself withstand the stresses generated in it without permanent deformation or fracture.

The design of flexible pavement is mainly based on the California Bearing Ratio value or commonly known as C.B.R. of the subgrade soil and other road components like the sub.base, base, etc. In the C.B.R. method, the strength of the soil is measured by a penetration test and the total thickness of construction is given by design curves for different intensities of traffic. The selection of test condition is the most important and C.B.R. value is determined for the worst moisture conditions that would be prevailing after the road pavement is in place.

Keeping abreast of Technical developments

It is now obvious that for an economic road development and to provide better roads with the limited resources available, the most important functions of the laboratory is to keep abreast of the latest developments in materials and the most satisfactory means of employing them. The Highways Research Station is the principal organisation in this State devoted to research on road construction practices. There are other similar State and Central organisations in our country and some engineering concerns also have their research wings. Apart from these, information in the technical development and advancements are obtained from a steady stream of publications from technical institutions all over U.K., U.S.A., France and so on. When some new development is published in any technical journal with a direct bearing on the work, to offer either an improved material or technique, the department is appraised of the suggestions and recommended for limited trials. Based on careful further observations the techniques get standardised as a practice for regular adoption.

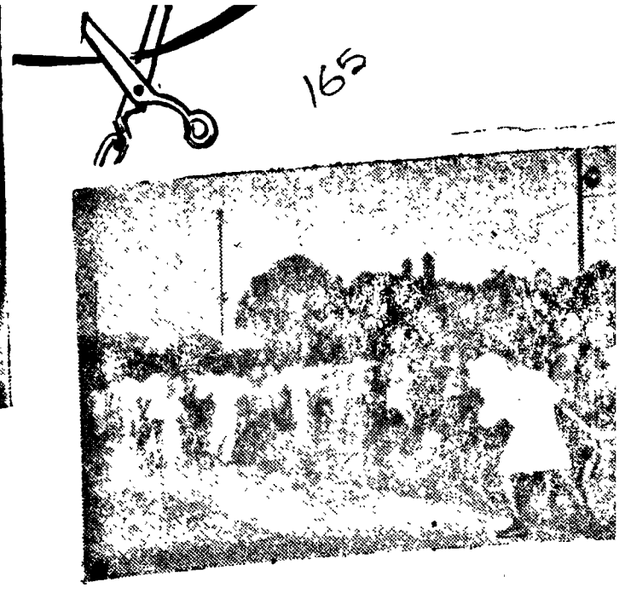
In the era of expanded highway use in which we are just entering, new concepts of design are thus being evolved to meet the needs of an ever-growing traffic and these are attracting the greatest public interest. However, it is safe to say that there will be a parallel development of new materials, improved equipments, and perfected methods in the construction field which will have a profound effect in shaping and extending the highways of the future.

New Year Gift Parcels to Jawans

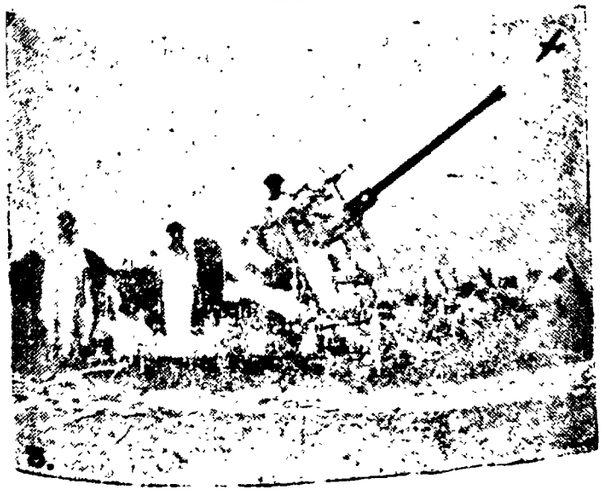
The Chief Minister of Madras received gift parcels on behalf of the Committee for Welfare, Amenities and Voluntary Services, at a function held in the City. These parcels will be handed over to the Base Commander for onward transmission to the jawans in the forward areas.

The Committee organised a drive for the collection of gift parcels to be sent to the Madras Regiment in the forward areas, as gifts from the Citizens of Madras for the Tamil New Year's Day April 14.





Inauguration of the HOME GUARDS

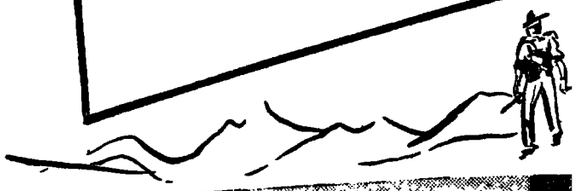




1, 2, 3. Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor inaugurated the Home Guards in Madras City, on 9th March at the Rajaratnam Stadium. The picture shows the dummy buildings, the State Bank etc., and the running away of the people when the siren sounded on the arrival of the enemy plane.

4. Khadi spun towels made by families of Fire Service personnel were handed over to the Chief Minister for being presented to Jawans.

5. Chief Minister is seen receiving the gift parcels for jawans presented by the Guild of Service on 2nd April 1963.





LARGER ARMY TO MEET CHINESE THREAT

LARGER ARMY TO MEET CHINESE THREAT

Ordinance production goes up; Equipment is being modernised; Research is being reoriented for Defence; Navy is fully Indianised; Air Force makes steady progress

In view of the Chinese aggression in the eastern and western sectors of India's northern borders, the strength of the Army is being increased and the existing deficiencies in weapons and equipment are being made up by increased production at home, imports from abroad and special assistance given by friendly countries, states the annual report of the Ministry of Defence for 1962–63.

The report says that both in NEFA and Ladakh, our troops showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted very heavy casualties on the Chinese, who were superior in numbers and had all the initial advantages of an aggressor. The deeds of gallantry and heroism of our personnel were in the best traditions of our Army and the Air Force and will be long remembered. The morale and efficiency of the Armed Forces remain high.

Strengthening Army

Several measures were taken during the year for the rapid increase in the strength of the Army. These include grant of emergency commissions, increase in the strength of the Special List cadre of officers filled primarily by promotion, expansion of the recruiting organisation, retention of Junior Commissioned Officers beyond the service limits and re-employment and conversion of two battalions of the Jammu and Kashmir Militia into Ladakh Scouts as part of the Regular Army. The training schedule has been revised to meet the growing defence needs. Two Officers' Training Schools have been established, one at Madras and the other at Poona, for officers granted emergency commissions. The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, has been expanded and a uniform training course of 22 weeks has been introduced. All persons who are subject to the Army Act, 1950, shall, wherever they may be serving, be deemed to be on active service. The Act has also been made applicable, with some modifications, to members of the Assam Rifles serving under the operational control of the Army.

Following the Chinese aggression, the Inter-Departmental Committee, known as the "Geneva Conventions Advisory Committee", has been revived to render advice on various problems connected with the discharge of obligations under the Geneva Conventions, 1949. An emergency works procedure has been evolved so as to meet the increased requirement of domestic and technical accommodation for the Armed Forces. During the year 1962, administrative sanction was accorded to 120 major Army works projects estimated to cost nearly Rs. 13·85 crores. In addition, 17 other projects costing about Rs. 17·19 crores have been taken in hand in anticipation of administrative approval.

Ten Journalists from West European countries met Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Minister for Industries Sri R Venkataraman at the Cabinet Room in the Secretariat on the 5th April, and held discussions with them on the economic development of the State.



Steps are being taken to modernise army equipment and produce improved types of weapons, including semi-automatic rifles, within the country. A double shift is being introduced in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering workshops next month for increasing the capacity for the repair of vehicles. The repair capacity for small arms, armaments and signal equipment has been increased by overtime working.

T.A. and L.S.S

The attendance and standard of training in Territorial Army units continued to improve during the year. As for the Lok Sahayak Sena, 95 camps, including 24 border camps, were held during the year. The number of persons trained in these camps was 43,519. All the trainees have signed a voluntary pledge to serve the country whenever required.

The feasibility of establishing a volunteer force, to be called the National Volunteer Rifles, is being examined so as to impart military training to the civil population. The force is intended as a third line of defence, with liability for service limited to the State. About two lakh volunteers are expected to join the force every year.

Navy and Air Force

During the year, an Indian Officer took over as Chief of Naval Aviation, a post held so far by an officer of the British Navy. The Navy has thus now been completely Indianised. The Navy also took over operational and administrative control of the Dabolim airport in Goa.

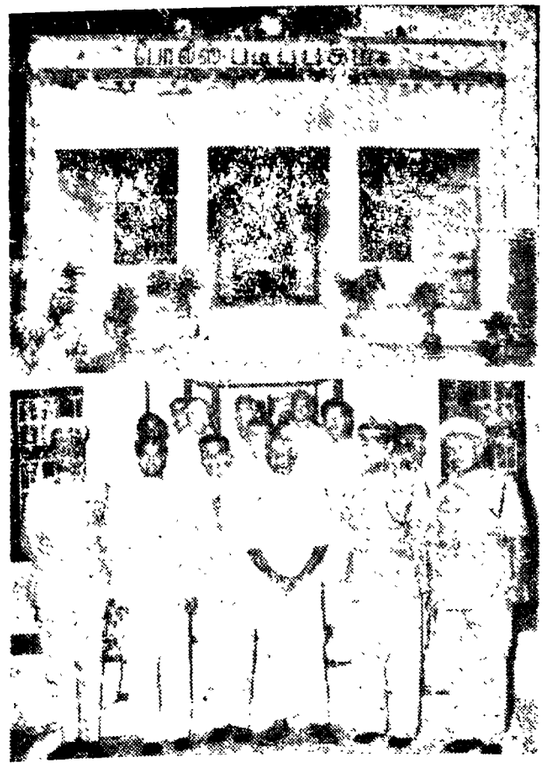
In the sphere of naval research, the problem of producing an effective anti-corrosive paint so as to prevent marine corrosion and fouling of under-water surface of ships is expected to be solved with the development of the highly resistant phenolic resin Syntex 2332. A pilot plant is to be set up shortly for the production of anti-corrosive paints and superior anti-fouling compositions developed in the Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Bombay.

The first stage in the expansion of the Naval Dockyard at Bombay continued to make substantial progress.

The Air Force continued to make steady progress during the year. In order to meet the requirements of trained personnel, the duration of the various training courses has been curtailed, the existing training facilities expanded, new training institutions set up and the training of pilots stepped up.

Defence Production

The activities of the Defence Production Organisation have been reoriented so as to meet the increased demands due to the emergency. The Ordnance Factories are now working round the clock. Their techniques of manufacture have been modernised, commissioning of new projects accelerated and plans taken in hand for setting up new installations. The industrial capacity of the civil sector has also been harnessed for defence production. Projects costing nearly Rs. 7 crores were sanctioned during the year for augmenting the existing capacity of the Ordnance Factories. Thus, during the past four years, projects costing more than Rs. 56 crores have been sanctioned and they are all progressing satisfactorily. The value of production in the Ordnance Factories in 1962–63 is expected to be substantially more than 1961–62, in which year the value was Rs. 41·45 crores as against the target of Rs. 40 crores. Eight collaboration agreements were signed during the year with foreign Governments and firms for the manufacture of defence stores and equipment under licence.



Cuddalore Armed Reserved Lines Reading room was declared open by the Chief Minister on 17th March 1963. The Reading room was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,000, for the benefit of the Armed Reserve men.

H.A.L. and B.E.L

Steps are being taken to bring HF-24 Mark I into production at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, and the second prototype is now undergoing development test flights. Work on the design and development of a jet trainer aircraft is in progress and the first prototype is expected to be completed before the end of 1963. Forty-



Gift parcels are being sent to the Police men of this State who are on border duty in Manipur and West Bengal States. The members of the State Police Families welfare commitees are seen here packing maters.

eight Pushpak aircraft had been produced till November 30, 1962, as against orders of 70 aircraft received by H.A.L. This factory has also designed and developed a four-seater light aircraft, named 'Krishak', and a logistic air support aircraft. Satisfactory progress was made over the manufacture of Orpheus-701 jet engine which powers the Gnat air-craft being produced for the Air Force. H.A.L. has also undertaken the manufacture of Dart engine to power the AVRO-748 aircraft being produced at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur. H.A.L. have also been given the task of manufacturing Alouette helicopters and heavy earth-moving equipment.

The Bharat Electronics, Limited, made considerable progress during the year by increasing the volume of manufacture and establishing production of new types of equipment. The value of production realised by the 31st December 1962 was Rs. 18·83 crores resulting in foreign exchange savings of over Rs. 9 crores on completed equipment. Production of transistors commenced at the factory in September 1962 and the range of transistors required for the radio receiver industry will be established soon.

Ship-building Activity

The Garden Reach Workshops in Calcutta built vessels of the value of Rs. 19·15 lakhs during the year. Proposals are being examined for developing the existing facilities at this yard so as to build merchant ships of about 10,800 DWT.

Similarly, Government has sanctioned a scheme for improving facilities at the Mazagon Dock in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 3·50 crores. They are now engaged in constructing two minesweepers, two ferries and a water boat for the Navy, a grab dredger for Maharashtra State and a passenger ship for the Andaman Administration.

National Cadet Corps

It has been decided to increase the strength of the N.C.C. Rifles by four lakhs so as to cover all able-bodied eligible students in colleges and universities. There was a substantial increase in strength in the Cadet Corps during the year.

The total strength of the Cadet Corps on January 1, 1963, was 31,291 teachers and 22,47,893 cadets, including those in the Senior Wing, Rifles, Junior Wing and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. Officers and cadets took part in the training, social service, advance leadership and all-India summer camps. The N.C.C. continued to take interest in mountaineering courses at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute.

R. and D. Organisation

A Defence Research and Development Council was set up during the year to accelerate progress in this important field. The Council exercises full administrative powers of the Ministry and is responsible for coordinating and directing scientific research relating to defence requirements.

The activities of the R. and D. Organisation were specially directed against meeting the requirements of troops defending the borders. A cement plant of a capacity of 20 tons has been designed and fabricated with a view to installing a number of such plants in forward areas for supplying cement for construction of roads in border areas. Pre-fabricated huts have been developed in order to solve the housing problem of troops at high altitudes.

The Defence Food Research Laboratory, assisted by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, has undertaken study of problems of supply of food articles to troops in the forward areas. Dehydrated compositions, preservative processes and emergency ration packages are being developed.

An Institute of Work Study has been set up at Mussoorie to train personnel in work study and advise Government in its practical application. A scheme for technical training outside office hours has been initiated in selected defence establishments. About 3,000 students are now under training under the scheme at the three technical levels, i.e., degree, diploma and craftsmen.

Medical Services

Steps have been taken to speed up recruitment to the Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service by grant of emergency commissions, stopping releases of short-service regular commissioned officers and by calling up officers on the Reserve List. The annual intake of permanent commissions has been increased as also the intake of probationer nurses. An undergraduate wing was set up at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, in July 1962 to ensure steady flow of officers to the Army Medical Corps.

169

SINO-PAKISTAN "AGREEMENT"
SOME FACTS

While Pakistan has been engaged in talks with India to settle outstanding issues between the two countries, an agreement was signed by Pakistan with China, aligning the Sino-Pakistan border including parts of Kashmir territory. India has lodged protests with the Governments of Pakistan and China against the signing of this 'Agreement'. The main reasons are :

(1) *India feels that the signing of the agreement has been timed to prejudice the outcome of the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters. In spite of this, India, as an earnest of her desire for an honourable and equitable settlement with Pakistan, proposes to continue with the talks.*

(2) *China by signing the 'Agreement' now is directly interfering in Indo-Pakistan relations. China is seeking to exploit differences between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir question to further its own expansionist policy.*

On the eve of the Indo-Pakistan talks on 27th December 1962 at Rawalpindi to discuss Kashmir and other related matters, the Government of China and Pakistan simultaneously announced an " Agreement in principle " on the alignment of the border between Sinkiang and that part of Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan. The leader of the Indian delegation Sardar Swaran Singh immediately made India's position clear to President Ayub and to Sri Bhutto in Rawalpindi and did so again to Sri Bhutto when the Indo-Pakistan talks resumed in Delhi on January 16th.

On March 2nd, as a result of the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sri Bhutto to Peking, a so-called agreement was announced and maps were issued depicting the new Pakistan and Chinese alignments.

It is clear that Pakistan has ceded according to her own alignment, published as late as 1962—

(*a*) the 11,000 square miles north of the traditional frontier ;

(*b*) the 1,600 square miles between the traditional frontier and Pakistan's " de facto " line ; and

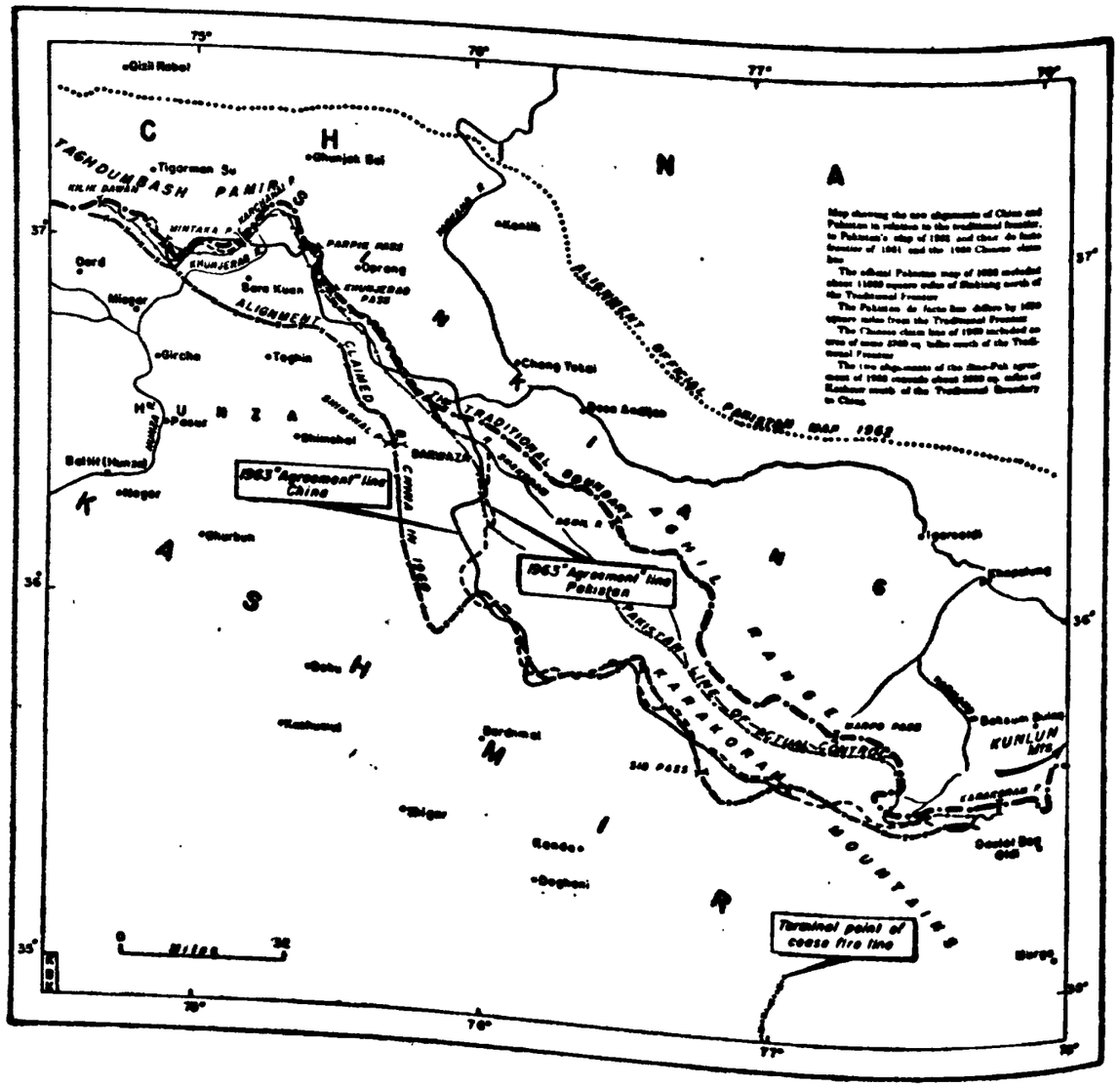
(*c*) over a thousand square miles between the Aghil and the Karakoram ranges.

This means that Pakistan has ceded from Kashmir State and south of the traditional frontier about 2,700 square miles of Indian territory. Despite the reservations inserted in this agreement, it is clear that the Chinese will be free in this newly acquired area to advance their presence, military and civil, from the Aghil range southwards to the Karakoram mountains.

Both the Chinese and Pakistan Governments have repeatedly stated that their agreement only refers to areas which are now controlled by Pakistan. The ceasefire line terminates south-west of the Karakoram

INDIA'S PROTEST TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

India has lodged a protest to the Security Council against the recent Sino-Pakistan border Agreement. The protest says that the agreement signed in Peking on March 2, 1963, unlawfully apportions part of the Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir between the two signatories, namely, Pakistan and China. Pakistan has no right to dispose of the territory that is not hers and China who has been an aggressor and on whom an obligation had been imposed to vacate the aggression has assumed ownership of the part it has unlawfully occupied by invasion, under this agreement.



Map showing the new alignments of China and Pakistan in relation to the traditional frontier, to Pakistan's map of 1962 and other de facto frontier of 1961 and the 1960 Chinese claim line.

The official Pakistan map of 1962 included about 11,000 square miles of Sinkiang south of the Traditional Frontier.

The Pakistan de facto line differs by 1,600 square miles from the Traditional Frontier.

The Chinese claim line of 1960 included an area of some 2,000 sq. miles south of the Traditional Frontier.

The new alignments of the Sino-Pak agreement of 1963 surrender about 2,000 sq. miles of Kashmir south of the Traditional Boundary to China.

Pass and, if it is joined northward with the international frontier, would meet it well west of the Karakoram Pass. A delienation by Pakistan of the boundary up to the Karakoram Pass thus contradicts even the terms of the so-called agreement. Furthermore, Pakistan has no control or presence in the areas immediately south and west of the Karakoram Pass.

It is clear that the main purpose of the Agreement is the desire of both signatories to spite India. Casting aside all her alignments on maps and the evidence of tradition, custom and jurisdiction, Pakistan has accepted the Chinese contention that the boundary requires fresh delimitation. The new alignment, although said to be on the basis of the traditional, customary line, is wholly arbitrary and jumps in places without following any natural features at all.

By signing this agreement, the Government of Pakistan has unilaterally altered, not only in its own favour but also in favour of another aggressor, China, the basis o the Security Council resolution of January 17, 1948. and the U.N. Commission resolution of August 13, 1948. The aggressor on whom an obligation has been imposed to vacate his aggression has not only assumed ownership of the part he has unlawfully occupied by invasion, but has traded in the sovereignty of Indian territory, in collusion with China, to the detriment of the territoral integrity and the security of India ; and this at a time when the Government of India has been actively engaged in direct talks and discussions with the Government of Pakistan on the question of Kashmir and other related matters with the object of reaching an honourable and equitable settlement to enable India and Pakistan to live side by side in peace and friendship.

Traditional alignment

The traditional boundary of Kashmir, west of the Karakoram Pass, is shown on all official Indian maps ; it runs along the watershed dividing the tributaries of the Yarkand river and those of the Hunza river. It lies along the Kilik, Mintaka, Karchanai, Parpik and Khunjerab Passes. It then crosses the Shaksgam river and lies along the Aghil mountains, passing across the Aghil, Marpo and Shaksgam Passes, to the Karakoram Pass. This is the traditional and customary watershed boundary.

This traditional boundary alignment is in accordance with geographical principles, tradition and custom and the area was always under Indian jurisdiction until Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir.

The Chinese claim of 1960

At the talks of the Officials of China and India in 1930, the Chinese side presented a map which showed their claim line as running well to the south of the tradftional alignment and including an area of about 3,700 square miles of Kashmir. The Chinese, however, refused to discuss this matter on the plea that this area was not under India's control.

It was pointed out to the Pakistan Government that India had no claims to territories north of the traditional frontier in Sinkiang but the Government of Pakistan continued thereafter to show an alignment far north into Sinkiang, including about 11,000 square miles of territory. This alignment admitted that the frontier was " Undefined ".

Pakistan's " de facto line "

As a result of repeated requests by India, the Pakistan Government in 1961 sent a map showing what they termed their de facto boundary or their line of actual control. This de facto line ran south of the traditional frontier, the area between them being about 1,600 square miles.

Replying to a calling attention notice regarding the Sino-Pakistan Border Agreement, the Prime Minister made a statement in Lok Sabha on March 5. 1963, in which he said :

On the eve of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters, the Governments of China and Pakistan announced an agreement, in principle. on the alignment of the border of the illegally occupied area of Kashmir with Sinkiang. Sardar Swaran Singh, Leader of the Indian Delegation, immediately made our position clear to President Ayub Khan and Mr. Bhutto in Rawalpindi, and again to Mr. Bhutto, later, when the talks were resumed in Delhi, in January last. On January 26, we lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan against the decision announced in the joint communique issued by them on December 28. 1962. Another protest is being lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the signing of this Sino-Pakistan Border Alignment Agreement in Peking.

It has been stated in Karachi that the difference between the Chinese claim line and the Pakistan claim line was 3,400 square miles. In the final agreement, Pakistan claims to have received 1,350 square miles, including 700 square miles of area which was in China's possession. The Chinese have been given 2,050 square miles under the agreement.

According to the Survey of Pakistan maps, even those published in 1962, about 11,000 square miles of Sinkiang territory formed part of Kashmir. If one goes by these maps, Pakistan has obviously surrendered over 13,000 square miles of territory.

Pak's surrender of area

Although, according to the Agreement, the parties have agreed to delimit the boundary on the basis of the traditional customary boundary line including natural features, the boundary, as agreed to, does not do so. The Pakistan line of actual control, according to the map, which the Government of Pakistan had supplied to our High Commission, lay, across the Kilik, Mintaka, Khunjerab Passes, but thereafter the line left the watershed and followed neither the Aghil Range, which is the traditional boundary nor the Karakoram range along which the alignment claimed by the Government of China lay. In fact, the Pakistan line of actual control ran along no definite natural features, but cut across the tributaries of Shaksgam river and sometimes lay half way up the slopes. It then reached the Karakoram Pass. Running south of the traditional alignment, the Pakistan line of actual control surrendered about 1,600 square miles to China. The difference between the Pakistan and Chinese alignments was about 2,100 square miles.

An exhibition of contemporay Malayan paintings was inaugurated at the Museum, Madras, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance in March last.





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance gave a Dinner to the members of the World Bank Mission at the Hotel Connemara, Madras on 11th March, 1963.

The Agreement claims to be provisional, and yet so much haste has been shown in concluding it. It is significant that it is not subject to ratification. Thus the National Assembly, the Press and the public of Pakistan have been given and will be given no opportunity to examine the terms of this agreement.

I have already stated in this House that we are, naturally anxious to have a settlement with Pakistan; but I cannot help feeling that the joint announcement of December 26. The Pakistan Government's announcement on February 22, to sign the border agreement in Peking, and finally the signing of this Agreement have been timed to prejudice the outcome of the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters. However, as in earnest of our desire for an honourable and equitable settlement with Pakistan, we propose to continue the talks in Calcutta. I have also stated that a settlement does not mean that we accept whatever is proposed by Pakistan right or wrong. We cannot abandon the principles we have always valued.

The other party to the Agreement, namely China, in spite of its professions that it has never involved itself in the dispute over Kashmir or its absurd claim that the boundary negotiations have promoted friendship between the Chinese and Pakistani Peoples and are in the interests of Asia and World Peace, is directly interfering in Indo-Pakistan relations. By doing this, China is seeking to exploit differences, between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir question to further its on expansionist policy. The Government of India have made their position clear in a protest against this Agreement, which has been lodged with the Government of the peoples' Republic of China.

More Telephone Exchanges in Madras State

Three telephone exchanges of 25 lines each were opened, one at Kaveripak in North Arcot district, another at Thuckalay in Kanyakumari district and the third at Adirampattinam in Thanjavur district, the first two on March 30 and the third on March 31. The Kaveripauk exchange is connected to the Ranipet exchange and the other two, which are SAX, respectively to Nagercoil and Pattukkottai exchanges.

At Jalakantapuram in Salem district, a 50-line exchange (SAX) connected to Salem exchange, was opened on March 31.

A 10-line exchange (SAX) was opened at Watrap in Ramanathapuram district connected to Srivilliputhur exchange, on March 31.

The 100-line telephone exchange at Karaikal was expanded to 200-lines (central battery non-multiple) on March 29.

The existing exchange at Kumbakonam has been expanded to 400/600 (CBM) exchange and the 50-line (RAX) exchange at Atur (in Salem district) to 100/600-line (RAX).

13 173

NEW Educational PATTERN

The Madras Legislative Assembly endorsed the new Educational Pattern with the amendment that History and Geography be also subjects for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

The details of the Pattern were explained in a note incorporating the recommendations of the Committee for the Reorganisation of Secondary Education. The Committee has expressed the view that the higher secondary course need not be introduced and that one-year pre-university course should continue. (This means from next academic year the secondary schools in Madras State will have 11-year secondary education. The revised Course recognizes the three language formula.

The Education Minister said "The scheme is one which could be followed for many years without frequent changes and it met the aspirations of students and parents, especially in rural areas, who wanted to come up to the level of urban population in education."

Early in the Second Five-Year Plan period certain changes in the pattern of college education were carried out by the Universities on the basis of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and the Secondary Education Commission. These changes necessitated correlated changes in the pattern of school education. The problems involved were analysed and solutions to them were suggested in a White Paper on Education which was placed before the Legislature during April 1956. The Legislature constituted a committee consisting of members of both the Houses to assist the Education Minister in finalising the education scheme for the State. The report of the Legislature Committee was discussed by both the Houses of Legislature in November 1957 and they gave their general concurrence to the recommendations made by the Committee. The Government accepted these recommendations for implementation on a phased programme.

Prior to the reorganisation of education based on the recommendations of the Legislature Committee there

Reconciliation between two objectives

To prove continuity in the educational policy of the Government, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Education cited how the 1959 order of the Government clearly stated: "There is a conflict requiring reconciliation, conflict between two objectives, namely the need for higher educational standards and the need also to develop the potentialities of the mother tongue as the vehicle of culture. The Government of Madras have not yet taken a decision on how this reconciliation is to be effected. The present indications are that the answer will have to be found."

The Minister added that attempt to find the answer was still continuing and the new pattern was a trial in reconciling that conflict.

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NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

were five successive stages in the system of general education provided for in this State. These were—

School Education—	
First stage (Primary Education) ..	5 years
Second stage (Higher Elementary or Basic or Junior Secondary Education)	3 years
Third stage (Secondary Education)	3 years
	11 years
University Education—	
Fourth stage (Intermediate course)	2 years
Fifth stage (First degree course) .. or 3 years if it was an Hons. course.	2 years
	15 years
or	16 years

This pattern of general education was to have been reorganised as follows :—

School Education—	
First stage (Elementary Education)	7 years
Second stage (Higher Secondary Education)	4 years
	11 years
University Education—	
Third stage (First degree course)	3 years
	14 years

The three stages

The first stage under the reorganised scheme was an integrated elementary course of seven years (Standards I to VII). Under this course all differences in curricular content between the Higher Elementary schools and the Middle schools (Junior Secondary) were abolished. This integrated course was a continuation of the lower elementary course without a break and bifurcation after the fifth year and replaced three separate courses, namely, the middle school course, the higher elementary course and the lower elementary course.

The second stage under the reorganised scheme covered Standards VIII to XI. The S.S.L.C. course of three years was to be reorganised as a Higher Secondary course of four years. This was to be achieved within the total span of 11 years of school education by adding the one year saved under elementary education to the three-year high school course.

The reorganisation of the third stage, viz., the University stage of education, was decided and carried out by the Universities. Under the reorganised pattern of University Education, the Intermediate course of two



Rajasthan poets met the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, in his Chamber, on 18th March 1963.

years was abolished. The first year of the two years was constituted into a Pre-University course and the second year of the two years was added on to the two-year degree course to make that course into a three-year course. The Honours course of three years was abolished.

The Pre-University course of one year was intended to be a transitory feature. It was to have been abolished when the Secondary course of three years was reorganised into the Higher Secondary course of four years, as the fourth year of the Higher Secondary course was designed to be of the same standard as the Pre-University course.

Reorganisation at two levels

The reorganisation of school education with the revised syllabi prepared by experts was given effect to at two levels. Firstly, it was introduced in Standards I to III in 1958–59 and extended Standard by Standard in the succeeding years. Secondly, it was given effect to in Form IV (new Standard VIII) in 1959–60 and extended Standard by Standard in the succeeding years. Both the new Standard VII, the final year of the integrated elementary education course and new Standard XI, the last year of the Higher Secondary education course, were to come into existence during 1962–63. The reorganisation of school education was thus expected to be completed in 1962–63.

At this juncture, when Government had to plan for the programme for 1962–63, they were confronted with certain problems involved in the change over to the new schemes which were not visualised fully at the time when the changes were decided upon. There was also a certain amount of re-thinking on the subject in Educational circles. The Government felt that these matters required to be reviewed by expert bodies and therefore decided that the opening of Standard XI in Secondary schools due in 1962–63 might be deferred. Until the review was completed it was decided to treat Standard X as the end of the Secondary School course and the Secondary School Examination at the end of the standard was retained.



The 40th annual Flower Show was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras in the City on 19th March 1963.

Some of the main problems involved in implementing the reorganisation of Secondary Education were—

(1) the existence of a large number of secondary schools (about 1,400 then) in the State necessitating a very long period of transition of 30 years or more for the conversion into Higher Secondary schools ;

(2) the heavy financial implications involved in the opening of the XI Standard in secondary schools which necessitated the appointment of teachers with post-graduate qualifications ;

(3) physical limitations regarding the availability of equipment and qualified trained teachers for the Higher Secondary course ; and

(4) the problem of transition from one medium of instruction in the Secondary course to another in the College course, through the one-year transitory Pre-University course.

In these circumstances, the Government found it necessary to review the entire matter before proceeding with the reorganisation. A permanent solution to the pattern of Secondary Education setting at rest the uncertainty in the field was clearly indicated. A possible solution of revival of a two-year intermediary course, i.e., Junior College, after the completion of ten standards of Secondary education, was suggested to Government. However, several Educational bodies and Teachers' Associations which were not happy over the changes brought about under the reorganisation, criticised the reduction of the total period of the school course from 11 to 10 years by which the students would be leaving school at an earlier and immature age. They also found that, in practice, the compression of the content of the eight years' course into seven years of elementary education had made the syllabus heavy and beyond the grasp of the students of tender age. Discussions with Headmasters of schools, Principals of Colleges and other representative bodies in the educational field revealed a remarkable unanimity of opinion in favour of reverting to the old pattern of 11 years of secondary education.

Thereupon, the advice of the State Education Consultative Committee was sought in the matter. The Committee, which met on the 26th February and on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March 1963, had an exhaustive discussion on the various aspects of the question and cognate subjects pertaining to education and came to certain agreed conclusions. On the main question of the future pattern of Secondary Education, the Committee was of the view that a minimum of eleven years of school education was necessary before students would be mature for entry into vocations or further study and that the first stage of elementary education which was the basis for all further education should be of eight years' duration. Considering the practical difficulties involved and the fact that only one-third of the students entered College, the Committee was not in favour of the introduction of the Higher Secondary Course in schools. They, therefore, recommended "that there should be an integrated scheme of eleven years of Secondary Education leading up to S.S.L.C. and that such a course should be introduced with effect from the next academic year 1963–64. This eleven years' course would consist of eleven standards to be designated as follows :—

Standards I to V—Primary.
Standards VI to VIII—Upper Primary.
Standards IX to XI—Secondary.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the Higher Secondary Course need not be introduced in this State. The Pre-University Course of one year after the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination would remain and continue to be attached to the Colleges as at present. There would be no change in the pattern of the degree course of three years ".

Curriculam and Revision of syllabus

The Committee also considered the minimum changes necessary for introduction of the revised educational pattern suggested by them from the next academic year which would cause the least dislocation, pending a comprehensive revision of the syllabus for the new eleven standards. The Committee decided "that the entire curriculum of education up to the secondary stage should be a continuous and integrated one. There would be no immediate change in the present syllabus excepting necessary ones like the replacement of 'Social Studies' by separate subjects of 'History' and 'Geography.' The students studying in the present integrated Standard VII would go to the new Standard VIII to be introduced. The present integrated Standards VIII, IX and X would be re-numbered as the new Standards IX, X and XI.

Further revision in the syllabus for the new eleven standards would be taken up later ".

In broad outline, in the secondary course of Standards IX, X and XI, apart from the language subjects, two

core subjects, 'General Science' and 'General Mathematics' would be introduced. In addition, there would be two Electives to be chosen from the following subjects, which may be added to, if necessary :—

ematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Elements of Economics, Biology (Natural Science and Zoology), Commerce, Classical languages (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian), Indian languages, Home Science, Music, Painting and other Fine Arts.

Electives would be introduced only from Standard X, but in the case of Language Electives, discretion would be given to the management to introduce them from Standard IX. History and Geography would also be taught in the secondary course, but there would be no public examination in these subjects except where they are offered as Electives. Civics would not be taught in the Secondary stage but would be taught in the Upper Primary Standards VI to VIII.

The revision of syllabus would be carried out having due regard to the fact that Standard VIII would be a terminal stage from which students would proceed further on to academic courses of studies in secondary schools or be diverted to technical education or to vocational courses as a preparation for life. Standard XI would be a terminal stage from which students would branch out to University Courses or to post-school technical studies. The syllabus would be so drafted that there is no repetition at any stage. The revised syllabus will take effect only from 1964–65.

The Committee also endorsed the view of the Government that a re-thinking was necessary about the system of Basic Education in this State. The Government had appointed a one-man Committee of Sri Ariyanayakam to go into the question of Basic Education Training Institutions and the report of the Committee is under the consideration of Government. While changes in the system of basic education would be necessary and may have to be implemented from the next academic year, the basic principles of "basic education" would be adhered to. The State Education Consultative Committee was of the view that though teaching of subjects through crafts may not be possible, compulsory vocational training should be provided for all in Standards VI to VIII and it should include subjects with a vocational bias as in the Industrial Training Institutes and Junior Technical Schools.

Medium of Instruction

The Committee has recommended that in the Secondary stage, the medium of instruction should be Tamil or Regional Language. Permission for English medium should be given by the Education Department after assessing needs, where necessary. As regards University Education, the Committee was of the view that ultimately the Regional language should be the medium of instruction. But this is an ideal which is not capable of achievement within the next few years in view of the practical difficulties involved. They were, therefore, of the opinion that the present practice of imparting instruction through English medium in college classes should be continued. The existing policy of providing facilities for the adoption of Tamil medium in colleges would be continued. In the case of future extension in Government colleges, the Tamil medium would be introduced side by side with English medium, subject to the satisfaction of the University requirements. If any private college, however, comes forward to have only Tamil medium, it would be welcomed.

There will be no replacement in all colleges by 1963–64 of English medium by Tamil medium in Humanities as originally envisaged.

Three-language formula

The Committee endorsed the Three-language formula as adopted by the State and which is as follows :—

Part I—Regional language or Mother-tongue when it is different from the Regional language.

Part II—Hindi or any other Indian language not included in Part I.

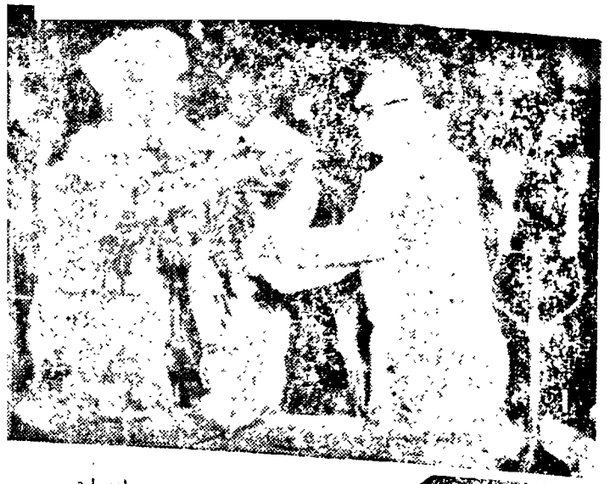
Part III—English or any other non-Indian language.

There will be public examination in Part II for S.S.L.C., but the marks obtained therein will not be taken into account for eligibility to College course, but will count for "Moderation". This will take effect from 1963–64. The Committee endorsed the view that a selection examination for S.S.L.C. was not necessary and that it should be abolished.

The Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961, recommended that the teaching of languages under the Three-Language Formula should start at an early age. The Southern Zonal Council had also decided that the teaching of English should be started from Standard III. The Government have, therefore, decided to start the teaching of English from Standard III with effect from the next academic year 1963–64. The Committee welcomed this decision of the Government.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, gave a party to the members of theLegislature at Rajaji Hall on 26th March, 1963.









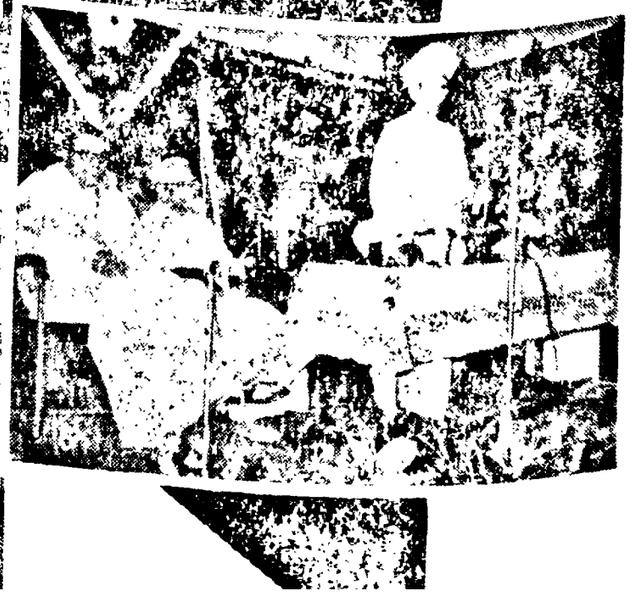


President's Visit to Madras City and Coimbatore

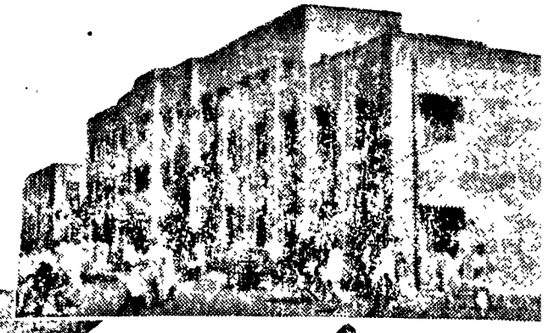
1. President is being received by Sri S. Chellapandiyan, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.
2. Among the Lady M.L.A's.
3. Introduction to the Members of the Legislature.
4. Arrival at Coimbatore.
5. At the Municipal reception at Coimbatore.
6—8. At the Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.
9. The President opens to the Centenary Building at Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.
10. Arrival from Coimbatore at the Central Station.















State Awards for Teachers

The responsibility of elementary school teachers in properly bringing up the young ones committed to their care, and the important role they thus played in shaping the future generation were stressed by the Governor Sri Bishnuram Medhi.

The Governor was distributing the annual awards instituted by the State three years ago in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by the teachers.

The Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, emphasised that the teachers by their special care and attention, should enable the children coming from uncongenial home surroundings to overcome their disabilities compared to those coming from more congenial homes.

The function was held at Rajaji Hall. Forty-seven elementary school teachers, including four women, received the awards in person out of 48, two from each of the 24 educational districts in the State to whom the award had been made.

Citations about the recipients were given before the Governor pinned the medal and presented the certificate and prize. These showed that most of them had distinguished themselves by keen interest in the midday meal and school improvement schemes, conducting classes for adults, and other kinds of social work.

The Governor said Madras had taken a lead in the matter of the spread of education, particularly primary education. They could expect the entire children of school-going age to be in schools, by the end of the Third-Plan.

Recipients

Forty-eight teachers in the State have been selected by the Government to receive the State Awards for Elementary School Teachers for the year 1962-63. The Government have accepted the list submitted by the State Committee constituted for the purpose which selected two persons from each educational district from candidates recommended by District Committees.

Each award winner got a cash prize of Rs. 200 (given in the form of prize bonds), a certificate of merit and a silver medal worth about Rs. 30. The following is the list of the Award Winners :—

Districts—

Madras .. Sri K. C. Padmanabhan, Mylapore.
„ N. Chinnadurai, Mylapore.
„ S. Tholasingam, Washermanpet.
„ C. A. Marianna, Madras-21.

Chingleput .. Sri V. Jaya Rao, Villivakkam.
„ R. Venkatesan, Acharapakkam.

North Arcot .. Sri R. Thangavelu Naicker, Sholinghur.
„ M. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Pallikonda.
„ D. Singaram Mudaliar, Nadukuppam.
„ V. Kanniah, Tiruvannamalai.

South Arcot .. Sri S. Subramanyan, Tindivanam.
„ K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Cuddalore.
„ V. Venkatarama Iyer, Kallakurichi P.O.
„ V. Kuppuswami Kone, Tittagudi.

Thanjavur .. Sri R. Sivachidambaram Pillai, Tiruthuraipoondi.
„ S. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Theyur.
Srimathi D. Nesamani Ammal, Orathanad.
Sri T. S. Swaminatha Desigar, Tiruvaiyaru.

The Governor is seen giving away the State award to Srimathi D. Nesamani Ammal, Panchayat Union Basic School, Orathanad, Thanjavor District. She has donated Rs. 100 for the National Defence Fund to the Governor on the same occasion.



Districts—

Tiruchirappalli .. Sri I. A. Peter, Woraiyur.
„ S. M. Chockalingam, Varaganeri.
„ S. Thiruvenkataswamy, Alangudi.
Srimathi A. Ruth Kamalabai, Pudukottai.

Madurai .. Sri K. Subramaniam, Periakulam.
„ M. Sivasubramanian, Uthamapalayam.
„ T. Samuel Kingsbury, Thenur.
„ T. S. Krishna Rao, Tirumangalam.

Ramanathapuram. Sri Dr. V. Arulanandam, Ramanathapuram.
„ K. Rangaswamy, Kallal.
„ D. Henry Jesudasan, Thayilpatti.
„ S. A. Anthony Cruz, Srivilliputhur.

Tirunelveli .. Sri S. K. Perumalsamy Naidu, Sankaralingampuram.
„ A. Mariappan, Koilpatti.
„ J. D. Chelliah Pandian, Palayamcottai.
„ K. Vinnappan Samuel, Udangudi.
„ N. Victor Johnson, Sathankulam.

Coimbatore .. Sri G. V. Mahadevan, Punjaipuliampatti.
„ K. S. Rajalingam, Kodumudi.
„ M. Ramaswamy Pillai, Vellakinar.
„ K. V. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Coimbatore.



The Governor is seen presenting the State Award to Sri N. Chinnadorai Naicker, Teacher, Sri Raja Rajeswari Patasala, Mylapore, Madras.

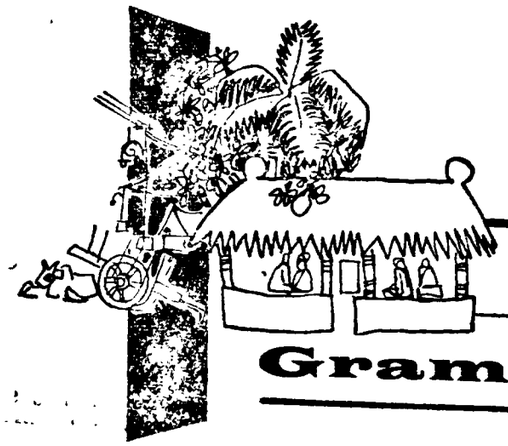
The Nilgiris .. Sri E. V. Krishna Rao, Hubbathalai.
„ N. Sirangi Gowder, Kinnakkorai.

Salem .. Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal, Paranattamangalam.
Sri K. Narasinga Rao, Kumarapalayam.
„ D. Davamony, Chinthalpadi.
„ L. R. Panchanatha Ayyar, Laligam.

Kanyakumari .. Sri S. Madhusoodhana Iyer, Agastheeswaram.
Srimathi J. A. Chellammal, Vadiveeswaram.

22 Carat Jewellery for Repairs

The Chairman of the Gold Control Board, Sri Kotak, has clarified that there was no restriction on making minor repairs to existing ornaments of 22 carat purity. But ornaments of 22 carat purity would not be allowed to be re-made from existing ornaments. Sri Kotak declared that if Government allowed this, then it would give room for smuggled gold to find its way into the hands of the people. Sri Kotak, who was speaking to newsmen in Madras recently, said there was no proposals by the Government to make available 14 carat gold to the public. It was for licensed traders to buy or sell 14 carat gold. An individual could also convert his existing possession of 22 carat ornaments into 14 carat purity engaging a goldsmith. It was not true that a goldsmith was liable to be arrested in the process of converting gold into 14 carat purity. Sri Kotak also said that Government would not stand in the way of ornaments being made of 22 carat gold for export only. Strict measures would be taken to see that no such jewellery was passed on for internal use. The supply of 14 carat gold might be made available to recognised co-operative societies of goldsmiths, but not to the public. Sri Kotak said the 50 per cent pure gold required for the zari industry and some amount of liquid gold for the manufacture of bangles would be made available.



Inservice Training for Grama Sevaks

B. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras.

For successful participation in the Rural Development programme, the extension staff should keep themselves up to date in the knowledge of all aspects of Developmental work. The programme of Rural Development is not a statistic programme. Its dimensions and manifestations change rapidly and unless an extension worker is very alert and painstaking, he becomes obsolute pretty soon. In order to enable the extension staff to be kept in proper trim, inservice training has to be organised for them as frequently as possible. Such training is particularly essential for Gramasevaks because it is they who have to do most of the spade work in the field of Rural Development.

The Gramasevak, of course, receives intensive training for two years, at one of the seven Rural Extension Training Centres, in the State, before he is despatched to a village to take up his job. But this period is all too short, considering the vastness of the syllabus to be covered and considering that the trainees are all young boys fresh from the school, who have not only to be taught the job, but also to be disciplined to do the job well. Further, it is only after they have applied themselves to the work in the field for some time, that they will be really receptive to detailed instructions.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister' is seen chatting with the members of Legislature at the party.



The Programme

The programme of inservice training for Gramasevaks in this State may be classified under the following heads :—

(i) Inservice training in the field.

(ii) Inservice training in specified subjects at selected institutions.

(iii) Inservice training, by way of refresher courses ; and

(iv) Annual Seminars.

Inservice Training Courses are conducted periodically for the Gramasevaks in agriculture, co-operation, and Panchayats. These courses are conducted for short periods of three or four days at a time. Inservice training in Agriculture is arranged by the District Agricultural Officers. The topics covered under Agriculture include preparation of improved nurseries, manuring, commercial crops, soil management, horticulture, use of improved implements, irrigation, etc. Inservice training in Co-operation and Panchayats is arranged by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Panchayat Officers, with the assistance of the Extension Officers for co-operation and Extension Officers for Panchayats, respectively. A half-yearly progress report has been prescribed to assess the progress in the conduct of the inservice training courses mentioned above. The Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) receives the reports from the District Agricultural Officers, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Panchayat Officers and sends a consolidated half-yearly report to Government.

Office Procedure

It has now become increasingly important that the Gramasevaks though primarily field workers, should also have a basic knowledge of office procedure. Inservice training in " Office Procedure " was accordingly arranged in 1960–61 by Collectors, for all Gramsevaks for a period of four days in the respective blocks.

In order to facilitate the smooth and efficient functioning of village panchayats, it has recently been ordered that the Gramasevaks should assist the Presidents of all village panchayats in his group, to scrutinise the work of the village panchayat secretary/clerk in the preparation and submission of monthly accounts. In order to enable the Gramasevaks to discharge these additional duties effectively, a programme of training the Gramasevaks in the maintenance and scuritiny of village accounts, has been launched.

Village Industries

Gramasevaks are deputed in batches to receive special training in village industries at the Model Centre for village industries at T. Kallupatti (Madurai district). The period of training is two months and training is imparted in the following industries :—

(i) Village Oil Industry.
(ii) Bee-keeping.
(iii) Palmgur.
(iv) Gur and Khansari.
(v) Soap making.
(vi) Tanning and flaying.
(vii) Hand pounding.
(viii) Blacksmithy.
(ix) Carpentry.
(x) Handmade paper.
(xi) Cottage Match Industry.

During the period of training, the Gramasevaks are paid a training allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem besides travelling allowance for their journeys to the training centre and back. Five hundred and fourty-six Gramasevaks have so far received this training.



The Government of Sweden have come forward to offer to the Government of India 8,000 tons of paper as a gift. The Honorary Vice-Consul for sweden in Madras is seen in the picture handing over token paper from the gift to the Governor of Madras at the Secretariat on the 6th April 1963.

Gramasevaks are also deputed in convenient batches for special training in poultry to the Agricultural Institute at Katpadi (North Arcot district) or to the Y.M.C.A. Rural Demonstration Centre at Marthandam (Kanyakumari district). At Marthandam, training in bee-keeping is also given in addition to training in poultry. The duration of the training at Katpadi is for two months and at Marthandam two and a half months. The Government are incurring expenditure at the rate of Rs. 120 per Gramasevak for the training imparted at Katpadi and at Rs. 175 per Gramasevak for the training imparted at Marthandam towards boarding, lodging and tuition charges in addition to actual III class railway and/or bus fare. Three hundred fifty-five Gramasevaks have so far received the training in poultry at Katpadi and 254 Gramasevaks have received the training in poultry and bee-keeping at Marthandam.

Refresher Course

Refresher course for gramasevaks are conducted at the R.E.T.C.'s Bhavanisagar and S.V. Nagaram. The course is of two months' duration. Gramasevaks who have put in more than three years of service are deputed for the refresher courses. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem for the training period besides their officiating pay and allowances, which they would have received but for their deputation. Emphasis is laid on the following subjects during the refresher course :—

(i) Agriculture.
(ii) Animal Husbandry.
(iii) Panchayats.
(iv) Loans and Office Procedure.

The Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) forwards a detailed questionnaire in advance to the Gramasevaks proposed to be deputed for the refresher course and the Gramasevaks are required to attend the training after preparing themselves to answer the questionnaire.

Gramasevaks also furnish a list of their problems which they would like to be discussed during the refresher course. During the first two days of the refresher course, the Principal and the staff members hold discussions with the Gramasevaks and draft the syllabus in such a way as



The Governor is seen presenting the State Award to Sri C. A. Marianna, Headmaster, Madras Virudhunagar Nadar's Higher Elementary School, Madras.

to give adequate emphasis on subjects with refererne to the needs of each batch of train ees. These refreshe courses which are based on field experience and are oriented towards solving concrete problems that arise in the blocks, stand the trainees in good stead. Five hundred and twenty-five Gramasevaks have so far received refresher training course at Bhavanisagar and S.V. Nagaram.

Annual Seminars

The Government have accepted the suggestion that annual gatherings of Gramasevaks, Block Development Officers and Extension Officers might be held, so as to afford a common forum for officials connected with the Community Development Programme for exchange of views. Government have accepted the suggestion to hold annual seminars of Gramasevaks in each district. The seminars are organised by the Collectors of the respective districts.

The programme of inservice training for the Gramasevak is thus extensive and intensive and is designed to equip him fully, with all the requirements that go to make a good worker who knows his job thoroughly and does it well.

New Industries in the State

A paper mill in the private sector, a co-operative spinning mill at Mayuram a spinning mill in Tanjavore in the private sector and two large-scale mechanised units for the manufacture of salt and marine chemicals in Vedaranyam are proposed to be started in Tanjavore district during the Third Plan period.

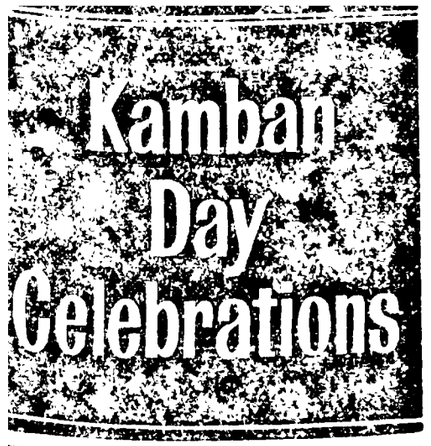
Sri R. Venkarataman, Minister for Industries, in reply to a question by Sri A. K. Subbiah (Com.), in the State Assembly today said an Industrial Estate at Kumbakonam, a model foundry in Tanjavore and a tool room shop at Tanjavore were also proposed to be started.

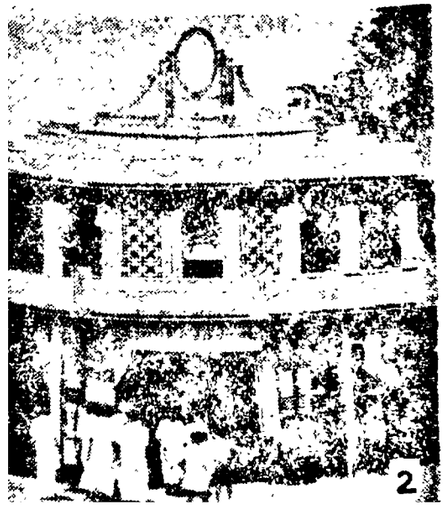
Replying to supplementaries that so far the units in the private sector, were concerned, he could not indicate where they would be located in the district as it was for the private sector to decide upon the most suitable place.

The proposed marine chemicals factory would be located at Vedaranyam and this might produce, among other things, potassium chloride and bromide. Efforts were also afoot in the private sector for starting a straw-board factory in the district making use of the enormous raw material available in the area.

To an inquiry by Smt. T. N. Anandanayaki (C.), the Minister said licences for two sugar mills were given in this district. One mill had already started functioning while the other had not come into being due, perhaps, to lack of necessary facilities. The licence for this had not been cancelled.

Kamban Day Celebrations

















The Kamban Day was celebrated at his birth place Thiruvazhuvur (Tanjavore District) on April 6th and 7th, 1256.

1. The picture of Kamban.
2. The Pandal and its gateway.
3. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is seen admiring the idol of the poet.
4. Sri Karuthiruman, M.P., is seen speaking.
5. Prizes were given to the winners in the competition Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information is seen giving away the prizes.
6. A drama (an episode from Kamba Ramayanam) was en-

Community-wise Breakup of Population

HINDUS PROPORTIONATELY DECLINE IN LAST DECADE

The increase in the Hindu population last ten years has been proportionately less than that of other major religious communities in the country—Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

According to the Census figures released, the Hindus were 850 in every 1,000 in 1951, as against 840 in 1961. The Muslims went up from 99 to 102, the Christians from 23 and 24, and the Sikhs from 17 to 18.

In the case of Jains, there was no change. They numbered five per thousand in 1951 and maintained the same proportion in 1961.

It is significant that while the proportion of Buddhists in 1951 was about one per thousand in 1961 it grew to as much as eight. To some extent, the decline in the number of Hindus is explained by a corresponding increase of Buddhists.

The State in which the proportion of Hindus declined to maximum was Maharashtra, from 895 per thousand in 1951 to 822 in 1961. Kerala was next where it came down from 616 to 609. The decline in Uttar Pradesh was from 850 to 847.

Only in three States, the population of Hindus went up ; in Nagaland from 41 per thousand to 94 ; in Punjab from 623 to 637 and in Gujarat from 881 to 890.

The population of the six major religious communities in 1961 was : Hindus--3,66,162,693 ; Muslims--46,911,731 ; Christians—10,498,077 ; Sikhs—7,846,074 ; Buddhists—3,252,804 and Jains—2,027,246.

The State-wise breakup is as follows :—

State.	*Buddhists.*	*Christians.*	*Hindus.*	*Jains.*	*Muslims.*	*Sikhs.*
Andhra Pradesh ..	6,753	1,428,729	31,814,025	9,012	2,715,021	8,563
Assam	36,513	764,553	7,884,921	9,468	2,765,509	9,686
Bihar	2,885	502,195	39,347,050	17,598	5,785,631	44,413
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	18,356,061	409,754	1,745,103	9,646
Jammu and Kashmir	48,360	2,848	1,013,193	1,427	2,432,067	63,069
Kerala	228	3,587,365	10,282,568	2,967	3,027,639	822
Madhya Pradesh ..	113,365	188,314	30,425,798	247,927	1,317,617	65,715
Madras	777	1,762,954	30,297,115	28,350	1,560,414	2,567
Maharashtra ..	2,789,501	560,594	32,530,901	485,072	3,034,332	57,617
Mysore	9,770	487,587	20,582,853	174,366	2,328,376	3,287
Orissa	454	201,017	17,123,194	2,295	215,319	5,030
Punjab	14,857	149,834	12,930,045	48,754	393,314	6,769,129
Rajasthan	759	22,864	18,132,690	409,417	1,314,613	274,198
Uttar Pradesh ..	12,893	101,641	62,437,313	122,108	10,788,089	283,737
West Bengal ..	109,205	201,854	27,542,794	26,973	6,971,287	34,342
elhi	5,466	29,269	2,234,597	29,595	155,453	203,916
Nagaland	42	195.588	34,677	263	891	255

We Cant' All Hold Rifles-Atleast

Lets' Hold Together

187

Radio Rural Forums in Panchayats

SRI S. VENKATASWAMY,
Chief Organiser, Radio Rural Forums and Public Relations Officer, R.D., and L.A., Dept.

Radio, newspaper, film, television are considered to be the most powerful media of "Mass Communication" all over the world. Of these Radio has been a very popular medium in India for the last two or three decades.

Madras State has been one of the pioneer States in India which set up a special department for the installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets in rural areas. About 25 years ago (during the popular Ministry of 1937–38) the Provincial Broadcasting Department was constituted for catering for the needs of Panchayats and other local administration units.

The potentialities of radio as an effective instrument for entertainment and enlightenment were gradually realised by rural folk and a number of panchayats and other local bodies have taken steps to maintain radios in rural parts.

During the Second World War period, people in villages used to throng near radio sets for listening to the news broadcast and thus the listening habit was developed among a few enlightened villagers. A radio set in villages was in those days considered to be a luxury and a special boon.

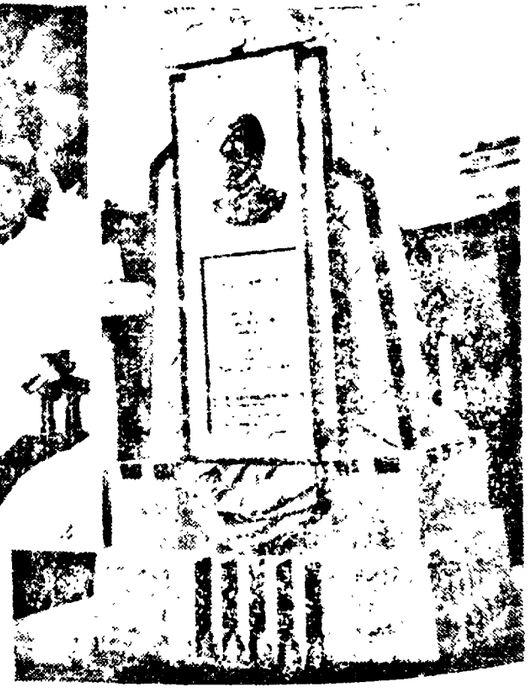
During the past one decade and half (i.e., the post-independence period), the programme content of All India Radio Stations was improved considerably, with a view to cater to the various tastes and needs of the cross-section of the public. Special programmes were arranged to be broadcast for the village people.

In the process of implementing the First Five-Year Plan, the Second Five-Year Plan and the Third Five-Year Plan, All-India Radio Programmes served very effectively for focussing public attention on developmental activities, taking place all over India. There was a regular follow-up, regarding the Social Education Programme and the dissemination of authentic information, over the Radio. Special techniques were evolved by All-India Radio for giving an outlet and shape to the aspirations and constructive thoughts of genuine artists, in different fields of activities. The historic events relating to our economic uplift and social

On the Hostel day celebration of the Government Vasugi Ammaiyar Girls' Hostel held on 24th March 1963, Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, distributed the prizes.







Sri V. V. Giri, Governor of Kerala is seen in the picture unveiling the bust of Dr. W. S. Sawmy Naick, on the 9th April at Sawmy Naick park at Harris Road, Komaleeswaranpet. Sri G. Kuchelar, Mayor, presided on the occasion.

welfare in various States of India were covered suitably in interesting broadcasts. In short, All India Radio programmes paved the way for emotional integration and national solidarity on a planned basis and earned a place for themselves, in the cultural development of Modern India.

Madras State Government have taken steps to instal Radio sets in all the villages. It was their target to instal Radio sets in all the 12,522 Panchayats, by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

Public enthusiasm

When the new Panchayat Act was implemented in Madras State, there was a great deal of public enthusiasm and co-operation, for executing rural development plans in all the 373 Panchayat Unions and 12,522 Panchayats of the State. Our Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the State Panchayat Conference held at Madras in October 1961. About 15,000 delegates consisting of all Panchayat Presidents, co-opted members of Panchayat Unions, Harijan representatives and women representatives and officials concerned, attended that historic conference, first of its kind organised by a State Government, on such a gigantic scale. While inaugurating the State Panchayat Conference, the Prime Minister has emphasised the need for dissemination of authentic news among the villagers and for mobilising their latent energy for united action.

The call of the Prime Minister was reiterated and followed up through the various programmes of All India Radio especially in rural programmes that are meant to explain the objectives and achievements of Development Plans, with special reference to the village culture.

At this juncture, Radio Rural Forums were inaugurated in various States in India, based on the Pilot Project conducted at Poona. Madras Government decided to implement the programme, as a result of the discussions held between Sri G. Venkatachalapathy, Additional Development Commissioner and Sri S. V. Natarajan, Station Director, All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli. Sri Ghulam Mahmood Badsha, I.A.S., Director of Panchayat Programmes, finalised the scheme, which was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, in July 1962, synchronising with the first conference of the Panchayat Union Chairman held at Tiruchirappalli. The Public Relations Officer (Sri S. Venkataswamy) of the Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras, was appointed as the Chief Organiser of Radio Rural Forums, all over the State.

In the initial stages, one Panchayat was selected in every Panchayat Union for organising a Radio Rural Forum (i.e., Listening-*cum*-Discussion-*cum*-Action groups) covering about twenty members representing a cross-section of the village. Questions were invited from these Forum members and answers were broadcast on behalf of the various departments of the Government.

When the Chinese aggression threatened the country and a State of Emergency was declared, the need for dissemination of authentic information has become a vital point in mass communication activity. Village Volunteer Force was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the Republic Day 1963 and it has been indicated that the Radio should play a very important role in the "mass education programme" of the Village Volunteer Force. Radio Rural Forum programmes are broadcast on two days (i.e., Tuesday and Friday) in a week from January 1963.

Special drive

A special drive was organised for the installation of Community Radio sets in all the Panchayats. To-day 12,513 Panchayats in Madras State have been provided with Community Radio sets. During a period of 18 months since the the setting up of the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation, about 7,000 Radio sets were newly installed in Panchayats. Especially, during the past four months, the progress was very commendable. Servicing has been organised very effectively by Sri M. N. Parthasarathy, Chief Radio Officer, and his Supervisors are working at the rate of one per Revenue Division. This achievement indicates the degree of public co-operation, namely, the voluntary efforts on the part of the Panchayat representatives, in the installation of radio sets.

A four-day training camp for the representatives of Radio Rural Forums was organised at Tiruchirappalli in November 1962, for the proper implementation of this new programme. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education, who inaugurated this training camp, drew pointed attention to the voluntary efforts of non-official workers in this direction. Forty-six non-officials chosen at the rate of one for every Revenue Division in the State attended the training camp. Prior to this, there was a training-*cum*-refresher course organised by the Government of India, for the Chief Organisers of Radio Rural Forums from all the States of India (held at Hyderabad) and these camps paved the way for the exchange of views and experiences regarding the "programme content", "broadcast technique", "Listener's reaction", etc.



The Government have started Firewood Fair Price Depots at various centres in the City. One such depot was inaugurated at Saidapet by Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation, on 20th March 1963.

Government have now issued orders (12th March 1963) making the District Collectors, the District Organisers of Radio Rural Forums, directing them to organise a Radio Rural Forum in every Panchayat. Necessary instructions were also given to the Panchayat Union Commissioners and Extension Officers for Education in guiding and supervising the activities of Radio Rural Forums, The Chief Organiser, Radio Rural Forums was directed to intensify the activites of these Forums, with the active co-operation of the District Officers and Heads of Departments concerned.

Now a necessity

A radio set which was considered to be a luxury about 25 years ago in rural parts, has now become a necessity. Radio Rural Forums will certainly function as 'live links' between All India Radio Stations and the Field workers in villages. The entire administrative machinery of the State Government will be geared suitably for the effective implementation of the "Mass Education" programme of the Village Volunteer Force, through Radio Rural Forums. Madras State has stolen a march over other States in this particular field. Community radio sets have been installed and maintained well in almost all the Panchayats and Radio Rural Forums have been organised in 12,500 villages. Thus the Third Plan target under "rural broadcasting" has been completed two years in advance.

Every Factory, Every Field

A Fighting Front

Report on Road Research

SRI K. RAMASWAMY REDDI, B.E., M.I., H.E., M. AM. SOC., O.E.,
Director, Highways Research Station, Madras.

The growth of the use of motor vehicles has been greatly increased and the present highway system can therefore be described as a concurrent development with motor vehicles. In the era of expanded highway use, new concepts of design are thus being evolved to meet the needs of an ever growing traffic and these are attracting the greatest public interest.

Early man was his own vehicle. He carried his goods on his back and his highways were premitive foot trails. Later he learnt that animals could be trained, to carry the burden on their backs, and still later, following the discovery of the wheel, that greater loads could be carried on trucks and carts drawn by animals. For all these long centuries the animal-drawn vehicles have continued as man's primary mode of land transportation. The advent of motor vehicle has established its practical value as a means of transportation.

The growth of the use of motor vehicles has been greatly increased, during both of the post-war periods accompanied by expansion, in road building, all over. The present highways system can therefore be described as a concurrent development with motor vehicles. The standards of highway design, construction and maintenance, therefore, have been revised upward, through these years, based on the result of practical experience and engineering research, involving change in ideas and techniques.

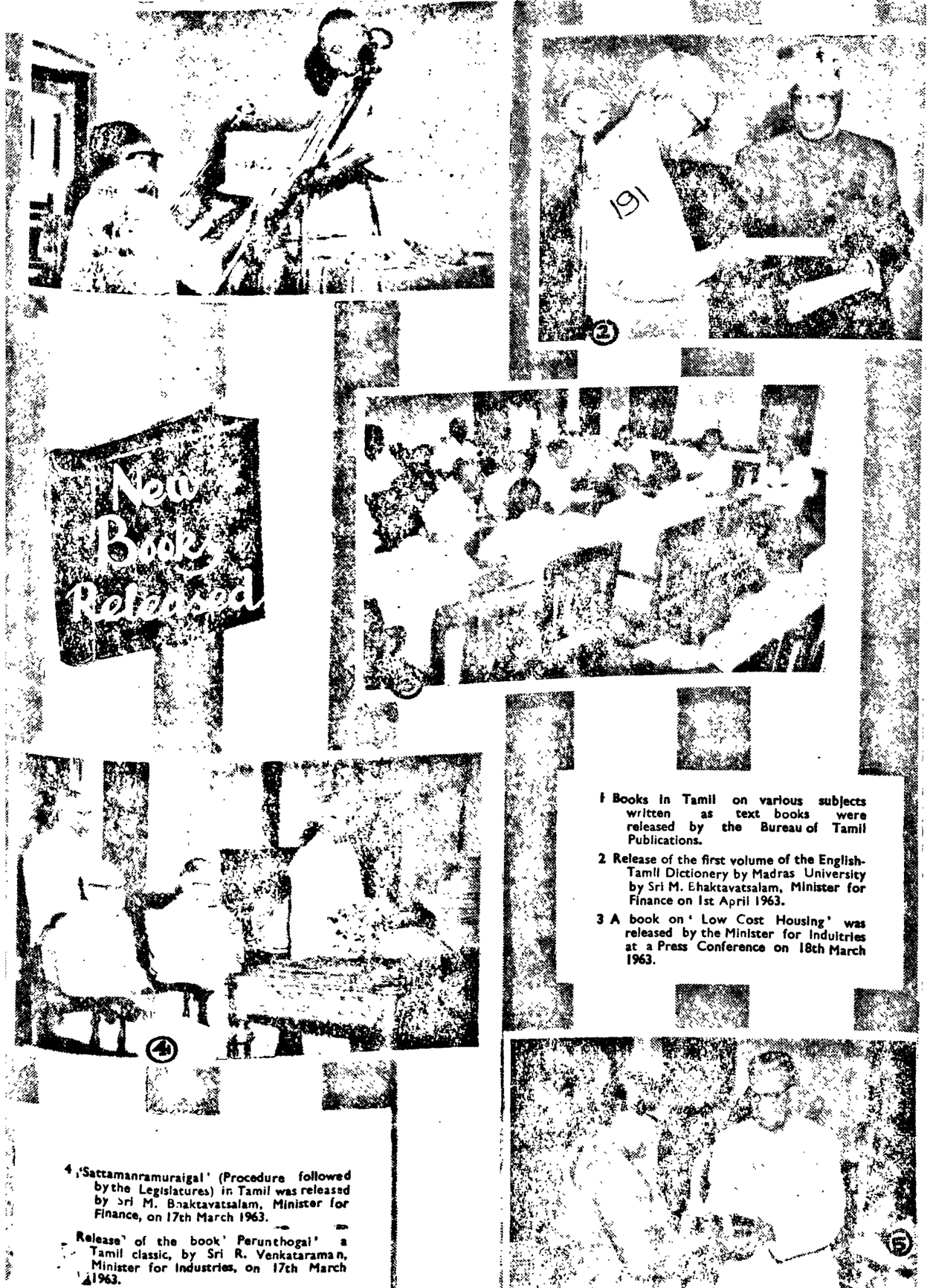
The main advance in the field of research in road construction, concerns earthworks and compaction, bases and soil stabilisation, use of bituminous materials and pavement design. A brief indication is given now as what part research has played in all these fields and a reference is also made to the advantages gained by the application of these results.

Soil Testing: Determination of K. Value for the Soil.



Earthwork and soil compaction

In embankment construction, there was no systematic compaction of soils, and no recognised method of its testing. There is now an entirely different approach in the embankment construction. Research has shown that for good compaction each layer must be limited to about 6 to 12 inches, the compaction achieved depending on the moisture content. Modern earth-moving plant effect good compaction, if its routing is controlled: but more often special compaction plants such as pneumatic tyred, sheeps' foot and vibrating rollers are all used systematically. Test methods and other



1 Books in Tamil on various subjects written as text books were released by the Bureau of Tamil Publications.

2 Release of the first volume of the English-Tamil Dictionery by Madras University by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance on 1st April 1963.

3 A book on 'Low Cost Housing' was released by the Minister for Industries at a Press Conference on 18th March 1963.

4 'Sattamanramuraigal' (Procedure followed by the Legislatures) in Tamil was released by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, on 17th March 1963.

Release of the book 'Perunthogai' a Tamil classic, by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on 17th March 1963.

Now is the time to re-affirm our resolve

To-day let us re-affirm our resolve to resist the aggressor. Do not slacken vigilance and determination—for **this is your war.** Take action **now.** Volunteer to serve in the National Service Organisations. • Wage war on waste and cut **all** unnecessary expenditure • Food and clothing are valuable. Do not waste them • Time is precious too. Measure it not in terms of hours spent, but by what you accomplish • Shoulder your responsibilities. Act with discipline in all things, at all times.

BE VIGILANT

take part

in national

preparedness



Serving the Public

195

ANOTHER STATE TRANSPORT DEPOT FOR THE CITY

Opening a second State Transport depot to accommodate and maintain 250 buses at Lattice Bridge Road, Adyar, on March 29, Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, assured the people that the Transport Department was doing every thing possible to cope with the City Transport problem.

The first depot was opened last year at Tondiarpet and two more are likely to be opened, one at Ayanavaram and another at Vadapalani.

The Minister for Transport, Sri R. Venkataraman, who presided, claimed that no private sector undertaking in the line was able to match the State Transport Workshop in efficiency and economy in building bodies of buses. He said a latest 30 seater model built in the Workshops at Chromepet could stand comparison with the American greyhound buses which were supposed to be superior in public transport.

Sri Venkataraman said the State Transport was the largest single fleet owner of transport buses. It was estimated that in 1963–64, 180 more buses would be required, but the department had been told by the manufacturers of the chasis that only 100 could be made available.

Sri T. N. Seshan, Director of State Transport, explained that in 1960 the fleet strength was 480 buses which rose to 595 in April 1961, 643 in 1962, and 805 in 1963. It was found impossible to carry out periodical maintenance of these buses in one place, and hence the need for terminal depots was felt. The present depot was built in a record time of four months at a cost of Rs. 7,78,000.

Well Knit Service

The City of Madras extending over 60 square miles with a large population has its own transport problem justifying a well planned, well knit and integrated net work of passenger transport services to meet the needs of its growing population. Till 1947 the bus transport was in the hands of a number of private operators, and 158 buses with an average seating capacity of 21 were plying over 17 routes. In March 1947, in pursuance of a policy of nationalisation, the Government buses made their appearance in the city. The policy of nationlisation was undertaken with a view to provide economic, cheap and comfortable travel in the city as well as suburban

covered accommodation, stores, equipment, workshop facilities and trained persons, yet the organisation has made rapid strides from 1947.

Fleet Strength

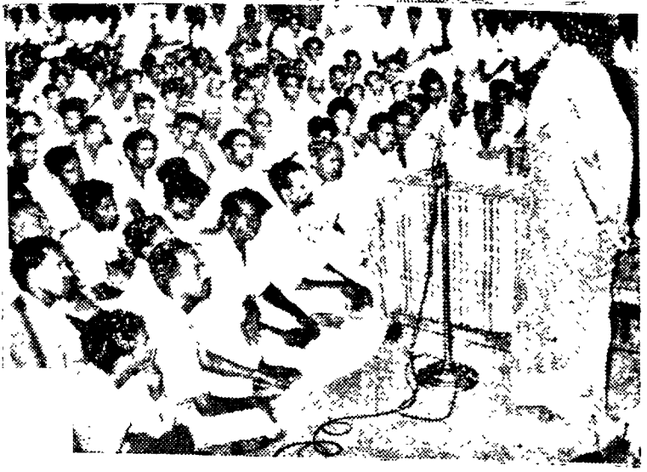
The fleet strength at present is 705 and the volume of traffic carried in the past three financial years with the fleet strength is shown below :—

Year.	*Fleet strength.*	*Passengers carried.*
1959–60	471	144,931,930
1960–61	595	162,883,195
1961–62	663	189,883,910

The timings of services operated in the city routes are so charted as to provide conveyance for those arriving or leaving by trains from the Central and the Egmore Railway Stations also.

The Chief Minister opened the Adayar Depo: of the State Transport Depot at Lattice Bridge Road, on 29th March 1963.





The Public meeting on Pay Roll Savings Scheme was held at the Government Press, Madras, on 8th April 1963. Srimathi Vijayalakshmi is seen addressing the workers.

During peak hours the problem of clearance is ably tackled by posting regulators who attend to loading of passengers and issue of tickets by stand conductors to minimise the delay enroute.

Apart from the city services, this Department also operate services in suburban and District routes radiating from the city to relieve congestion on railways.

Long distance services

The Department introduced luxury Coaches on long distance routes (viz.) Madras to Bangalore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and from Tiruchirappalli Luxury Coaches are operated to Nagercoil, Coimbatore, etc. Sixteen long distance routes are now operated by this Department.

Apart from the above regular route buses, special buses are operated on days of fairs and festivals and special buses are also operated to places of historic importance (viz.), Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, etc., and tourist places (viz.), Vedanthangal, on all Sundays and Government Holidays. Sight-seeing coaches are also operated within the City limits. Student specials are operated for the convenience of the students.

"Q" rails and passenger shelters are provided at all important places within the City limits, and in the mofussil there are plans to construct rest-houses at all important stations.

Two new depots have been constructed in the City, one at Tondiarpet which started functioning with effect from 1st April 1962 and the other at Adyar which was commissioned by 1st April 1963. This arrangement is made to save the dead or unearning mileage, and to effect easy supervision.

At the time of re-organisation of States, this Department took over operation of services at Kanyakumari district from the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State and there are at present 120 buses for operation in this Branch.

There is a Central Workshop attached to this Department at Chromepet where engines are re-conditioned and new bodies built.

Welfare of 'Backward Classes'—Rs. 1¼ Crore Spent Every Month

In the first year of the Third Plan, 1961–62, nearly Rs. 1·25 crore a month has been spent on the welfare of "Backward Classes". This is in addition to the share allocated from the general budget. One important segment of the Central programme is the creation of development blocks. Another essential scheme of the Central Sector is that of post-matric scholarships. The number of scholarships has increased twelve-fold in the last decade, from 6,440 to 72,485. The system of carrying night-soil as headload is sought to be eliminated. Grants-in-aid are being given to local bodies and municipalities for the purchase of wheel barrows.

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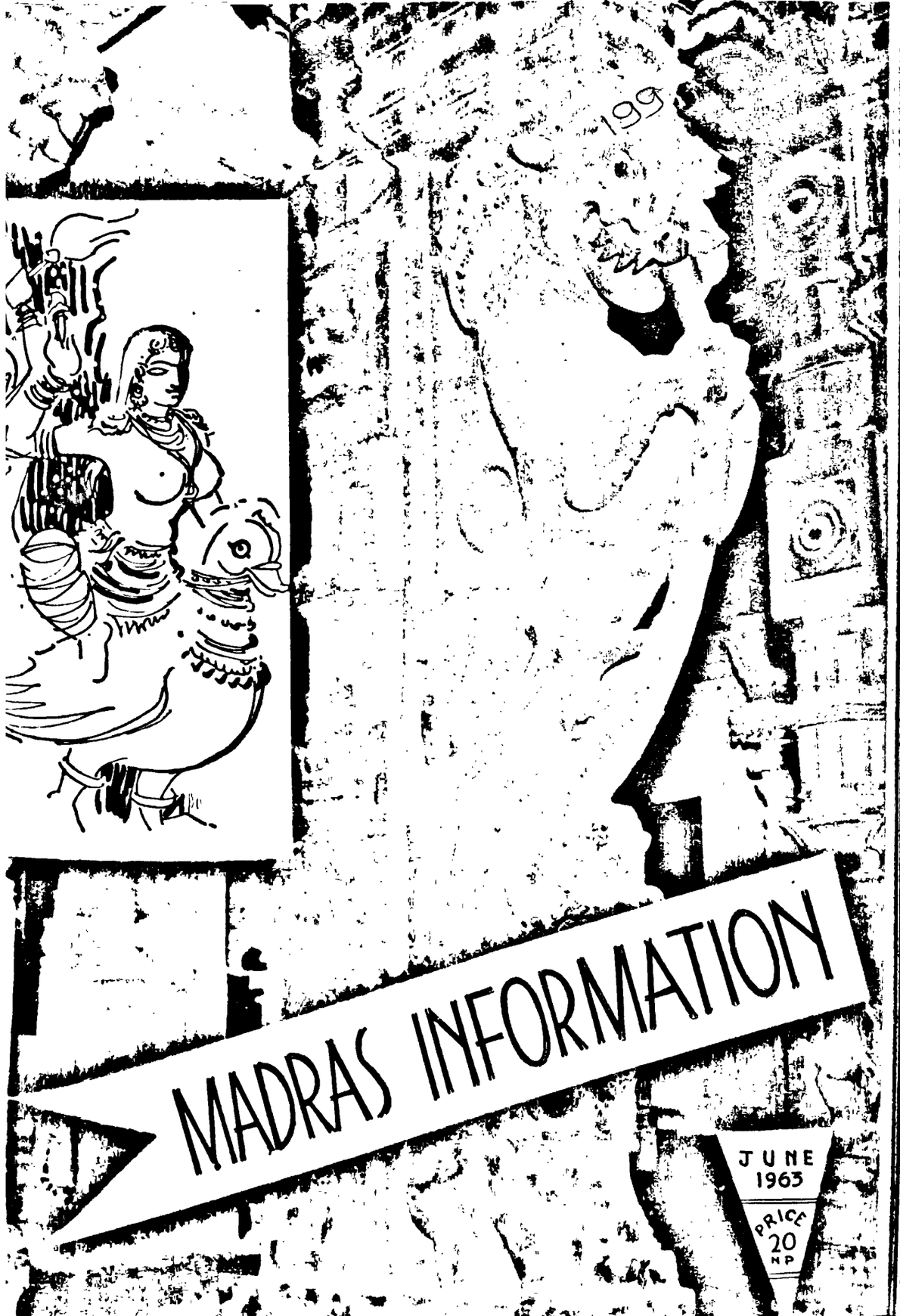


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In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

To grow two sheafs of corn where only one grew before, to produce two pieces in a factory where only one was produced till now, to work more hours and days all to increase the tempo and turnover of work in offices, to charge the same price for articles in order to minimise the hardship of the Community....these constitute the line of our duty and proof of our patriotism.

India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII JUNE 1963 No. 6

CONTENTS

		Page
1. Madurai—Temple city, Then and Now	..	3
2. Sino-Indian Problem in Questions and Answers.	..	7
3. The growth of Co-operative Movement in India.	..	11
4. Co-operative Development schemes in Madras State.	..	13
5. The Co-operatives and the National Emergency—Sri V. T. Krishnamachari	..	21
6. Awards for Artistes	..	25
7. Vinods. Vidya and Vinaya—Purpose of a Film.	..	26
8. Fuel self-sufficiency for Panchayats	..	29
9. A hundred years of Quinine production in Madras State.	..	32
10. Apprenticeship Training Programme	..	35

This Month's Cover :

Madurai, the cradle of tamil culture and civilisation, is one of the ancient cities of India celebrated in legend and history, in song and ballad. The temple of Meenakshi, around which the town has been built, is as much a shrine visited by pilgrims from all parts of India all round the year as a treasure house of art providing endless enchantment to lovers of art. This ancient temple was renovated and the Kumbabishekam is to take place this month. It is a great event in the annals not only of Madurai but of Madras State.

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51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

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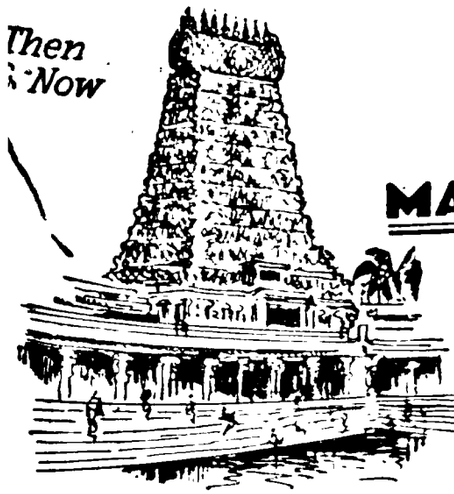
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MADURAI
TEMPLE CITY

The Temple and the towers of the famous city, Madurai, are being renovated and the Maha Kumbabishekam has been fixed on 27th June 1963, in the presence of the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The renovation works were inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Religious Endowments, on 27th May 1963. It is estimated that the total cost of renovation would exceed Rs. 20 lakhs.

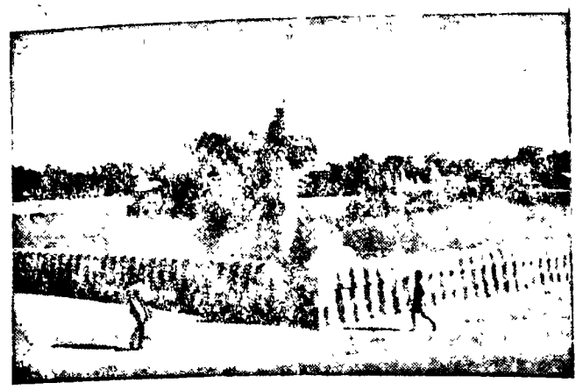
This article, being excerpts from a book by Sri J. P. L. Shenoy, I.C.S., Bar.-at-law, gives an account of the history of the temple and other interesting details connected with it.

MADURAI is the oldest city in South India. Unlike other ancient Indian cities, it has survived the ravages of time and has escaped spoliation at the hands of the Moslem invader.

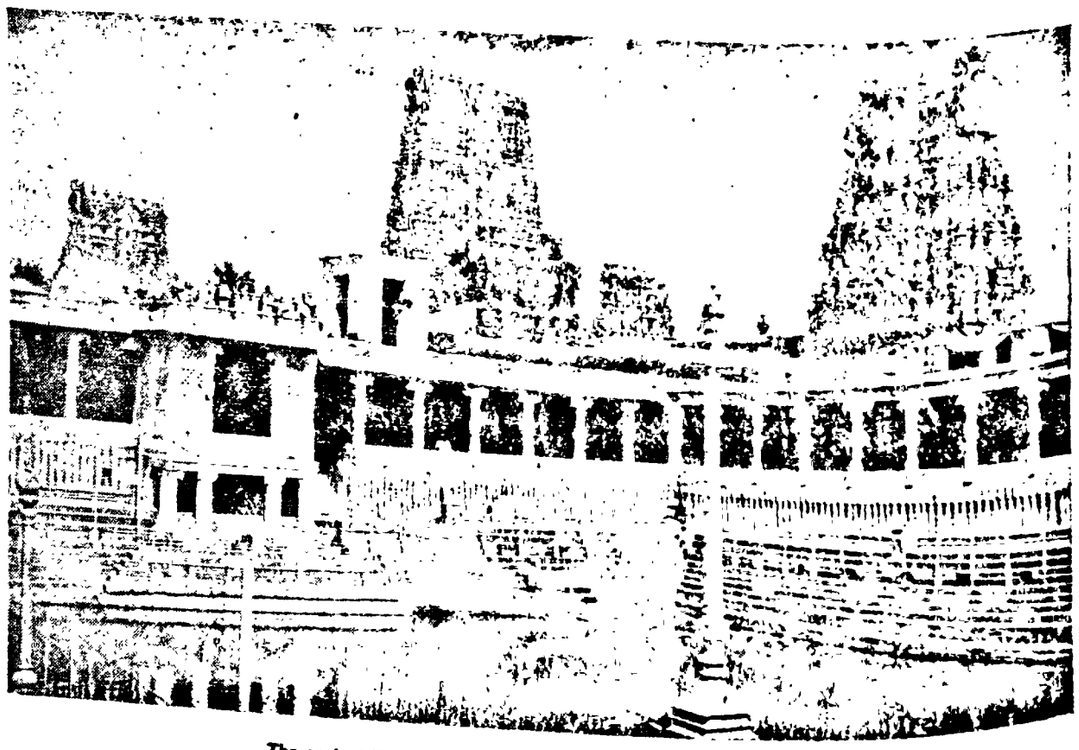
It has been for the last two thousand years the focal centre of Dravidian culture and civilization. European scholars sometimes refer to Madurai as the 'Athens of South India' and the title is not without some justification. As the seat of the Tamil academy, it attracted all the scholars of the south. Famous Tamil poets yearned for recognition from the Madurai Tamil Sangam and were not satisfied with their works until the latter had obtained the hall-mark of this academy. Madurai is one of the few Indian cities which has maintained intact its connections with the past, and its growth is still dependent on roots firmly planted in soil that is 2,000 years old.

The historical background

The History of Madurai is intimately bound up with the History of South India and may, for convenience, be divided into three periods—the ancient, the mediaeval and the modern. Madurai was from the earliest times ruled by the Pandyan Kings. Thus, the Mahavamsa, the famous Ceylonese chronicle, describes Vijaya, the first King of Ceylon (500 B.C.) as the son-in-law of a Pandyan King of Madurai. This is probably the earliest mention made of the ancient city in a historical record. Megasthanes, the Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya (320 B.C.) describes Madurai as being ruled by a Pandyan Princess, who enjoyed the revenue of 365 villages—each village having to pay its tribute on a fixed day of the year. This Queen had an army of 500 elephants, 4,000 cavalry and 13,000 infantry. The city was well known to the ancient Greeks and



Mariamman Teppakkulam



The ancient Madurai Temple wears a new look after renovation

Romans. It is mentioned in Ptolemy's Tables as the seat of the Pandyan Kingdom in the south. Ptolemy refers to 'Modoura' as the Mediterranean Emporium of the south. Reference is made in classical literature to a 'Regio Pandiones', and it seems probable that a Pandyan King sent an ambassador to Augustus in 27B.C. The frequent references to this country by the classical writers is conclusive evidence that the city was sufficiently civilised from earliest times to carry on considerable commerce with European nations. The discovery of Roman coins of the time of Augustus in the vicinity of Madurai confirms this conclusion.

The name of the city

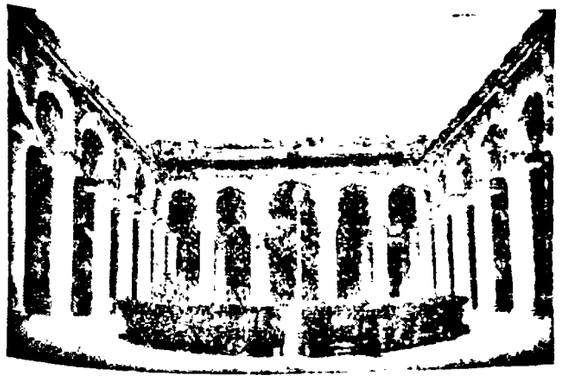
The word Madurai means "sweetness", but it is doubtful whether this interpretation has anything to do with the origin of the name. There is, however, a tradition that Siva was so pleased with the buildings of the city that he sprinkled nectar (Madhu) over it—hence the name. It seems, on the other hand, more probable that an Aryan colony settled down here and named it after their own famous city of Mathura, the modern Muttra of the United Provinces.

The Mediæval Period is the most glittering period in the history of Madurai and the city is justly famous as the seat of the Naiks. They gave to Madurai a succession of strong and able rulers, who brought peace and prosperity to the Madurai country for a period of 200 years. It is during this period that the modern city of Madurai was planned, the lay-out of its main streets determined according to the laws of the Silpa Sastras, and the defences of the city secured against foreign aggression. The credit for these remarkable achievements must undoubtedly go to Viswanatha Naik the first and the greatest of a long line of distinguished rulers. Although Viswanatha Naik was the ablest of the Naik rulers, Thirumala Naik is better known to posterity on account of the famous palace and other buildings erected by him.

Shah Jehan of South India

The next famous king of this line was Thirumala Naik. He ascended the throne in 1623 and ruled over Madurai for a period of 36 years. He was fabulously wealthy, his annual income being estimated at about £1,200,000. He assigned to the Madurai temple, lands yielding an annual income of £41,000. His rule was marked by the splendour of the buildings he erected, many of which remain to the present day. He may reasonably claim to be the Shah Jehan of South India. Skilful workmanship specially delighted him. He attempted far more than he could complete in his reign—the unfinished Rayagopuram is only one of 72 similar gateways that Thirumala planned in various places but could not possibly complete.

The Modern Period may be said to begin with 1781 when the revenues of the Carnatic were assigned by Muhammad Ali to the East India Company. The



Tirumalai Naicker Mahal—Front view

old city of Madurai came to an end soon after 1840, when Collector Blackburn razed to the ground its old fortifications, filled up the ditch of the old fort and opened out upon its glacis the four broad roads, now known as the Veli streets ('Outside streets' as they were beyond the limits of the old town). From this date the town expanded in all directions and considerably relieved the congestion in the old town.

The work of Blackburn

The people of Madurai appreciated the great work of Blackburn and erected a high stone column with a light on it—now called the Blackburn Light. On this monument is an inscription which says that it was erected 'by a grateful people'. But the numerous petitions complaining of his drastic proceedings in effecting these improvements nevertheless found their way to the higher authorities, who thought it expedient to suspend this brilliant officer. He was eventually restored to his post, though this was but poor consolation to him. Madurai was first constituted a municipality in 1866, from which date the municipal council was invested with powers to impose taxation and to carry out the functions of a modern municipality.

In the Pudumantapam also may be seen life-like representations of the ten famous kings of the Naik dynasty, beginning with Viswanatha Naik and ending with Thirumala Naik. Each statue is life-size and what is more, bears a strong family resemblance to its neighbour. Among these, the figure of Thirumala Naik deserves close scrutiny—the folds of his large belly and his indolent eyes are cleverly executed. The artist has here given the minutest attention to detail. We may also observe a depression on the thigh of one of Thirumala's wives, who stands behind him on the same pillar. The story goes that the sculptor could not avoid making this depression, the well-controlled chisel involuntarily slipping at this point. By an odd coincidence, Thirumala's wife did have a mole in the identical spot, but this fact was known to no one but Thirumala himself, so that when the latter saw the sculpture, he

immediately suspected the chastity of his wife. While we are not interested in the further developments of the story, this is an instance of realism carried to extremes.

Temple city

The temple stands in the centre of the town, the main roads running roughly parallel to its four sides. The city has grown with the temple as a neucleus and in a real sense, therefore, Madurai is a temple city.

The outer walls of the temple form a rectangle 847 feet by 792 feet. Apart from the innermost shrines of Meenakshi and Sundareswar, it is doubtful whether any portion of the temple is older than the 16th century, but there is no doubt whatever that it occupies the same site as it did in the earliest Pandyan times. The old temple, however, was almost razed to the ground in 1310 during the Moslem invasion of Madurai by Malik Kafur. The outer wall with its fourteen towers was pulled down; the streets and buildings which it protected destroyed, and nothing left of it but the two shrines of Meenakshi and



The Marriage of Meenakshi with Sundareswarar

Sundareswar. "Even these apparently owed their escape, less to any reverence for them in the victor's breasts, than to the outbreak of private dissensions among these Vandals."

120 years to complete

The general plan of the temple was laid down by Viswanatha Naik in 1560 and the outermost walls were commenced during this reign. In succeeding generations, princes, nobles and wealthy merchants vied with one another in completing the structure, without however deviating from the original plan. It is estimated that the temple cost altogether about twelve million rupees and took 120 years to complete. This is not surprising, considering that the carved and plaster figures alone are said to number over thirty-three millions.

The architecture is almost purely Dravidian—its characteristics being the pyramidal towers of colossal height dominating the surrounding landscape for miles around; the rectangular enclosures one within the other like a China box, the use of the flat roof and the entire absence of the arch or dome; delicate sculpture worked in ponderous material, and finally a partiality for long galleries interspersed with sculptured pillars.

Nine towers

Of the nine towers, the four outer ones are the most significant. Although similar in shape, they differ fundamentally in their ornamentation. For instance while the Western tower is covered with innumerable plaster figures representing scenes from the Puranic stories, the Northern tower is very plain and contains miniatures of the various kinds of Gopurams and Vimanas to be found all over South India.

The Southern tower is the highest of all and rises to 152 feet. Near the gopuram are five curious pillars known as the "Musical pillars". Each of these is composed of 22 slender rods carved out of a single block of granite. The rods emit musical notes when tapped.

The presiding deity

The innermost mantap is the Ardhamantap, from which we get a clear view of the image of Meenakshi. As she is supposed to be the daughter of a Pandyan King, whose emblem was the 'fish', Meenakshi, meaning 'fish-eyed', is depicted with the eyes of a fish. The priests tell us that just as the mother fish has merely to gaze fixedly on her spawn in order to develop life in them (a curious fallacy!), so also does spiritual life stir in the body of the worshippers the moment the Goddess Meenakshi casts her eyes on them. The image, though very small in relation to the size of the temple, is nevertheless inspiring to the devout pilgrim. Indeed, the colossal proportions of the outer towers and the spacious corridors leading up to this small shrine, only serve to enhance the power of the goddess. For the devotee, at last brought face to face with his deity, is immediatly overwhelmed with religious fervour.



The carved ceiling in front of the Sanctum Sanctorum of Meenakshi Temple.

207

Sino-Indian Problem in Questions & Answers

This feature is being introduced in order to make the readers understand the correct impact of the situation facing the country.

Where does the border lie?

Question: *What is the extent of the Sino-Indian border? What is the present conflict about?*

A The boundary between India and China extends over 2,400 miles and separates the Indian territories of Kashmir and Ladakh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) from the Sinkiang and Tibetan Regions of China.

The Sino-Indian dispute concerns the alignment of the border between the two countries. China claims that the Sino-Indian border has never been delimited formally and lays claim to some 50,000 square miles of Indian territory.

India, on the other hand, contends that the Sino-Indian boundary has for long been sanctified by treaty or recognised by tradition, or both, and that the areas claimed by China are indisputably Indian. India has further pointed out that until the present controversy started no Chinese Government had ever questioned India's jurisdiction up to this customary border.

Indian evidence and Chinese assertions

Question: *When did China come out with her claim to Indian territory? Can India establish her continued sovereignty over the areas now claimed by China? On what basis does China make her claim?*

A: It was in September 1959, ten years after the Communists came to power in China, that China for the first time, laid claim to over 50,000 square miles of Indian territory, comprising about 14,000 square miles in Ladakh, 32,000 square miles in the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) and smaller areas on the borders of the Indian States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, China has also claimed some areas in Bhutan.

India has refuted China's claims with massive evidence pertaining to natural geographical features defining boundary and to tradition, treaties and administrative control, all pointing irrefutably to the areas claimed by China having always been part of India. China has based her claims on nothing better than mere assertion of ownership and on obdurate rejection of Indian evidence.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE IN MADRAS STATE

The total number of persons enrolled so far in the Village Volunteer Force comes to nearly eleven lakhs and twenty-five thousands. Of this the women members constitute about 42,000. *The training programme of Dalapathis and Volunteers is expected to be completed by the end of June. In view of the enthusiastic response of women in Madras, the State Government have launched a separate intensive training programme for women volunteers in which particular emphasis is laid on home-nursing, first-aid, kitchen and gardening.*



The Implementation Committee of State Education Ministers on the three-language formula met at New Delhi on 15th April 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Education, attended the Conference

The Indian alignment of the Sino-Indian border follows the commonly accepted watershed principle. A watershed is a mountain range dividing two river systems or basins. A striking feature, therefore, of the Indian alignment of the border is that it lies along high and continuous watershed, ranging in height from 11,000 to 25,000 feet and forming a majestic wall of nature.

Shifting frontier

On the other hand, the Chinese alignment, made known for the first time at the meeting of the officials of the two countries held in 1960, lacks unity and consistency and jumps from range to range unconnected even by spurs. It zigzags across rivers, lakes, minor watersheds, etc. Above all, the Chinese frontier has been a shifting one, marching with their advancing armies.

An argument advanced by the Chinese was that religious dues or charitable contributions paid to Tibetan monastries amounted to taxes and proved Tibetan administration of the areas concerned. They forget that the Chinese delegate to the 1914 Simla Conference had himself stated that "what is termed spiritual influence should not be confused with what is termed temporal authority".

While India has produced authentic maps and survey reports to show that the border alignment is where these maps show it to be, China has adopted a peculiar attitude in regard to maps. Chinese maps have been changing, pushing the border forward every few years.

In fact, at the officials' meeting the Chinese side did not consider it necessary to exchange maps in support of the respective claims of the two countries and when they did produce maps these were in the 1 : 5 million scale, which could hardly be precise.

Chinese claims part of a plan

Question : *China staked her territorial claims against India in September 1959. What happened during the earlier years? Is there any evidence that China's territorial claims were not thought of suddenly in 1959, and that these might have been part of a plan conceived earlier?*

A : Up to the end of 1956 China gave India to understand that there was no border dispute between the two countries. When, in October 1954, Prime Minister Nehru visited China on a goodwill tour he politely drew the attention of Chinese leaders to certain maps published in China showing parts of Indian territory as belonging to China. Mr. Chou-En-lai explained to Shri Nehru that these were old Kuomintang maps which the new regime had had no time to revise. More than four years went by. In his letter to Prime Minister Nehru, dated January 23, 1959, Mr. Chou-En-lai, for the first time, questioned the established boundary alignment between India and China. Even at this stage he laid no specific claims to Indian territory. These came on September 8, 1959, when Mr. Chou En-lai, in a letter to Prime Minister Nehru, gave details of the Chinese demand covering 50,000 square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh and NEFA. When questioned by Shri Nehru why these claims had not been mentioned to him in 1954 when he had brought up the subject of Chinese maps, Mr. Chou-En-lai characteristically replied that the question had not been raised then "because conditions were not yet ripe for its settlement and the Chinese side, on its part, had had no time to study the question".

Part of a plan

In retrospect, Chinese aggression against India appears to have been part of a plan dating back at least to 1954. This is evident from the fact, that, even though China officially repudiated the traditional and customary boundary between India and China only on January 23, 1959, surreptitious Chinese intrusions into Indian territory started in 1954, becoming more extensive from 1954 onwards. China constructed a road across Indian territory in the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh in 1957 and arrested and ill-treated an Indian patrol party in that area in 1958. In 1959, an armed Chinese party crossed the north-eastern frontier of India and occupied the Indian frontier post of Longju. There were numerous other similar incidents along the border.

Massive Chinese invasion

Question : *When and how did fighting break out between India and China?*

A : The Government of India, keeping up its efforts to settle the Sino-Indian dispute by peaceful negotiations, suggested to the Government of China as late as August 22, 1962, that the two sides should discuss measures to restore the *status quo* in Ladakh (where China had forcibly occupied 12,000 miles of Indian territory) so that further talks could be held to finally settle the border question.

But China had obviously decided upon other measures to settle the dispute. On September 8, 1962, Chinese forces crossed the north-eastern frontier of India for the first time, and attacked one of the Indian frontier posts in that region. (At a Press Conference in New Delhi on April 25, 1960, Mr. Chou-En-lai had stated: "We are prepared to maintain the present state of that sector—Eastern sector—of the boundary. We will not cross the McMahon Line.")

Despite this unprovoked attack, and unaware of what China was secretly planning, India continued to reason with China to persuade her to withdraw her troops to her side of the international border. On October 6, 1962, India wrote to China to correct the situation created by this new aggression so that talks for reducing tension on the border could be further pursued.

On October 20, China launched a massive invasion of India simultaneously in the north-east and in Ladakh. The size of the attack and clear evidence of careful pre-planning made it apparent that while India had continued to reason passionately to bring China to the path of peaceful negotiation, China had been secretly planning the invasion.

Panchsheel agreement flouted

Question : *What are the facts of the much talked about Panchsheel agreement between India and China signed in 1954?*

A: An agreement on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet and India was signed on April 29, 1954 and ratified on June 3, the same year. Under the agreement India gave up all extra-territorial rights and privileges enjoyed in Tibet by the predecessor British Government of India and recognised that Tibet was a region of China.

In the preamble of the agreement, the two countries reaffirmed that they would abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence (*Panchsheel*). Those were: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

The 1954 Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet and India lapsed on June 2, 1962 at a time when the high principles enshrined in it lay in ruins on the Sino-Indian border as a result of China's double-faced behaviour.

India's persistent peace efforts

Question : *What has it not been possible for India and China to reach a border settlement despite nine years of negotiations and correspondence? What steps has India taken to settle the dispute peacefully?*

A: The nine-year history of the Sino-Indian conflict is the history of unremitting efforts made by India, and Shri Nehru personally, to bring the Sino-Indian conflict to a happy and peaceful end. These efforts have been, equally assiduously, thwarted and rebuffed by Chinese leaders, whose twin policies since 1954 have been to push forward their troops stealthily into Indian territory claimed by them and simultaneously to proclaim peaceful intentions, all the time holding India guilty of obstructing negotiations.

India has taken a number of positive steps to settle the dispute. It was in pursuit of her policy of peace

COMPULSORY N.C.C. SCHEME FINALISED

Maj-Gen. Virendra Singh, Director-General of N.C.C. had disclosedth at necessary arrangements for compulsory N.C.C. training had been completed and the scheme would be launched throughout the country in the next academic year.

Addressing a News conference, Major-General Virendra Singh said, initially the scheme would bring about 8—5 lakhs students under N.C.C. training. When the movement gathered momentum, there would be about 2·5 million students under N.C.C.

About 2,500 officer-cadets drawn from the teaching staff of colleges were undergoing training in eight camps.

A student would be exempted from undergoing N.C.C. training only if he was found medically unfit by a medical board constituted by the University.

Compulsory N.C.C. training was not conscription, explained Major-General Singh. There was no compulsion of any kind of military service after N.C.C. training.

The foundation stone for the Canning Factory at Tuticori was laid by Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operatio and Fisheries, on 9th April 1963.



that India signed the Panchsheel agreement with China in April 1954, the very basis of which was peaceful co-existence between nations.

When, in 1954, China started intrusions into Indian border areas, India did not give publicity to them "in the hope", to quote Prime Minister Nehru in his letter to Mr. Chou-En-lai, dated September 26, 1959, "that a peaceful solution to the dispute could be found by agreement by the two countries without public excitement on both sides."

In April-May 1958, at the invitation of the Government of India, talks were held between representatives of the two Governments on the question of Barahoti (referred to as Wuje by the Chinese), a town in the middle sector on the border of Uttar Pradesh which China claims to be in her territory. The talks disclosed that China did not, at that stage, even had precise knowledge of the area she was claiming. Nothing came out of the talks.

On November 16, 1959, the Government of India, keen as ever on a peaceful settlement, proposed that in the Ladakh area India should withdraw her troops to the line which China claimed as her boundary and Chinese troops withdraw behind the traditional and customary boundary alignment shown on Indian maps. The proposal was intended to eliminate the risk of border clashes. China rejected this proposal.

Report of officials

In 1960 officials of the two sides met to examine all relevant documents in support of the stands of the two Governments and submit a report. The Government of India published, on February 14, 1961, both the Indian and Chinese sections of the report. China at first did not acknowledge even the existence of the report, and finally published a garbled and truncated version of the Chinese section of the report—but 14 months after India published it.

On May 14, 1962, the Government of India renewed their suggestion, first made on November 16, 1959, about the withdrawal of the troops of the two sides in Ladakh. India went out of its way and expressed its willingness even to permit the use of the Aksai Chin Road, constructed by the Chinese in Indian territory, for Chinese civilian traffic. This offer was made as a token of India's earnest desire for a peaceful settlement. China rejected the offer.

The Government of India on July 26, 1962, indicated their willingness, as soon as the current tensions had been eased and the appropriate climate created, to enter into further discussions on the basis of the report of the officials submitted in December 1960. The Government of China insisted that discussions on the boundary question should take place on the basis of the report of the officials but stipulated that there could be no question of their vacating the Indian territory unlawfully occupied by them.

The Government of India suggested on August 22, 1962, that discussions be held between the two Governments for the definition of measures to restore the *status quo* of the boundary in the Ladakh region which had been altered by force during the past five years by China.

Fresh aggression

While notes for finalisation of dates for talks were still being exchanged, Chinese troops on September 8, 1962, marched across the hitherto peaceful international boundary in the eastern sector (NEFA).

Even then, the Government of India, hoping against hope, requested the Government of China on October 6, 1962, to correct the situation created by this latest Chinese aggression and to withdraw their forces to their side of the international frontier so that the Indian proposal regarding talks for reducing tensions made earlier could be pursued further.

The Indian Prime Minister suggested even after the Chinese invasion of October 20, 1962, that the border issue be settled by a reference to the International Court of Justice at the Hague or by arbitration. China has not responded to the first suggestion and has rejected international arbitration. Six friendly Afro-Asian nations met at Colombo and proposed in December 1962 a basis on which India and China could start talks. While India accepted the proposals *in toto* on January 27, 1963, China has continued her negative, stone-walling tactics.

We Can't All Hold Rifles—

Atleast Let's Hold Together

211

The Growth of Co-operative Movement in India

Co-operation as a way of life has come to stay. It has permeated all sections of society and all spheres of human activity in every nook and corner of the country.

The Co-operative Movement in India, which started about 60 years ago, gathered momentum after Independence. The special efforts taken to accelerate the growth of Co-operative Movement had achieved much success in the first decade or planning.

In the Third Five-Year Plan, Co-operation has been assigned a vital role as a sound People's Movement. It is planned to bring all the 5½ lakh villages within the Movement.

One of the targets of the Third Five-Year Plan is that three-quarters of the agricultural population should be members of service co-operatives.

It was in 1904 only that the co-operative movement, as understood in the West, was introduced in India. Inter-dependence or co-operation has always been the very keynote of the Hindu family, joint in food, worship and estate, and the traditional village organisation under which for example, cane cultivators frequently own one or two cane mills together which they take turns in driving with their bullocks.

Examples are not wanting where co-operation as a subject has often been mentioned. During very early days of Maurya Dynasty, Chanakya in his "Kautilya Arthashashtra" had provided, "Whoever stays away from any kind of co-operative undertaking shall send his servants and bullocks to carry on the work, shall have a share in the expenditure but not in the profits". There is also a reference of craft guilds, with banking as a feature of their activities in Vedas and the laws of Manu.

On the basis of the recommendations made by Mr. F. Nicholson, who recommended co-operative societies, a committee meeting in Calcutta in December 1900, considered the introduction of co-operative credit societies.

A new law was passed in 1904 on the model of the English Friendly Societies Act. This was simple, elastic and left a wide discretion to the Provincial Registrars to be appointed under it in building up their own co-operative structure. It followed Nicholson recommendations for the initiating of village banks. The announced aim of Government of India was to lay down the general outline and have the details to be filled in gradually, on lines which the experience of failure or success and the natural development of the institutions may indicate as best suited to each part of the country.

"The spirit of co-operation should inspire all our activities from the panchayat to the cabinet. Apart from that the co-operative movement itself can help the resuscitation of our villages".

—*Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN*

The 1904 Act gave a long awaited impetus to the co-operatives but since its scope was limited, it did not provide for non-credit co-operatives nor did it provide for co-operative financing agencies. To remove these deficiencies a fresh Act was passed in 1912.

In 1914, the Government of India appointed a committee to study the working of the co-operatives in the country. It laid emphasis on education, proper selection of members and thorough audit and supervision.

In 1937 the Government of India created Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India to provide finance to co-operatives and carry out periodical investigations in the working of the movement.

Madras efforts

In February 1939, the Madras Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the late Sri T. Vijayaragavachariar to examine the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State since the Townsend Committee had reported in 1928 on the working of the movement. The Committee made recommendations in 1940 to enlarge its sphere of activities so as to enable it to become a powerful instrument of rural prosperity.

In February 1955 the Government of Madras appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai which submitted its report in 1956.

The Saraiya Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1945 came out with detailed and specific recommendations about all possible types of co-operatives, and Government assistance in terms of legislative, financial and personnel.

In 1951 Rural Credit Survey, initiated for collecting facts and statistical information by Reserve Bank of India to assist it, the Government of India and State Governments for formulating an integrated policy in the sphere of rural credit, revealed that co-operatives were only supplying 3 per cent of the total rural credit needs in the country, most of which was given to well-to-do farmers who were credit-worthy. It came to the conclusion that co-operatives have proved inadequate but there is no alternative to co-operation in this country for the promotion of Agricultural credit and rural development.

This committee laid down some fundamental principles.

1. State partnership.

2. Full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities.

3. Administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of the rural population.

The committee, therefore, recommended integration of marketing and credit large-sized primary societies. Security of loans should be the expected crops to be sold through marketing co-operatives. It also recommended creation of certain statutory funds and institutions under different agencies in such as Reserve Bank of India, Government of India, State Governments and various co-operative organisations. It also recommended nationalization of the Central Bank of India which is now nationalised so as to provide banking facilities.

The Reserve Bank of India, Government of India and State Governments have already accepted these recommendations and various steps are already being taken to implement them.

Great progress

The co-operative movement in India has made more progress in the last five years than during the previous 50 years. It is still a long way to go before it can claim to have brought about to an appreciable degree the dispersal and decentralisation of economic power. But every crisis is a blessing in disguise in some ways. The present one by giving a new impetus to co-operation, may help in ensuring that the movement penetrates far and wide, generating enthusiasm for a concept and an economic weapon ideally designed to make Socialism and Democracy living realities and a formidable bulwark against the inroads of an expansionist imperialism flaunting outdated jargons.

"Our future lies in a co-operative approach; The Co-operative approach has to be prepared for, worked for and trained for."

—*Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU*

State's Good Progress:

213

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN MADRAS STATE

A REVIEW

The Co-operative Movement has developed considerably and made striking progress in varied directions in recent years in this State. This expansion was largely due to the planned development of the movement under the Five-Year Plans, the large measure of financial and other forms of assistance provided to the co-operatives by the State and the Central Governments and the active and enthusiastic participation of the non-official co-operators in the movement. During the Third Plan period, the tempo of the co-operative movement has increased considerably. The major schemes included under 'Co-operation' are the expansion of the agricultural credit, development of co-operative marketing and co-operative farming, training of personnel, development of consumers' co-operatives, etc.

Second Plan Provision

The total Second Plan provision for co-operative development schemes and achievements and the provision for the Third Plan period for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are indicated in the statement below:—

Name of the scheme.	*Total Second Plan provision.*	*Achievement during Second Plan.*	*Total Third Plan provision.*	*Provision for 1961-62.*	*Achievement during 1961-62.*	*Provision for 1962-63, (Revised Estimate).*	*Achievement during 1962-63 (up to 31st December 1962).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Co-operation—Credit, Marketing, Farming, Education and Training, Co operative Sugar Factories, Co-operative Stores and Miscellaneous.	2,83·33	2,65·34	4,71·06	1,05·143	1,21·296	1,09·80	60·86
II. Co-operative Dairying	69·92	70·88	1,47·75	27·71	21·05	21·94	13·94
III. Housing	* 1,02·31	* 1,32·37	* 1,75·00	* 35.00	* 37·87	45·00	30·50

Agricultural Credit—(1) Financial targets and achievements—

Targeted provision in the Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61).	*Total expenditure at the end of the Second Plan.*	*Targeted provision in the Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66).*	*Targeted provision for 1962-63. (Revised Estimate).*	*Anticipated expenditure in 1962-63 (up to 31st December 1962).*
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
73·82	66·76	1,47·56	31·10	22·07

(2) Physical targets and achievements—

Serial number and items.	*Position at the beginning of the Second Plan.*	*Achievements during the Second Plan.*	*Target for Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66).*	*Target for 1961-62.*	*Achievements during 1961-62.*	*Target for 1962-63.*	*Achievement during 1962-63 (up to 31st December 1962).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Percentage of villages covered by Co-operatives	49	100	(All the villages are already covered. Hence no targets).				
2 Percentage of rural population served (i.e., membership in terms of families).	21	62·24	85	65	72	75	75

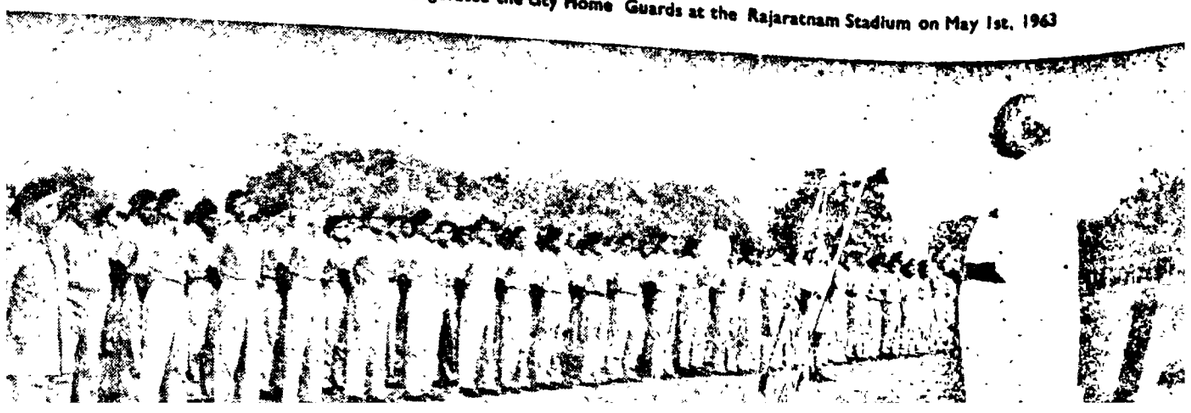
* Plan schemes only, i.e., Low Income Group Housing and Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes only.

(2) Physical targets and achievements—*cont.*

Serial number and items.	*Position at the beginning of the Second Plan.*	*Achievements during the Second Plan.*	*Target for Third Plan (1961–62 to 1965–66).*	*Target for 1961–62.*	*Achievements during 1961–62.*	*Target for 1962–63.*	*Achievements during 1962–63 (up to 31st December 1962).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3 Amount of credit supplied in a year—							
(a) Short-term and medium-term (Rs. in crores).	6·00	23·95	47·00	26·25	29·14	32·00	26·59
(b) Long-term (Rs. in crores) ..		1·75	3·00	1·75	2·33	2·00	1·81
4 Number of village credit societies formed.	7,741	9,513	600	200	477	100	200
5 Number of agricultural banks formed.	..	330	..	..	..	..	..
6 Number of credit unions formed ..	..	150	..	..	..	.	..
7 Number of multi-purpose societies affiliated to credit unions.	..	507	..	..	..	..	..
8 Number of existing small-sized societies taken up for revitalisation.	..	1,758	2,300	1,500	1,500	500	500
9 Number of Land Mortgage Banks formed.	66	92	16	4	4	3	1
10 Number of office buildings put up by agricultural banks with Government assistance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society.	..	100	50	20	20	10	15
			Proposals sanctioned. All the buildings are under various stages of constructions.				
11 Number of office buildings put up by supervising unions with Government assistance at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per union.	..	13	13	6	6	4	7
				Proposals sanctioned. All the buildings are under various stages of construction.			
12 Amount of share capital contributed by and to be contributed by members, financing banks and Government (Rs. in lakhs).	2,94·68	9,16·84	14,15·00	10,38·50	11,28·60	12,52·60	13,41·84
13 Amount of deposits tapped and to be tapped by Madras State Co-operative Bank and primary societies (Rs. in lakhs).	..	17,15·56 (as on 30th June 1961).	32,00·00	19,56·00	20,87·76	22,90·00	23,45·23
14 Number of blocks covered by Full Finance Scheme.	..	42 C.D. blocks.	375 C.D. blocks.	..	46 C.D. blocks.	57 C.D. blocks.	103 C.D. blocks (progressive figures).

The co-operative credit expansion programme chalked out is to extend the benefit to all the villages hitherto not served by co-operatives and to increase the membership of the rural co-operatives to 38·76 lakhs representing 85 per cent of the rural population and to increase the credit provided by them from year to year so as to bring it to Rs. 50 crores in the last year of the Plan period. This expansion of credit was sought to be achieved by organising 600 new village credit societies, wherever necessary, revitalising and developing the activities of 2,300 existing societies, organising 16 new land mortgage banks and strengthening the share capital and deposit position of the co-operatives at all levels.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, inaugurated the city Home Guards at the Rajaratnam Stadium on May 1st, 1963





Maj-General Virendra Singh, Director-General, National Cadet Corps, is seen in the picture inspecting a ceremonial parade by the Cadets of the Pre-Commission Training School at the Pachiappa's College grounds at Chetput, on 8th May 1963

With a view to strengthening the resources of the co-operative financing agencies and augmenting their borrowing power, the State Government continued to participate in their share capital.

Full Finance Scheme

The Full Finance Scheme which is an intensified endeavour in the credit expansion programme was in operation in 47 Community Development blocks in the State, including the 26 blocks in the Thanjavur district where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being implemented. On a phased programme, this scheme was extended to 56 more blocks from September 1962. At present it is in operation in 103 Community Development blocks.

To cover the risks involved in the provision of credit to the landless tenants and marginal and sub-marginal cultivators Government have agreed to reimburse losses, if any, sustained by the societies in the scheme areas up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total short and medium-term loans issued by them, subject to the condition that two-thirds of the losses in individual cases will be met by them, the remaining one-third being borne by the Madras State Co-operative Bank, the Central Banks and the Primary Societies themselves.

The extension of credit facilities to marginal and sub-marginal cultivators and landless tenants, necessarily involves an element of risk. The Government have accepted the recommendation of the V. L. Mehta Committee to make outright grants to the special bad debt reserves of the societies and central banks and they have decided to contribute to this reserve from the year 1962–63 onwards. It is expected that the total contributions during the Third Plan period will be about Rs. 80 lakhs.

Intensive Agricultural Programme

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being implemented in 26 Community Development blocks in the Thanjavur district. The co-operatives in the area cultivators on the basis of the farm production plans prepared by the Agricultural Department staff. There are 372 village co-operatives in the 570 villages included in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme with a membership of 1·25 lakhs representing 80·7 per cent of the rural population. During the year 1962–63 (i.e., from 1st April 1962 to 31st December 1962) short and medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 91·35 lakhs were issued by the co-operatives on the basis of individual farm production plans. Out of the 35,889 members of societies to whom loans were issued, 10,938 were tenants and the production loans issued to these tenants amounted to Rs. 27·64 lakhs.

Co-operative marketing

The various facilities extended to the agriculturists for production can help the producers only if they are accompanied by effective arrangements for the marketing of their produce. This has also been recognised by Government and a determined effort has been made during the year 1961–62 to develop the marketing activities of the co-operative marketing societies by bringing about closer co-ordination between the credit co-operatives and the marketing societies at the primary and district levels. Besides arranging for the sale of their members produce as agents, marketing societies have also been encouraged to undertake outright purchase and sale of produce subject to certain conditions and the measures taken have yielded better results. The value of produce marketed rose from Rs. 4·94 crores during 1960–61 to Rs. 9·97 crores during the year 1961–62. During the current year it is expected to go up to Rs. 10·60 crores. Financial assistance is also given to the co-operative societies for construction of godowns and the societies have constructed 155 godowns so far.

Co-operative sugar factories

During the Second Plan period, four co-operative sugar factories were formed at A.K. Puthur in the Coimbatore district, Ambur in North Arcot district, Padalam in Chingleput district and

THE ROCHDALE EXPERIMENT

In Consumer Co-operation, co-operation is generally understood to mean either controlled money-lending (credit societies) or spoon-fed fancy stuff that never gets beyond the idea of helping the producer. Consumer co-operation is something quite different and is the only kind that is economically sound, that pays everybody, and that nothing stops.

It started just over a hundred years ago in the Lancashire town of Rochdale. The original members of the society were so poor that they could not even rent a shop and they did their small business after working hours in an upper room, where they bought tea and sugar and candles and similar necessities for pence and halfpence. But their business has never stopped growing. The word went round and canny Lancashire folk got on to it. Soon it spread to Yorkshire and then all over the country. The new societies linked up with the parent society to form the co-operative wholesale for buying purposes and also for the establishment of their own farms and factories. To-day it is far and away the biggest single business organisation in private hands in Britain, represents hundreds of millions pounds of capital assets and retail sales of the hundreds of million pounds annually.

The movement naturally has spread to other countries, but chiefly throughout Scandinavia.

The secret of success lies in the fact that the profits go to the purchasers, not to the sellers, and the dividends are distributed to members on the amounts purchased by them during the year of half-year.

into production. The fourth factory is receiving machinery from the suppliers and is expected to go into production in 1963.

During the year 1961–62, two co-operative sugar factories, one at Kallakurichi in the South Arcot district and another at Alanganallur in the Madurai district were registered. The Government have so far invested a sum of Rs. 1·05 lakhs in the shares of the sugar factories. During the year, i.e., 1962–63, it is expected that Government will invest a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs each in the shares of the sugar factories at Kallakurichi and Alanganallur.

Besides participating in the share capital of the sugar factories, Government have guaranteed the deferred payments to be made by the factories to the suppliers of machinery and the loans taken by the factories from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India towards capital expenditure. The total financial assistance provided by Government to each co-operative sugar factory including guarantee is of the order of Rs. 1 crore.

Co-operative farming

In Madras State, it is proposed to introduce 12 pilot projects at the rate of one for each district. According to the pattern evolved by the Government of India, each farming society in the pilot project area will be given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 12,200 by way of participation in its share capital, loans and subsidies for construction of a godown-*cum*-cattle shed, medium and long-term loans for other purposes and subsidies for employment of managerial staff. As assistance on the above pattern is considered inadequate the State Government continue to provide assistance to the societies on the pattern already evolved by them.

During the year 1961–62, 21 joint farming societies were formed in the blocks selected for the purpose in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Besides, 5 societies were also formed in the non-pilot areas. During the current year (i.e.), 1962–63, 39 societies are proposed to be formed (9 in the old pilot projects started in 1961–62 and 30 in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput). Out of these, 12 societies (which include 9 backlog societies of the previous year) have been organised so far. Besides these, 5 more societies will be formed in the non-pilot areas out of which 3 have so far been organised.

Besides joint farming societies, other types of farming societies are also working in the State.

Government have opened a Farming Wing in the Bhavanisagar Rural Extension Training Centre for the training of Secretaries/Managers as also office-bearers of farming societies and sanctioned the posts of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and an Agricultural Demonstrator for appointment as Instructors. Forty candidates both officials and non-officials underwent training from 1st May 1962 to 31st October 1962.

A Committee with the Registrar as Chairman was constituted by the Government to examine the working of co-operative joint farming societies and to suggest measures to rehabilitate such of the societies as were not working satisfactorily and the steps to be taken to ensure prompt utilisation of the financial assistance given by Government. The Committee submitted its report in December 1962. The report is under the consideration of the Government.

The rapid expansion of the movement in various directions has been making an increasing demand on trained personnel. Hence various schemes have been included in the Third Five-Year Plan for the education and training of the officials and non-officials involved in the movement. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan period, there were five training institutes situated in Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Kancheepuram to give training to those employed or seeking employment in co-operative institutions besides the Central Co-operative Institute at Madras which was imparting training to the departmental candidates. During the year 1961-62, two more institutes were established, one at Vellore and another at Tirunelveli and these institutes are providing training facilities for the candidates deputed by co-operative institutions. One more training institute was also established in Madurai for training the departmental candidates. From 1st July 1962, the Tamilnadu Co-operative Union co-ordinates the activities of these institutes. The co-operative training institutes established by Government for the training of departmental candidates were also transferred to the administrative control of the Tamilnadu Co-operative Union from 1st July 1962. The Union is also in charge of the co-operative training centre at Madras from 1st July 1962 for giving training to the intermediate officers and senior officers of the co-operative institutions and of the Department.

For non-official members

The scheme for giving training to the non-official members of the co-operative movement in the principles and practice of co-operation was implemented in 24 Community Development blocks and also in Madras City. During the year 1962-63, it was extended to 12 more blocks. The scheme is now under implementation in 36 Community Development blocks and also in Madras City.

The Tamilnadu Co-operative Union is also conducting a short-term course for six months for the untrained employees of co-operative institutions who are already in service and have gained sufficient experience and who do not require detailed training. It is also implementing the scheme of publicity and propaganda and conducting seminars on specified subjects. During the year, two District Co-operative Unions will be formed, one for Chingleput district and the other for Madurai district.

The assistance provided to consumers' co-operatives is in the shape of participation in the share capital, issue of loan for putting up processing units and grant of subsidies for meeting managerial expenditure.

Scheme for the stabilisation of prices

With a view to stabilising the prices of essential commodities in the present context of National Emergency a scheme for the organisation of a large number of consumers' co-operative stores in the cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above, has been sanctioned by the Government as a centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme is to be implemented in three phases. In the first instance, the scheme has been introduced in the 9 cities and towns with a population of 1 lakh and above. (Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tuticorin, Nagercoil, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore.) The scheme envisages the opening of 71 retail units in addition to the existing 103. The scheme is under implementation from November 1962. So far 61 retail units have been opened and this includes 10 units sanctioned under the pilot scheme. These retail units have been generally drawing their supplies from the respective District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies or the Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society. All the retail units which have been opened, have been generally able to sell essential commodities at prices lower than the market rates, keeping only the minimum margin required for their working expenses. The daily average sales in the retail branches ranges from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per unit according to the localities in which they are situated, the classes of people served and the periods during which the units have been functioning. The sales are now catching up in most of the units and they are expected to improve further when the retail units are stocked with supplies from the bulk purchases to be made by the State and the District Supply and Marketing Societies. Government have provided financial assistance for the working of the scheme in the shape of participation in the share capital

ONE LAKH CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN NEXT TWO YEARS

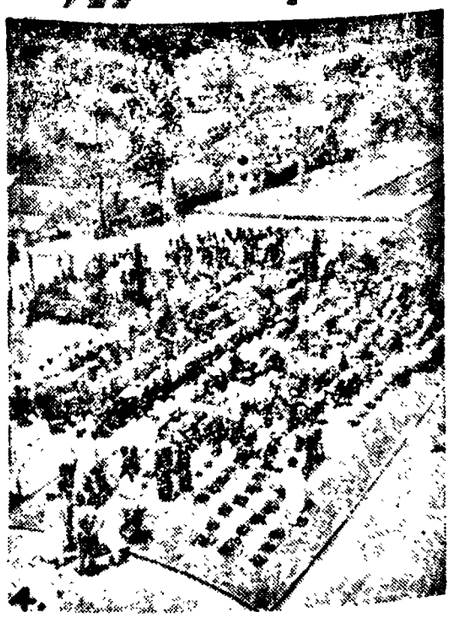
"About one lakh consumer co-operative centres would be organised in the countryside during the next two years", said Sri Shriman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission, in a talk broadcast from the Delhi Station of All India Radio, recently.

The Primary Co-operative Societies and the Marketing Societies in the rural areas will be assisted to undertake the sale of essential consumer articles, like sugar, food, cloth, common medicines and kerosene, etc. Besides, 4,000 co-operative stores would be established in all the important cities of the country by the end of 1963.

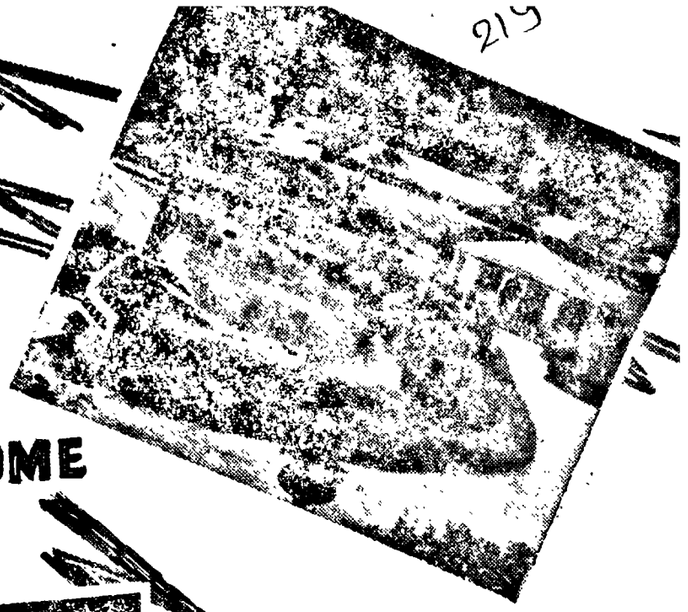
The net work of these co-operative stores, said Sri Shriman Narayan, would not only be instrumental in stabilising the prices of essential consumer goods but also in checking the evil of food adulteration.







OOTY'S new TOURIST HOME





FOUR-STOREYED

he Tourist Bungalow is the first four-storeyed building in Ootcamund. In the general designing of the building, the climatic conditions in this hill station have been taken into account.

he building comprises three wings . The upper wing has two floors with six double rooms in each. The lower wing has four floors with 32 single rooms—five rooms in the basement floor and nine each in the ground, first and second floors. All floors are provided with wide verandahs to allow easy access to the rooms and each room has a balcony in front.

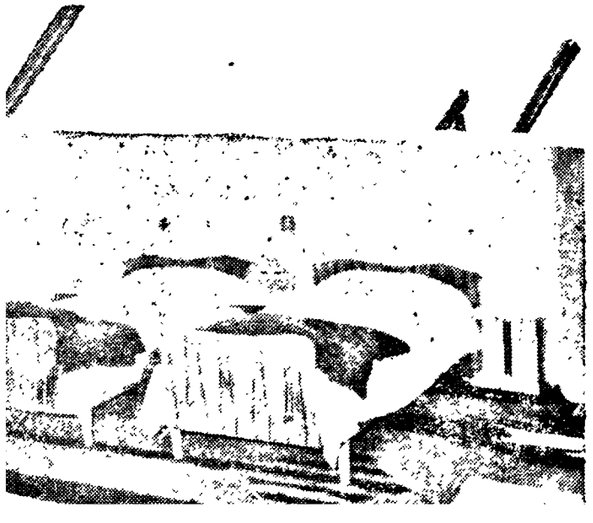
he special suites have in addition two single-seater sofas. The floors in all rooms, verandahs and lounges are provided with coir mattresses.

RULES

The bungalow is open to all visitors to Ootacamund. The principle of "first come first served" will be ordinarily followed, but where there are two or more, priority will be given to those coming from a longer distance.

Accommodation should, as far as possible, be reserved in advance by an application to the Manager, accompanied by the rent for the required number of days. In the event of cancellation, advance rent paid is forfeited. Accommodation will be offered even without advance reservation, if available. Normally no person will be permitted to stay more than 15 days at the bungalow unless there is no demand for accommodation by other visitors.

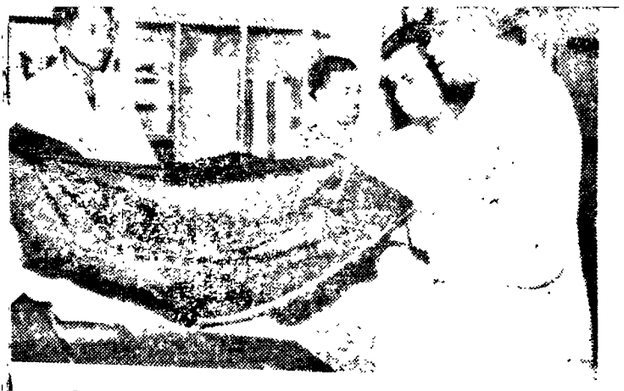
1. Tourist Bungalow at Ooty
2. Ooty Lake
3. Botanical Gardens
4. Audience at the opening ceremony of the Bungalow
5. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for information, who presided on the occasion, addressing the gathering
6. Interior view of a double room
7. A suite
8 & 9. Inspection of a room by Ministers











Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, inaugurated a branch of the Sales Depot of Ammapettai Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Salem, at T. Nagar on 2nd May 1963

of the State, district and the primary stores societies, grant of working capital, guarantee to the State Bank of India for financial accommodation provided to the State and district societies for making bulk purchases, grant towards rent, managerial cost on a graded scale, loans and subsidies for purchase of trucks, etc. A sum of Rs. 36·21 lakhs is proposed to be sent during the current year.

Consumers' co-operative stores

Apart from the scheme of opening retail units for the public, another scheme for the organisation of about 150 consumers' co-operative stores for the benefit of the employees in the industrial establishments and planatations has been sanctioned by the Government. Seventy-seven such stores are already functioning in the State. For these societies, assistance has been provided by the employers by way of rent-free accommodation, managerial assistance, temporary advance for making purchases, recovery of credit sales, etc. The scheme envisages the provision of similar assistance for the stores to be organised also. The organisation of stores at different centres is under way in co-operation with the managements. The State and the district societies will be supplying the requirements of the consumers' stores of industrial establishments and plantations also.

Provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the organisation and development of certain type of societies such as labour contract societies, societies for washermen and societies for the benefit of Auto-rickshaw drivers. The District Labour Contract Society for Kanyakumari was given free grants towards Reserv Fund, subsidy for purchase of implements, machiner and equipment and loan for working capital. Th societies for washermen are given assistance in the shap of interest-free loans to members for payment of shar capital and loans for purchase of equipment and wash ing materials.

Dairying and milk supply

With a view to accelerating the pace of progress i the development of dairying and milk supply in th co-operative sector, a larger measure of assistance i contemplated during the Third Plan period. While th provision made in the Second Plan for the co-operativ schemes relating to dairying and milk supply wa Rs. 70·88 lakhs, the outlay proposed for the Third Pla is Rs. 1,47·75 lakhs. Apart from increasing the produc tion of milk, provision has been made in the Plan fo improving the keeping quality of milk by the establish ment with State assistance of more pasteurisation plant and the use of modern utensils at the production an distribution ends. Schemes for the preservation an improvement of cattle are also included in the Plan

Housing co-operatives

The housing co-operatives in this State implemen various schemes, viz., State Urban Housing Scheme Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Incom Group Housing Scheme, Subsidised Industrial Housin Scheme and Rural Housing Scheme. Of these, th Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Subsidise Industrial Housing Scheme are being implemented a centrally assisted Plan schemes. The other schemes ar being implemented as State schemes.

Besides, the Central House Mortgage Bank at Madra with its net work of 31 primary house mortgage banks i assisting persons already owning houses in their mainten ance and upkeep. Government have also accorde permission recently for starting Primary House Mort gage Banks at Kumbakonam, Tirupathur, Tiruvallu and Rajapalayam. Government have invested a sur of Rs. 5 lakhs in the share-capital of the Central Hous Mortgage Bank. They have also guaranteed the repay ment of fixed deposits invested in the Bank to the exten of Rs. 25 lakhs and of the loans obtained from the Lif Insurance Corporation of India to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs.

921

The Co-operatives and the National Emergency

Sri V. T. Krishnamachari.

The nation is united in its resolve that the aggressor should be driven out and is rallying to the support of the Prime Minister and the Government and it has also supported the special emergency measures that are being enforced.

Co-operators are of course ready to share fully in all these sacrifices and burdens and to play their part in the activities of citizens' councils and other organisations that are being set up all over the country. They have in addition, special responsibilities as co-operators. There are several directions in which the co-operators can make sustained efforts to serve the country.

The cardinal importance of increasing production to the maximum extent possible in all sectors of the economy needs no stressing. The war has to be won in farms and factories. Inevitably, agricultural production comes first. Its primary inportance is obvious.

Our economy cannot have a sound foundation if it has to depend on imports from outside for foodgrains to feed the people and for raw materials for our essential industries.

This is the reason why in 1956, when fixing the targets for Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission aimed at producing by 1961 the country's entire requirements of foodgrains, oil-seed, cotton, jute, etc., and also of building up exports. The long term objective envisaged was building agricultural production in ten years.

This objective now holds good for the period 1960–71. In the Third and Fourth Plans, we aim at doubling in 1971 the national income from the rural sector as it stood in 1961.

In this great task, the co-operative organisation has a vital role. The Panchayat institutions and co-operative institutions have the joint responsibility for working to achieve this objective.

It is the duty of the district, block and village panchayats, acting along with co-operatives at the district, block and village levels, to prepare district, block and village production plans in accordance with the general directions of the State Government and carry them out.

Village plan

The village production plan comes first. This should be prepared by the village panchayat and village multi-purpose co-operative society with the help of the block panchayat and with the consent of the entire village community.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, is seen addressing the gathering after inaugurating the Second Orientation Course in Consumers' Co-operatives for the Executive Officers o the Wholesale Stores at the Rajaji Hall on the 1st May 1963



As part of this production plan, the village community should accept the obligation to utilise fully the facilities for scientific agriculture which are made available by the State organisations and the higher panchayat and co-operative bodies.

Among these, the most important are the irrigation facilities from multi-purpose, large and medium sources and minor irrigation works. In our three Plans, very large allocations are included for such works amounting to about Rs. 2,000 crores.

It is obvious that, unless the water-supplies made available in villages from such sources are fully utilised without any delay whatever, the expenditures incurred become infructuous for years and national interests suffer.

Taking the country as a whole, the utilisation of irrigation facilities cannot be said to be satisfactory. Water is now available for nearly 6 million acres which is not used. The main reason for this is that the field channels needed for utilisation are not excavated in time i.e., before supplies of water became available or immediately thereafter. Through estimate is that about 100 thousands miles of such channels now remain to be dug by the people whose lands are to benefit from irrigation.

These figures appear to be formidable as they relate to the entire country. Taken village by village, however, the problem becomes much simpler and easily manageable.

In the slack season

In the next working season which is also the slack season in agriculture—panchayats and co-operatives in villages take effective steps to have the field channels excavated by the beneficiaries in all such cases, so that the entire available irrigation may be profitably used. If this is done our production will increase considerably.

The district and block panchayats and co-operatives should take special interest in this and assist village panchayats and co-operatives in seeing that all channels are dug in time for the next cultivation season.

There is also another point. From time to time, new supplies become available from sources which are being constructed. The field channels needed for these should be ready *before* water is supplied. There should be no time lag. Panchayats and co-operatives should see to this.

It is well-known that even under the old established irrigation systems, major and minor, the silt-clearance and maintenance of field channels is neglected. Here again, effective action should be taken to see that the land-holders maintain these channels, so that the best results in production may be achieved.

For improving the yield

There are also other programmes to be carried out. Villages should arrange for the multiplication of improved seeds supplied to them by the block, and for their use.

Similarly, organic and green manures should be produced in every village and used along with the fertilisers that may be available.

EMERGENCY AND CO-OPERATION

From the winter of 1962 onwards co-operatives all over India have been orienting themselves to meet the needs of the national emergency. Maintenance of the price line, an important task even in normal times, has become especially so in the emergency. Centrally sponsored schemes for the establishment of wholesale and primary consumer stores in urban areas and for assisting service co-operatives in rural areas to undertake the supply of essential commodities were, therefore, launched towards the end of 1962. Action was also taken to ensure that co-operatives are supplied with certain foodstuffs, textiles and drugs by Government. Co-operatives have been asked to foster the habit of thrift among their members and State Governments have been requested to pay special attention to the building up of the internal resources of co-operatives in the shape of increased share capital and deposits. The assistance of co-operatives in drawing up village production plans and helping in their execution by making credit, production requirements, etc., available and arranging for marketing has been emphasised.

Co-operatives located in urban areas have been asked to devote special attention to the production of vegetables and fruits and to take up poultry farming, dairy and pisciculture wherever possible. Special attention has been given to the promotion of labour contract and construction societies which help weaker sections of the community, increase their income by eliminating middlemen and benefit Central and State Governments through reduction of costs. Co-operatives have also been asked to work closely with Panchayats in the organisation of the Village Volunteer Force, the core of the programme of which is intensification of agricultural production.

223

Then there are soil conservation and dry-farming programmes, including afforestation, for which there are liberal allocations in our Plans.

These programmes should also be carried out preferably through special co-operatives. In these ways panchayats and co-operatives can ensure that production is increased year after year, according to crop patterns settled in consultation with the technical staffs.

I know that our agriculturists would be ready and willing to carry out these duties, if co-operatives and panchayats assist them. Such assistance should be given to them promptly and at the right time.

District plans

The block and district plans are built up from the village plans. Implementation should be frequently reviewed and the higher panchayats and technical staffs should assist by organising supplies and services and removing bottlenecks. *There can be no better way in which panchayats and co-operatives can serve the country in the present emergency than by making the sustained efforts needed in these directions.* The responsibility rests equally with the non-officials and officials in panchayat and co-operative organisations at all levels. It must be mentioned that, in all these programmes, no foreign exchange is involved. Also when the existing allocations in the Plan have been fully utilised additional resources can be provided without difficulty. Where programmes result in increased production rapidly, there is no risk of inflation.

There are special programmes for States adjoining the border areas to meet the present emergency. In these also co-operatives should assist in the fullest measures possible.

Co-operatives at all levels should also work for promoting savings—securing deposits from members and non-members. The aim is that, in the shortest possible time, the movement should get all the resources it needs, from such deposits.

Defence Bonds schemes

The societies should also work to support the defence bonds schemes recently announced. This applies to all societies rural and urban—and to apex and central banks. It is essential that *every family* should invest in defence bonds, however small the amount may be. By doing this every citizen accepts his share of the common burden and gives evidence of national solidarity in this grave emergency.

It has been decided that there should be a large programme for consumer co-operatives in town and cities for maintaining reasonable price levels for essential commodities. These have to be started as rapidly as possible. All experienced co-operators should place their services freely at the disposal of the State Governments for promoting this movement. The National Co-operative Union has offered its assistance for organising training programmes, with the help of its member organisations, for the different classes of personnel required for starting and running these societies.

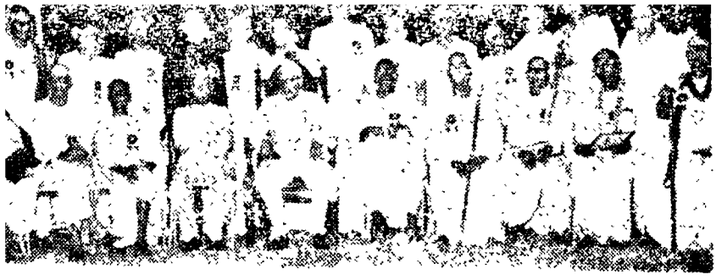
With the large expansion of the co-operative movement that we have before us, a strong public opinion should be created within the movement itself for maintaining high standards of efficiency and integrity and for preventing losses due to negligence and mismanagement. In this all co-operative organisations and members have a vital role.

Great tasks ahead

What has been said above gives an idea of the magnitude of the efforts all of us have to make in the present emergency and for the achievement of the large-scale social and economic development which the nation has placed before itself in its Five-Year Plan.

The co-operative movement is in a special position to undertake these obligations. It has organisations covering the urban and rural areas in the country. There are societies practically in every town and city: these have over 5 million members. There are also more than 210,000 primary rural societies with over 18 million members. Through this network we are in a position to influence practically every family in India.

We should also bring into the movement in every block area, many educated young men and women who would be prepared to devote a definite part of their time to working in it. They should be trained to assist in the education of members in their responsibilities and also in the management of societies. In about ten years, societies of all kinds will have 110 to 120 million members and we shall need many thousands of dedicated workers to assist them.







AWARDS for ARTISTES



1. Governor Bisnuram Medhi with the artistes who received State Awards from the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam. 2 Smt. M N. Rajam, drama actress, receiving the award. 3. Sri S. J. Acharya (Amateur), receiving the award. 4 Smt. N. S. K. Mathuram (actress) receiving the award 5. Sri C. V. Sridhar, receiving the President's Silver Medal on behalf of Chitralaya, producers of "Nenjil Oor Alayam" (in Tamil). 6. Smt. P. Bhanumathi, actress, receiving the award from the President.





Awards for Artistes

Distinguished artistes in the fields of music, dance, drama and films received the Sangita Nataka Sangham award from the Governor of Madras at a public function held in the city on April 17, 1963. Each artiste was presented with a citation and a 14-carat gold chain with a pendant embossed with the insignia of the Sangham.

Since the inception of the awards in 1959–60 up till now 49 artistes have so far received these awards.

The Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam was constituted by the Government of Madras by an order in the year 1955 for fostering and developing the fine arts of Music, Dance, Drama (including Kathakalakshepam) and films and for promoting through them the cultural unity of the country. It is financed through an annual grant from the Government.

One of the objects of the Sangam is to award prizes and distinction to and otherwise assist when necessary, individual artistes of outstanding merit in the fields of music, dance, drama and films. In pursuance of this object the Sangam instituted a scheme for award of prizes to distinguished artistes, as a recognition of their contribution in the field of fine arts, from the year 1959–60. In the year 1959–60 and 1960–61, artistes in the fields of drama and films were only selected for the award of the Sangam. From 1961–62 the scheme was extended to cover artistes in other fields, viz., music and dance.

Forty-nine awards so far

The Sangam selected 5 artistes in the year 1959–60 for its award. In 1960–61 the number was 7. Last year the number of artistes selected for the award was 14. In the current year 23 artistes have been selected for the award. The criteria for the selection are generally, experience of the artistes and their contribution in the field, seniority and reputation. Some of the senior artistes who have done good work and won name and fame, during their time and who may not be in the limelight now on account of their age are also selected for the award.

RECIPIENTS

Music

Sri Mariappa Swamigal (Composer), Sri Ramalinga Bagavathar (Vocalist), Sri Duraiappa Bagavathar (Gottuvadyam), Sri Marungapuri Gopalakrishna Iyer (Violin), Sri Kothandarama Iyer (Gatam), Sri Chinniah Pillai (Thavil), Sri P. Vaithialingam (Konnakkol).

Sri Embar Vijayaraghavachariar—Harikatha Kalakshepam.

Bharatha Natyam

Sri V. B. Ramiah Pillai ('Natya Acharya').

Drama

Sri S. J. Acharya (Amateur), Sri M. R. Radha (Actor, Professional), Srimathi M. N. Rajam (Drama Actress), Sri K. N. Ratnam, Sri Puliyampattai Subbha Reddiar (Producers of Dramas), Sri R. Venkatachalam (Ra. Ve) (play-wright).

Films

Sri K. Sarangapani (Actor), Sri (Sivaji) V. C. Ganesan (Actor), Srimathi N. S. K. Mathuram (Actress), Sri A. V. Meiyappan (Producer), Sri S. D. S. Yogi (play-wright), Sri Jiten Banerji (Camera-Man), Sri V. S. Raghavan (Sound Engineer).

227

Vinoda, Vidya and Vinaya

Purpose of a Film

The President Dr. Radhakrishnan gave away State awards for the best feature films in each Indian language.

Among Tamil films "Nenjil Oor Alayam" produced by Chitralaya received the President's Silver Medal as the best Tamil film while "Annai" (AVM Productions) and "Sarada" (A.L.S. Productions) received certificates of merit.

The following is the text of the speech of the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan while giving away the State Awards for Films 1962 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, on April 20, 1963.

"Friends, I am delighted to be here today and distribute the awards to the film artistes, producers and directors who, by dint of hard work and imagination, have won these distinctions. I have no doubt that these awards and other means which we have instituted, will help to raise the technical, aesthetic and the cultural standards of our films.

I am glad to notice that we have had men and women of all languages, of all communities, represented among the recipients of these awards. This by itself should be taken as an instrument for national integration.

Three functions

A film has generally three different functions to fulfil—vinoda, vidya, vinaya. Vinoda—entertainment and satisfaction of the senses; Vidya—Instruction of the mind; Vinaya—discipline of your nature. When you see a good film, you not merely enjoy the colour, music and the rhythm, not only acquire certain lessons from our national heritage or the world heritage, which should not be enfeebled or impoverished, but there is such a thing as the elevation of spirit. A sense of alienation, a sense of restlessness, a sense of distraction—these things also should in a manner be removed if a film is a good one. You must, therefore, have all these three ends in view.

All those who participate in this very important industry should regard themselves as participating in work of supreme national importance. If a nation is strong, united and disciplined, there is nothing that it cannot accomplish. But if it is weak, divided and undisciplined, nothing great can be achieved. We are doing a great deal to raise our material standards. It is necessary to raise our standards of behaviour also. Unfortunately, we come across instances both in high places and in low places where the standards of behaviour are not what we generally expect. A film, if it really regards itself as an instrument of public education, should create a new people, a new society. It should break down prejudices, bring down traditions which are pernicious in their character and preserve only those healing and healthy things that we have acquired. I do hope that all those connected with this industry will realise the important part they have to play in the remoulding of our society".

SECOND IN WORLD

India ranks second in the world in the number of films produced, being next only to Japan. The capital investment in production, exhibition and processing is estimated at Rs. 84 crores. About one lakh people are employed in the industry—15,000 in studios, 50,000 in cinemas, 5,000 in processing laboratories and the rest in production, distribution and allied branches. According to an unofficial survey, this industry is second in India among medium-sized industries in respect of capital investment, fourth from the point of view of wages paid and fifth in the number of people employed.

Appeal to the industry

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister of Information and Broadcasting appealed to the industry "to pay special attention to the production of films which would serve useful aids to instruction in educational institutions and as means of social education".

The Minister also announced that Government was examining certain suggestions made by the Central Selection Committee for the modification of the procedure for the selection of films. He also expressed the hope that the film industry would continue to strive for even better utilisation of the powerful medium of films in the service of the people.

Fiftieth year

He added that the year 1963 marks the 50th year of the Indian film industry. Looking back on the growth of this industry in the country over the past half a century, it must be conceded that from humble beginnings, it has progressed to its present state of development, despite several handicaps, entirely through the initiative, enterprise and perseverence of people engaged in the film industry.

By its nature, the film is able to overcome many of the limitations of the drama, particularly with regard to time and space and has, therefore, a greater range of presentation. To the people of this country, by and large, cinema is the only source of entertainment which is easily available and comparatively inexpensive. This factor is perhaps mainly responsible for the film attracting vast audiances drawn from all walks of life and from different strata of society. With the increasing popular appreciation and patronage, the Industry has made steady progress. In the number of feature films produced, India now ranks second in the world, next only to Japan.

Work of art

The film is also, if not primarily, an art form. As a work of art, it is unique, in that, unlike other forms of art, such as painting, sculpture, literature or music, film is a typical product of the modern age in which the co-operative and sustained effort of a number of persons engaged in various branches of art and of technicians is harnessed.

Even though entertainment may be the principal object of a film, a large proportion of films convey and do have an influence on social, ethical, cultural and educational values. It is in this context that the themes of films are as important as their treatment and technical qualities, when they are considered for the purpose of awards.

The film industry, I am glad to say, is fully alive to its responsibilities to the society and will, I have no doubt, endeavour to produce purposeful films in large numbers and promote the building up of healthy standards and tastes among the cine-going public.

We have set up a Film Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of the Industry and eminent persons from the public, to advise Government on matters relating to the development of the industry. This would serve as a useful forum for an exchange of ideas and views in the interest of the industry.

A decade of State awards

The year 1963 marks the 50th anniversary of the Indian films and 10th of the State Awards for Films. The State Awards for Films were instituted in 1954 and during the past ten years 104 awards have been given under different categories. The awards cover feature films, documentaries and children's films. In 1960 educational films and filmstrips were included. From the current year certificates of merit for the best story-writers on an all-India basis have been added. The awards are meant to encourage the production of films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of educational or cultural value.

Cash prizes

The awards for feature films are given at two levels—for the best films in each regional language and for the best all-India films. In the beginning the awards consisted of medals and certificates of merit. From 1958 onwards cash prizes have been introduced for all-India awards for feature films, documentaries and children's films.

The awards for feature films consist of President's Gold Medal to the best film and a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 to its producer and Rs. 5,000 to its director. The second film gets a certificate of merit and cash prizes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500 to the producer and director, respectively; a certificate of merit goes to the third film. There is a President's Silver Medal to the best film in each language and so far 44 medals have been awarded to Indian language films; Hindi, Telugu and Bengali securing eight each. In addition to the President's Silver Medal there are certificates of merit for the second and third films in each Indian language and for the first two best story-writers of feature films.

The best documentary film secures a President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 4,000 to the producer and Rs. 1,000 to the director whereas the second film is awarded a certificate of merit and cash prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 to the producer and director. There is also a certificate of merit for the third film. The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting since 1948 has produced 910 documentaries. Along with the documentaries the news reel is also released every week. Beginning with 33 documentaries per year the production of Films Division has been stepped up progressively to 100 per year.

Children's films

Awards are also being given to the best children's films since 1957. For the best film there is a Prime Minister's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 to its producer and Rs. 5,000 to the director and an all-India certificate of merit for the second film with cash prizes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500 to the producer and the director. An all-India certificate of merit is also awarded to the third film. The Prime Minister's Gold Medal Awards have been won by three films and certificates of merit by eight of which two each were in Bengali and English and the rest in Hindi.

There are separate awards for the educational films as well—the President's Gold Medal for the best film and the cash prize of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 to the producer and director, and all-India certificates of merit for the second and third films. Eight educational films have so far won the awards. There is a President's Silver Medal for the best film-strip and all-India certificates of merit for the second and third.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

The Lok Sabha passed on April 30, 1963, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill. During the third reading of the Bill, the Finance Minister, Sri Morarji Desai, said, it was true that this measure would create hardship for people with low incomes. "But then the country would have to tighten its belt so that the future might be prosperous. Ninety-nine per cent of the people are poor and unless they saved, national prosperity has little future". The Finance Minister accepted an amendment moved by an Independent member to reduce by half the penalty for failure to make a deposit. The original provision was for a penalty equal to the amount of deposit. A new clause was added to the Bill to enable Government to take steps to remove difficulties in implementing the measure. Sri Desai said, there would be a consistent watch to ensure that as far as possible hardships were not inflicted.

The Bill provides for compulsory savings by peasants paying a land revenue of over Rs. 5 a year, salaried employees getting over Rs. 1,500 a year, shop-keepers with an annual turnover of Rs. 15,000, holders of immovable urban properties assessed to tax and all persons liable to payment of income tax. Earlier, on April 29, 1963, the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Bill was made available to both Houses of Parliament. Sri C. K. Daphtary said in the statement that there was no doubt in his mind that Parliament had the competence to enact the Compulsory Deposits Bill. Examining the validity of the proposed measure *vis-a-vis* the chapter on Fundamental Rights, Sri Daphtary said that the Bill restricted or even prohibited expenditure up to a point by the owner of money. "But the restriction is only for limited time and cannot be said to be unreasonable". The Bill, he said in the statement, provided for a form of control of the material resources and their employment in such a manner as to subserve the common good. These grounds indicate that the provisions of the Bill, in so far as they are restrictions, are reasonable. The compulsory deposit is not a matter of taxation."

229



Fuel
Self-Sufficiency of Panchayats

SRI J. DAYANAND RAO,
Forest Utilisation Officer, Madras.

In a country like ours where in a majority of villages even use of kerosene as an alternative to wood for fuel purpose has not yet found favour, serious thought has to be given to the question of working for a goal whereby each panchayat would at least start planning and working for fuel self-sufficiency in a limited number of years. The writer suggests that everything should be done to get the panchayats interested in the Farm Forestry Programme.

Requirements of timber, fuel, fodder and manure leaf in addition to a large variety of other products, like barks, fruits, honey, etc., are supplied by the forests. The National Forest Policy lays down that 33-1/3 per cent of the total land area should be under forests. Madras State has only 13·13 per cent of land under forests, less than half of the requisite proportion. The total land area of Madras State is 50,331 square miles, of which only 6,655 square miles is classed as Reserve forests. As the population is 33,449,000, the forest area per capita in our State amounts to only 0·16 compared to 0·35 acre for India, 3·0 acres for U.S.A., 7·9 acres for Sweden and 22·2 acres for Canada.

Poor resources

Our requirements of fuel are of the order of 5·9 million tonnes but our forests produce only 1·02 million tonnes. Not only the extent of forests is inadequate but the condition of our forests is also generally poor. The figures given above illustrate graphically more than words, that the forest resources are poor especially so when considering that a large fraction of the population still depends on firewood as their major source of domestic heat and a large proportion of this limited forest area consists of nothing but open, low, thorny shrubs or bare land.

For purposes of firewood and charcoal approximately 200,000 tons or 10 million cubic feet of wood is removed annually from reserved and unreserved forests and lands. The rest of the fuel is obtained either from lands other than those classified as forests or private sources or substituted by farm yard manure which should rightly go to enrich our cultivated land. These sources for fuel are fast getting depleted. We must therefore plan to raise trees and tree crops in the panchayat lands, in the vicinity of villages in all available sites, not put to other use.

The Integrated Child Welfare Project scheme was inaugurated by Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran, Union Dy. Minister at Panchayat Union Council, Poonamallee, on 28th April 1963





The ashes of the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad were brought to Madras on the way to Kanyakumari where they were immersed in the confluence of the three seas. The picture shows Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, placing flowers on the urn containing the ashes at the State Guest House on 20th April 1963.

The need for raising such village forests was taken up as long ago in 1956 at the Vanamahotsava symposium in Agra.

Every year this need has been emphasised at some conference or other. As a result the Government of India in the Third Plan has taken up an ambitious programme of planting 78 million acres at a cost of Rs. 50 crores. This would roughly work out to 800 acres per development block.

The scheme visualises utilization by the village panchayat of every site however small not otherwise utilized, for raising useful vegetation solely for the benefit of villagers.

In this connection it is interesting to study the Third Plan Schemes of our own State. During the Second Plan only Rs. 0·90 lakh were spent on farm forestry and the area covered was only 2,345 acres. In the Third Plan, Farm Forestry is the Forest Department major scheme & provision is made for Rs. 75 lakhs out of a total allotment of Rs.212 lakhs for the department.It is expected to cover 267,000 acres at the rate of 100 acres, block year. This scheme is intended to meet the needs of the village population in fuel, small timber and manure leave, etc., and make the villagers depend less and less on reserved forests. In addition to this under economic plantations a small provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has also been made for casuarina plantations to cover 3,000 acres. The object of the scheme is to raise casuarina over sandy tracts along river beds and sea shores with a view to augment the firewood resources of the State and to arrest the sand drift.

Twin objects

Under another scheme of forest rehabilitation, provision for another Rs. 7 lakhs has been made. The scheme envisages the planting with fuel, and fodder of 18,000 acres of low hills in ex-zamin and ex-panchayat forests. The main purpose of the scheme while arresting soil erosion is to augment the firewood resources.

From the above it will be evident that the Third Plan scheme of the Forest Department has been imaginatively drawn up, keeping in view the paucity of firewood resources as well as providing for the panchayat a regular source of income. In the recent years more and more power and responsibility has been thrust upon the panchayat and panchayat unions, it must be said, to the credit of both that they have more often than not shouldered the growing responsibilities with imagination and understanding of the practical needs of the people. It is therefore not too much to hope that once the panchayat union councillors are educated about the importance of the scheme and how it affects the daily life of the villager co-operation would follow.

The scheme was initially taken up on an experimental basis in the last year of the Second Plan so that the department may gain experience of the practical difficulties involved, for which provision could be made while planning on a large-scale to cover all the panchayat unions in our State.

Farm forestry

As a pilot measure, farm forestry was started in Tirukalikundram and Sriperumbudur blocks in Chingleput district, in Gingee and Melmalayanur of South Arcot and Vembakkam and Pernamallur of North Arcot district. The Government sanctioned one ranger for each Development District, one forester and one forest guard for each block to be in sole charge of the planting and other operations in the block. It is interesting in this connection to go into the background of the staffing pattern for this farm forestry programme. At the All-India level it was originally suggested that, Government should provide only for nursery stock and technical advice should be made available through an extension forest worker for each Development Block. But our State did not tow the general line as it was felt, that such an important programme which involved undertaking planting over large areas, of waste land most of which till of late would have been unused would yield results only if at least in the initial stage the plantations were nurtured under the expert care of Forest Department Staff. This scheme has been successful and one can easily witness the successful plantations raised particularly in tank beds; and recently some two year old plantations in certain blocks were handed over to the panchayats.

Phased programme

This year the scheme has been extended to cover another 23 blocks in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem districts in addition to another

231

sixty-six blocks taken up in the first year of the Third Plan. Thus in a phased programme the Department's objective would be, by the end of March 1966, to cover all the 375 blocks.

The scheme is now 1½ years old and we have only about twice the number of years for the successful implementation of this programme. A little rethinking and a little understanding of the practical difficulties for the Panchayat Unions may perhaps accelerate the response of the villagers. It is an acknowledged fact that this scheme cannot and will not be successful until the panchayat unions take up the scheme as their own. It should be brought home to them that the department's work would be over with rearing and nurturing the plantations in the initial two years after which the responsibility will have to be taken up by them.

For any programme to be successfully implemented, the panchayat unions will have to be given the necessary technical staff. Every other Department has its technical representative like the Extension Office (Agriculture), Extension Officer (Industries), etc. A extension forestry worker would therefore have to b added on to the block establishment if the panchaya unions can confidently take up the plantations afte two years and develop them to augment their material and revenue resources on a sustained basis.

In a scheme like farm forestry where large sums Government money are spent in rural areas everythin should be done to get the panchayats and panchaya unions actively interested in this programme. It hoped that this programme will gather more and mo momentum in the coming years and this ambitio programme will be successful in achieving the targe fixed for it. If every villager, village or Panchaya Union is made self-sufficient in the requirements small timbers, fuel, fodder and manure leaf, the resourc of the State's reserved forests can be diverted to me the industrial requirements such as paper, rayon, ch board, tanning, etc.

100,000 Post Offices By 1966

The number of post offices in India is expected to be about 100,000 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Already, there are 86,000 post offices operating throughout the country. More than 10,000 of them were opened since the beginning of the Third Plan period. When India achieved Independence, there were 22,116 post offices and one post office served, on an average, an area of 57 square miles and a population of 16,134. Now, one post office serves 14·90 square miles and a population of 5,182 persons.

The magnitude of postal operations in India can best be judged by comparing the figures for the recent years with those for 1948–49. The number of unregistered mail articles alone has jumped from 2,264 million in 1948–49 to 4,312 million in 1961–62. The unregistered mail traffic during 1962–63 is estimated at 4,615 million articles. The number of registered articles was 75·3 million in 1948–49; it rose to 128 million in 1961–62 and to 140·4 million (estimated) in 1962–63. Money orders handled during 1948–49 were 44·9 million, their number spurted to 80·6 million in 1961–62 and to 84·9 million in 1962–63.

A 100 Years OF QUININE PRODUCTION IN MADRAS STATE

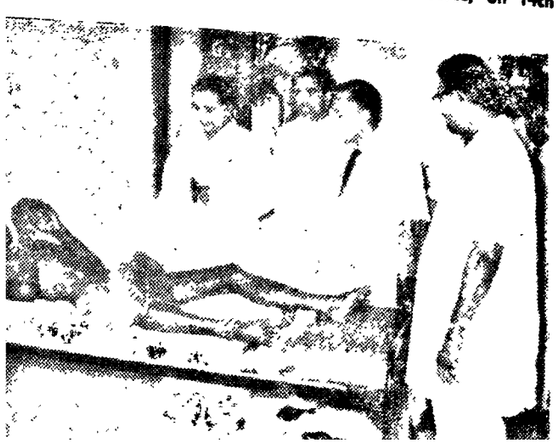
SRI A. Y. SWAMY, M.A., M.SC., (Tech.) (Manchester);
Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund.

Quinine is the specific for malaria. The quinine-yielding tree called cinchona was introduced into India in 1860, and the first experimental out-door planting was done in the spring of 1861, at Dodabetta near Ootacamund. In 1961, therefore, the Cinchona Industry completed a hundred years of service in alleviating human sufferings. A brief history of the Cinchona Industry of the State is given in this feature article.

Quinine is the drug of choice in the treatment of malaria. It has withstood the severest tests of time and competition.

It is obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree. This tree belongs to the family *Rubiaceae* and is a native of the Andes mountains of South America. In India, it was in the Madras State that it was first introduced and that was way back in 1860.

Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister for Health, visited the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Tondiarpet, Madras, on 14th April 1963



The febrifuge property of the bark of the Cinchona tree seems to have been known to the aborigines of the Andes region long before it was known to their Spanish conquerors. The bark found its way into Europe in 1640 through the good offices of the Spanish Jesuits who were then serving in the mountains of the Andes. In 1820 French chemists isolated quinine from the bark and until factory production was started in 1859, the drug used to be administered in the form of a decoction made out of the bark.

The history

In the middle of the 19th century, the necessity for dealing adequately with the devastations caused by malaria in India and the fast diminishing supplies of the natural cinchonas in their native home brought about by indiscriminate exploitation directed attention to the need to cultivate this tree in suitable regions in this country. Under the auspices of the East India Company, one Clement Markham undertook an expedition to the Andes and brought back with him in 1960 liberal supplies of seed and plants of cinchona for raising in India and handed them over to W. G. McIvor, the then Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund.

In his "Peruvian Barks", Markham gives an account of the expedition and describes the immense physical hardships, associated with journeys through the unexplored regions, that he and his companions had to undergo, the suspicious and often actively hostile attitude of the local inhabitants, and the extremely difficult task of carrying the collections alive to the coast and of transporting them therefrom to England, and subsequently through the Red Sea to India.

McIvor was quite successful in the difficult task of acclimatizing and propagating this entirely new plant, and did the first experimental out-door planting in the spring of 1861 at Dodabetta. This spot even now sustains a luxuriant cinchona plantation belonging to the Madras State Government.

The beginning

The success achieved by McIvor greatly encouraged private interest to undertake planting of cinchona and numerous plantations sprung up, particularly in the South, with the seed supplied by McIvor. In 1863, Dr. Anderson of the Bengal Government also obtained some seeds from McIvor, and raised plantations on the Mungpoo ridge in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

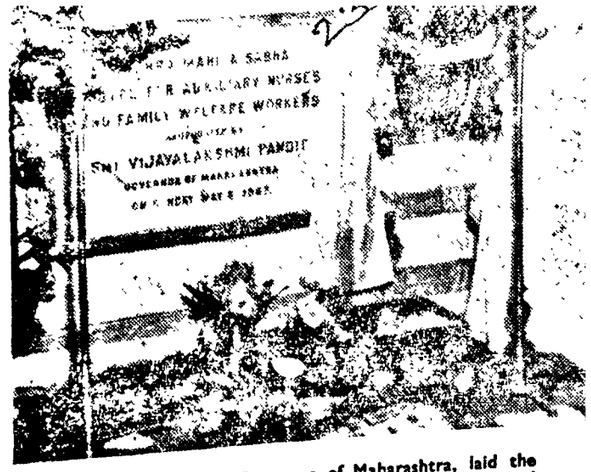
The experiments conducted by McIvor thus gave the spark of life to the Cinchona Industry in India, which has brought relief to millions of men and women in the villages and cities.

The Government gave active help and encouragement for the cultivation of cinchona but they themselves maintained only relatively small areas as their intention was to give a fillip to the industry but not to monopolise it. They also put up a factory at Naduvattam near Ootacamund for processing the bark produced in the private sector as well as in their own plantations.

Boom shortlived

For some years all went well with the Indian Cinchona Industry and the high prices for the bark that were then prevailing provided an incentive to planting. This boom however did not last long—for during the eighties the blizzard of over production within the country and dumping of foreign (Ceylon) bark at low prices hit the industry and hit it hard.

Thousands of acres of cinchona were uprooted and were planted with tea and coffee which were and are more remunerative, and from then on cinchona ceased to hold out much attraction to private interest. It, therefore, necessarily devolved on the Government to expand their plantations to meet the much-needed supplies of quinine for obviously no Government can afford to think in terms of financial returns where the production of a life-saving drug like quinine is concerned.



Dr. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra, laid the foundation stone for the Hostel for Auxiliary Nurses and Family Welfare Workers at the Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home, Adyar, Madras, on 5th May 1963

A separate department, known as the Cinchona Department was created exclusively for the cultivation of cinchona and manufacture of quinine, specific areas were ear-marked in the State for raising cinchona plantation and a plantation was opened on the Anamallais in Coimbatore district in 1925. However, it has to be said that due to the then prevailing financial stringency little progress worth the name was made during those years. To-day, besides the Government of Madras, the Bengal Government and on a smaller scale the Assam Government have plantations of their own. Bengal has also a Quinine factory.

Java that took up the cultivation of cinchona, only a few years earlier than India, however, weathered the crash of the eighties with the aid of strict control exercised over production and marketing. The start that she gained over India, put her to the forefront and enabled her to monopolise the world market, including the Indian market, for quinine till the outbreak of World War II.

Expansion programme

With the cessation of supplies of quinine from Java in the war years, the need for making India self-sufficient in this valuable drug came to the forefront, and the Government of Madras, embarked on large plantation expansion programme on the Anamallais and Nilgiris as a joint venture with the Government of India.

Side by side with expansion, intensive research on the propagational and agronomic aspects and also on the extraction aspects was initiated. As seed propagation produces only forms of uncertain grades and mostly of low quinine content, techniques for large-scale vegetative propagation were evolved, and vast areas were planted with stock derived from high quinine-yielding trees



Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister for Health, inaugurated the Madras branch of the Altrusa International (Association of Women in profession and academic pursuits) at the Hotel Ascka on 18th April 1963

isolated in the plantations. Field experiments were laid out to determine the optimum cultural and manurial requirements of the crop. On the extraction side, methods were devised to reduce the cost processing and to increase the recovery of alkaloids. A second Quinine factory was put up on the Anamallais to process the bark produced in the Anamallais plantations.

Naduvattam factory

To-day the Madras Cinchona department has an area of 2,663 hectares under Cinchona on the Nilgiris and Anamallais and has two factories for processing the bark. The factory at Naduvattam was erected in 1870 and had undergone many a change before attaining its present shape. The factory on the Anamallais is the biggest of the three in India and is equipped with the latest machinery. This factory has a rated capacity to produce up to 60,000 lb. of quinine sulphate and 40,000 lb. of febrifuge annually. The quinine factory at Naduvattam is proposed to be converted into an essential oil factory.

The expansion and development of the Madras Cinchona Industry took place in the war years and in the years that immediately followed the cessation of the war. In the years following the end of the war, foreign quinine produced during the happier days, started coming into the country at comparatively low prices and competed with the indigenous quinine. Numerous synthetic anti-m alarials also appeared on the market and these for a time produced a glut in the market. The malaria control projects taken up all over the country have brought down the incidence of malaria and so the demand for quinine diminished considerably.

The Government, therefore, decided that there need be no further development of the cinchona industry but that the maintenance of the plantations and the production of quinine to meet the current requirements should be continued. Accordingly no further planting of cinchonas was done, from the year 1949. The existing areas are, however, being maintained and the plantations raised from seeds are being top worked with high-yielding clones after the initial coppicing for improving the quality of the bark obtainable in future from the existing plantations.

Other medicinal plants

With a view, however, to extend its activities to find larger employment opportunities to its employees and their dependents and also continue its services to the country in a more effective and useful manner, this department embarked on the cultivation of other medicinal plants and essential oil-yielding plants, now in great demand in the country.

To-day besides quinine, the Cinchona departments produces also *Digitalis pupurea* (yielding *Cardiac glycosides*), *Ipomea purga* (used as a laxative), medicinal eucalyptus oil and oils of geranium, patchouli, Vettiver and Eucalyptus oil and other oils which are used widely in the Indian soap and perfumery industries. The department has also plants for the production of other drugs and essential oils now required in the country, such as menthol, peppermint oil, camphor, *Rauwolfia ser pentina*, *Thymus*, *Belladonna*, *Ipecacuanha*, Lavender Lemon grass oil, Davana oil, etc.

The Madras Cinchona Department has thus served the country for nearly a century and looks ahead to serve in wider and more important field.

First Indian-Made Ship to Ply Between India and U.S.

The Shipping Corporation of India will start from next month its once-a-month direct cargo service from India to the United States.

This will be the first time when an Indian-made ship will ply between India and the United States.

The Corporation has appointed Messrs. Norton, Lilly and Company as their general agents in the United States.

The first vessel "Vishwa Maya" will leave the Indian shores on its maiden voyage to America on June 8.

23

Apprenticeship Training Programme

SRI C. R. PATTABHIRAMAN
Union Dy. Minister for Labour, Employment and Planning.

Technical training had already been started in 14 basic and engineering trades. These had already been designated and it was now proposed to designate nine more trades in a few months' time, said Sri C. R. Pattabhiraman, Union Deputy Minister for Labour, Employment and Planning, at a Seminar on Apprenticeship Training Programme, held at Madras on April 21, 1963.

The Deputy Minister added that Government was contemplating starting of similar programmes in other industries besides engineering.

Manpower shortage in public and private sectors in respect of occupations in which the vacancies could not be filled up, he said, was a matter that had become very important. This was particularly so in the present emergency.

Following is the full text of his speech :

"I am grateful to you for coming here and taking part in the discussions on the Apprenticeship Training Programme with the Apprenticeship Advisers from the different States and also officers from the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

You are aware that the Seminar has been conducted to discuss the various problems arising out of the Apprentices Act. The efficient implementation of the programme is, in the long run, in your hands and therefore, it is only fit and proper that everyone concerned with the programme should take part in the general discussion to sort out the various difficulties which may have been encountered already or which may be encountered in the future, so that the training is carried out effectively.

Shortage of skilled manpower

The idea of training by apprenticeship is not a new one, although we, in this country, have come to it rather late.

With the industrial development of the country, there has been a growing shortage of skilled manpower and this shortage was shown up in a more vivid manner as soon as the emergency was declared and the progress of industrialisation was stepped up. It was this initial shortage which compelled the Government, with the advice of industry, to pass an Act making every industrial employer liable to train a certain number of apprentices irrespective of his own requirements.

The salient features of the Act are, probably, already known to you and I do not propose to go into them just now. There are certain points which, however, I would like to bring to your notice.

An investment

We must all consider that the training is part and parcel of production and unless sufficient number of skilled craftsmen are trained, the quality as well as the quantity of our products is bound to suffer. To this extent, therefore, any expenditure on training has to be visualised as an investment and not a charge on industry.

Apprentices have to be treated as trainees and not as workers. It is only by doing so, that we can ensure

The annual day celebration of the Bharatiya Vidya Mandir was celebrated under the Chairmanship of Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, on 28th April 1963.



hat at the end of their training period, they will be ligible to be called skilled workers. It was with this n view that a provision was made in the Act that pprentices will not be put on any incentive schemes or given any production bonus as otherwise the tendency would be for the apprentices to make more money to the detriment of their own training.

Spirit of training

It is not enough for the top management to be training-minded. It is equally important that management at all levels and, particularly, at the shop floor first-line supervisory level, should be imbibed with a spirit of training. Experience in many industries has shown that it is only when the shop floor first-line supervisor regards the training of apprentices under him as a sacred trust, and not something of the nuisance, that training can be effectively carried out. I would, therefore, urge upon all of you to inculcate this spirit in all your employees to whatever rank they may belong.

I am sure that some of you have a number of questions to ask which you would like to be settled and this you can do in the general discussion which will take place later.

We have already started training in 14 basic and engineering trades. These have already been designated and we propose to designate a further 9 trades in a few months' time.

I may mention here that we are also contemplating starting of simular training programmes in other industries besides engineering, for instance, chemicals, mining, textile and so on.

Whatever field of your manufacture may, therefore, be, the training programmes of the skilled tradesmen in your industries will still be essential and I would urge upon you to give this matter your fullest attention and co-operation, so that the country will not again suffer due to a sudden shortage of skilled manpower.

Accelerated training programme

Manpower shortage in private and public sectors in respect of the occupations in which the vacancies could not be filled up, is a matter that has become very important. This is particularly so in this present emergency. I was, on the other day, going through the figures relating to vacancies unfilled due to manpower shortages in the Delhi area and they made a deep impression on me. More than half of the vacancies remained unfilled due to shortage of manpower in the private sector and particularly so, where craftsmen and production-process workers were concerned.

I have also got figures with regard to acute shortage so far as professional and craftsmen categories are concerned, as also in connection with clerical and sales workers. Apart from the provision made for Work and Orientation Centres, Government have also taken up accelerated training programme for training craftsmen.

I have no doubt that this programme which we have started now will gradually gather momentum and primarily with its help, we shall come to what the economists call the 'take-off' stage."

Apprenticeship Advisers Visit Industrial Estate

Directors and Advisers of Apprenticeship Training from the States who attended the Seminar of Apprenticeship Training Advisers in the City, visited the various units of the Industrial Estate, Guindy, on April 20, 1963.

Sri S. Abdul Qadir, Director-General of Employment and Training, Government of India, Sri T. K. Palaniappan, Secretary to Government, Department of Industries, Madras, Sri C. V. V. Chetty, Joint Director of Industries, Madras, and Sri S. Sundaresan, Principal, Central Trainmg Institute, Guindy, received the delegates and arranged for their visits to the units.

237

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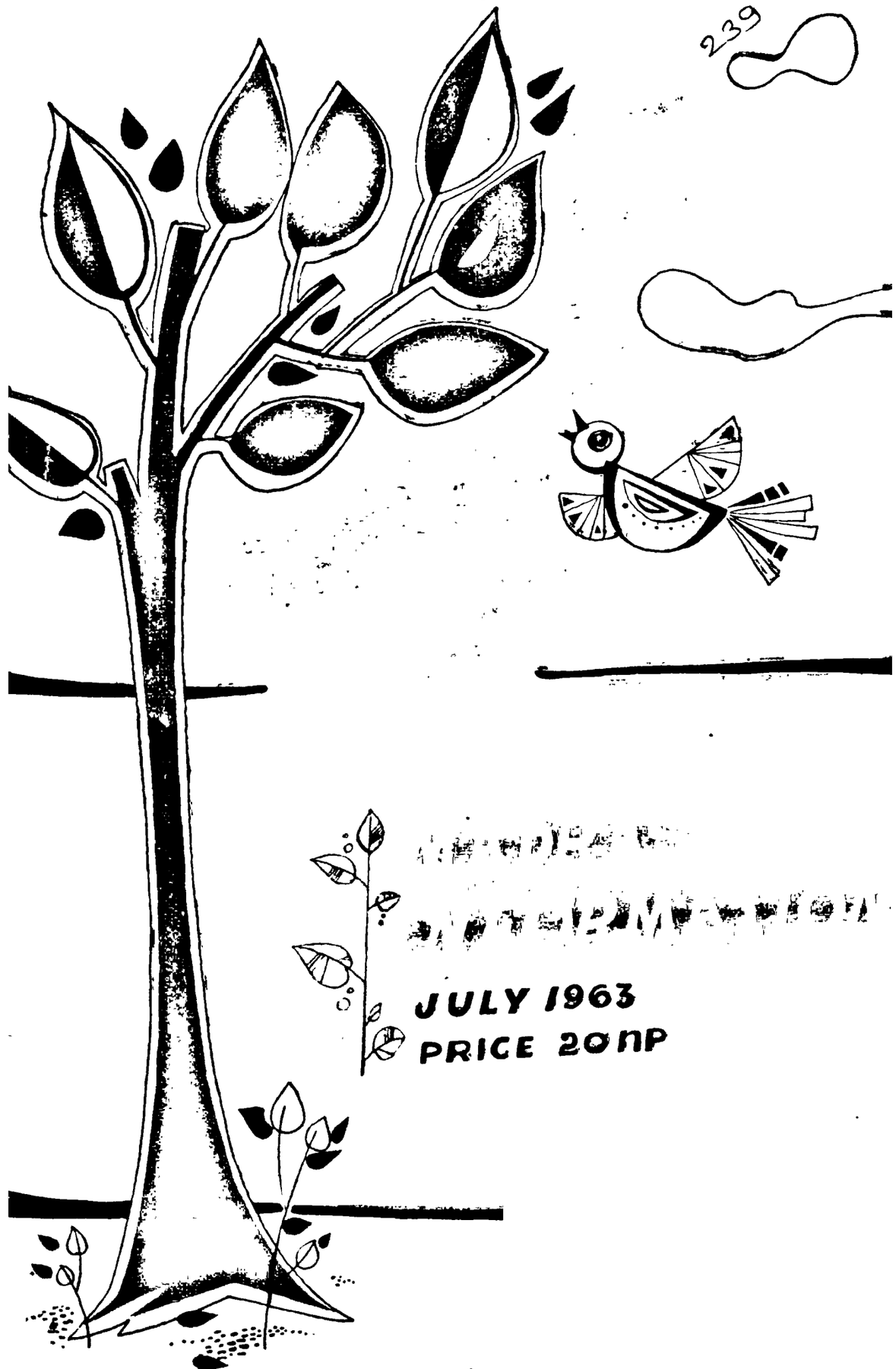
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239

JULY 1963
PRICE 20nP

241

In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

To grow two sheafs of corn where only one grew before, to produce two pieces in a factory where only one was produced till now, to work more hours and days all to increase the tempo and turnover of work in offices, to charge the same price for articles in order to minimise the hardship of the Community....these constitute the line of our duty and proof of our patriotism.

India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?

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CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII JULY 1963 No. 7

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	World Support to India signifies faith in Indian policies. ..	3
2.	Madras State's Progress—Prime Minister's Praise. ..	4
3.	Sino-Indian Problem in Questions and answers. ..	6
4.	Books for Children—Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India. ..	9
5.	Madras State gets the award for family planning. ..	13
6.	Breeds of Cattle in Madras State	21
7.	Veterinary aid for every locality	25
8.	Mineral resources of the Madras State ..	27
9.	Public Enemy No. 1.—The Fly	31
10.	Loan assistance to Goldsmiths	32
11.	Education of Children in Madras State ..	33
12.	Vice-President impressed by efficiency of Madras. ..	34
13.	Junior Technical Schools	35
14.	Provident Fund Scheme	36

This Month's Cover :

Indian tradition enjoins on every individual to plant trees and protect them. Years of foreign rule killed that tradition with the result that people not only forgot their sacred duty but proceeded to cut down trees, and destroy groves and forests. The effect of this vandalism was disastrous so much so the Government found it necessary to revive the old tradition and call on the people to observe Vana Mahotsava and plant trees wherever possible and take care of them. Vana Mahotsava is not a ritual ; it is a patriotic duty to protect and improve the soil and grow more food.

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World Support to India Signifies Faith in Indian Policies

Now that military hostilities on the Sino-Indian border have stopped, it is time to assess objectively how the world reacted to the Chinese aggression against India.

The major fact, which emerges, is that the countries of the world, by an overwhelming majority, saw the Chinese attack for what it is—a pre-planned aggression on an unsuspecting neighbour—and condemned it as such.

Condemnation of the Chinese action was not confined to Governmental level alone. Party leaders, newspapers, trade unions, student organisations, artists, intellectuals and innumerable international organisations joined in expressing their support and sympathy for India.

Never since the days of Mussolini's attack on Abyssynia or Hitler's annexation of Czechoslovakia, has in fact, the world seen such an upsurge of popular indignation against the aggressor.

A week after the Chinese unleashed their pre-planned, attack all over the Sino-Indian border on October 20, 1962, the Prime Minister of India wrote to the Heads of Governments of various countries drawing their attention to the unscrupulous attack and asking for their sympathy and support for India's stand. Nearly a hundred countries responded to this appeal, most of them expressing their support to India's stand against the Chinese aggressors.

In fact, barring three or four isolated instances like Albania, North Korea, North Vietnam and Pakistan, no country has been known to support the Chinese on this issue.

Support from all parts

A notable feature of the support India has received is its universal character. It is not only countries of the Western block, which have supported India's stand. The Afro-Asian countries have shown deep concern over the conflict and putforth concrete proposals to serve as the basis for a resumption of talks between India and China. The Soviet Union and other East European countries have given evidence of their opposition to China's aggressive stand and policies on the Sino-Indian confliot.

The simple fact of China's failure to win outright the support of Soviet Union and other communist countries is testimony of her total isolation even in the Communist world.

MADRAS STATE FOOD OUTPUT

—SRI MORARJI'S PRAISE

Sri Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister has congratulated Madras State for increasing its food production.

Rice production has gone up a great deal in the State because 'the State has attended to it very efficiently' he said.

Inaugurating the annual conference of Primary Land Mortgage Banks, he said "I wish every other State in the country attends to the task of food production as Madras State has done".

He pointed out that ultimately it was only a very secure agricultural base which was going to make the country industrially prosperous.

Again, the peace proposals put forward by the Afro-Asian nations—the Nasser Plan and the Colombo Proposals—reflect basically such support to India and the Indian stand. It is precisely for this reason that China has rejected these moves one after the other.

Aid pours in from many Countries

India's appeal for aid to fight the aggressor provoked a reaction, which was, at once, quick and favourable. Including the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. which rushed arms into India, ten countries have extended material aid to India.

From the Soviet Union, the first consignment of the much discussed MIGS, reached India's shores as few weeks after the Chinese onslaught. The Soviet Union and other East European countries have also shown their continued eagerness for expanding further their economic and trade links with India.

What has led to this response from all over the world to India's appeal for support and aid ?

In the main, the support India has received is an index of the world's faith in India's policies and the leaders behind those policies. At the same time, it is also an index of the grave misgivings which the world generally entertains about the Chinese regime's expansionist propensities.

The support India has received is a tribute to her tradition of peace and goodwill. It was in recognition of India's abiding faith in peaceful methods and willingness to live up to those ideals that, time and again, she had been called upon to undertake difficult assignments in Korea, Indo-China, Suez, Lebanon, Congo and other places.

Afro-Asian support to India's stand springs from their growing awareness of the threat posed by the Chinese rulers to the national independence and integrity of the smaller nations. India has now come to be recognised as the biggest bastion of democracy in Asia, the major hurdle in the way of China's onrush all over Asia. The Prime Minister of Malaya put the issue succinctly when he said the other day that the Sino-Indian conflict was a battle not between India and China, but a fight between democracy, on the one hand, and totalitarianism and unscrupulous militarism, on the other.

Madras State : Advancing on Many Fronts . . .

—PRIME MINISTER'S PRAISE

Prime Minister Nehru during his recent visit to Madras, congratulated the people of Madras for the progress of Madras State on many fronts.

He said: "Coming to Madras from time to time, I get the impression of a State that is advancing on many fronts, that is alive, which is dynamic and changing, and it is a pleasant impression".

"I believe it is not merely an impression, but it is a record of facts. Well, I should like to congratulate the people of Madras on it, because no single person or group or Government can do it. Even the Government cannot do it unless the people co-operated and supported it".

"Still I should like to congratulate the Madras Government under the distinguished leadership of the Chief Minister, Sri Kamaraj".

"I wish something like this dynamism and spirit of enterprise is common all over India. I do not mean that all other States are slow moving or lagging behind. Some are going faster than others".

(These observations were made by the Prime Minister while laying the foundation stone for the Rubber Research Centre at Thiruvotriyur, near Madras.)





PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO MADRAS STATE.

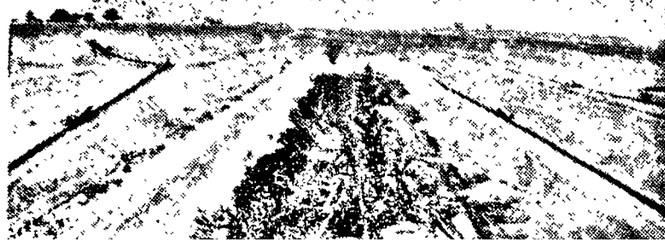






1. Prime Minister, addressing the huge Citizens. Meeting held on the Marina on June 12, 1963.
2. Unveiling the statue of Sri Sathyamurthi at Ripon Buildings, Madras.
3. Prime Minister with the members of Sathyamurthi Family.
4. Grand Reception of Pondichery.
5. Prime Minister is seen viewing the Neyveli open cut mine with binacular.





Sino-Indian Problem in Questions & Answers

Who is the Aggressor

QUESTION :—*While India says that China launched a massive attack on October 20, 1962, China contends that her "frontier guards" nearly took "defensive" action against a large-scale Indian offensive. What is the truth ?*

ANSWER :—This question is best answered in Prime Minister Nehru's own words :

Addressing the Lok Sabha on November 8, 1962, he said : "They (the Chinese) go on saying that India attacked them and their frontier guards, as they are called, are merely defending themselves. I must confess that it is a complete perversion of facts and the attempt to make falsehood appear to be the truth and the truth to be the falsehood has amazed me because nothing can be more utterly baseless than what they have been saying....they have invaded an area which has not been in their possession ever, ever in the history of the last 10,000 years. After all the present Chinese Government came into existence 12 years ago or thereabouts....To say that we are committing all this aggression on Chinese territory is a kind of double talk which is very difficult for a man of my simple mind to understand. We commit aggression on ourselves ; we commit aggression on the soil of our own country and they defend it by coming over the mountains into our territory. It is really extraordinary to what length people can go to justify their misdeeds."

Again, in a statement in the Lok Sabha on December 10, 1962, he talked of "amazing cynicism and duplicity" on the Chinese side and said : "They accuse us of being aggressors. We are supposed to aggress on our town territory and they come as defenders on our territory. They come to a place where they have never been, so far as I know of history, at any time of history....It is curious that acting in self-defence they have occupied another 20,000 square miles of Indian territory....I regret to say that I have been forced to the conclusion that the word of the Chinese Government cannot be relied upon."

The Conference of the Deputy Registrars of the Co-operative department was inaugurated by Sri N S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on May 25th 1963.



Pre-planned attack

QUESTION :—*Was there any evidence that the Chinese Invasion of October 20, 1962, was pre-planned ?*

ANSWER :—The fact that the Chinese deployed vast well-armed forces, with well-prepared supply lines, simultaneously on two fronts separated by above 1,000 miles is evidence enough that the invasion has been planned in advance.

There was a tell-tale incident on the morning of the attack. The Chinese onslaught was launched at 5.00 a.m. (Indian Standard Time) on October 20. On October 21, the Chinese Government delivered to the Indian Embassy in Peking a protest note alleging that Indian troops had invaded Tibet at 7.00 a.m. (4-30 a.m. Indian Standard Time) on October 20. However at that very hour (4-30 a.m. Indian Standard Time on October 20), B.B.C., London, broadcast this Chinese allegation, quoting the Chinese official news agency as its source. How could the B.B.C. know of the so-called Indian "attack" exactly at the time when, according to Peking, it was launched ?

The incident can only mean one thing : China had planned the attack on India and the news got out a little earlier than the exact time of the attack, for the Chinese began their onslaught at 5.00 a.m. (and not at 4-30 a.m.)

September 8 and after

QUESTION :—*What were the significant developments on the Sino-Indian border between September 8 (when Chinese troops crossed the international frontier in NEFA) and November 21 (when China announced a unilateral cease-fire) ?*

ANSWER :—On September 8, 1962, Chinese forces crossed the international border which had remained peaceful for centuries and which they had promised never to cross. (At a Press Conference in New Delhi, on April 25, 1960, Mr. Chou En-lai had stated : "We are prepared to maintain the present state of that sector —eastern sector—of the boundary. We will not cross the McMahon Line.")

Chinese forces attacked the Indian frontier post at Dhola (NEFA) on September 21 and again on September 28. These attacks were repulsed. But this post as well as two others in that area fell to the Chinese under their massive attack of October 20, 1962.

On October 22, the town of Kibitoo in the Lohit Frontier Division, the easternmost region of the North-East Frontier Agency, fell to the invaders.

The other places overrun by the Chinese in NEFA were : Tawang, October 22 ; Bumla, October 22 ; Walong, November 16 ; Sela, November 18 ; Bomdila, November 19.

In the Ladakh sector, Chinese attacked Indian posts in Damchok area on October 27 ; Indian troops withdrew from Daulat Beg Oldi on November 5 ; Chinese shelled the Chushul area on November 17 ; two Indian posts fell in Chushul area on November 18.

On October 24, 1962, the Chinese Government launched its three-point "peace" proposal, on terms which virtually amounted to surrender by India. On October 27, Prime Minister Nehru rejected this proposal and reiterated that India was even now willing to have talks with China if she at least gave up the gains of her new aggression and withdrew to positions obtaining prior to September 8, 1962, in both sectors of the border.

On November 20, 1962, the Chinese Government announced unilateral cease-fire, to be effective from the mid-night of November 21–22, 1962, largely on the basis of their October 24, three-point proposal.



The twelfth quarterly draw of the Government Prize Bonds was inaugurated by Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, at Rajaji Hall, on the 1st June 1963.

Bandung Principles

QUESTION :—*China proclaims herself as the upholder of Afro-Asian solidarity. What is her record ?*

ANSWER :—Afro-Asian solidarity is based on an implicit agreement amongst the nations to observe the Bandung principles of April 1955.

The ten-point Bandung principles laid down that all participating nations should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of others; refrain from acts or threats of aggression or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country; settle outstanding disputes by peaceful means ; and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

China, which had earlier subscribed to the Panchasheel declaration with India, also subscribed to the Bandung declaration. Her record, however, has throughout been one of lip-service to these principles and her loud professions have been totally belied by her actions. The systematic building up of tension on the Sino-Indian border finally culminating in the unabashed aggression of October 20, 1962, goes to show that China has little genuine interest in peace in the Afro-Asian world, much less in Afro-Asian solidarity.

The Chinese Communist regime has also a record of continued interference in the affairs of many Afro-Asian nations. In 1956, U.Nu's Government in Burma had to protest publicly against such interference. The Japanese Government at the time of their election in 1958, had to publicly denounce the Chinese Government for interfering in Japanese affairs. At some time or other, most of China's neighbours have been subjected by China to varying degrees of pressure and different kinds of pinpricks.

While talking loudly and incessantly about Afro-Asian solidarity, China was the first to cause the first big dent in this solidarity through her wanton attack on another Asian country—India. She has treated with contempt all subsequent efforts made by Afro-Asian nations to bring the two countries back to the conference table.

All the peace "proposals"—by the President of Tanganyika, by President Nasser of U.A.R. and by the six non-aligned Colombo Conference nations—have been rejected by China. Nothing, perhaps, underlines Chinese callousness to Afro-Asian sentiment as her many turn-abouts in regard to the Colombo proposals.

The attitude of U.S.S.R.

QUESTION :—*What has been the attitude of the Soviet Union to the Chinese aggression? Have any other Communist countries commented on recent Chinese behaviour?*

ANSWER :—So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, three facts stand out; China's failure to win Soviet support for its attack on India; the continuance and even acceleration of Soviet aid to India, including the supply of MIG aircraft; and China's public criticism of Soviet Union's stand on the Sino-Indian conflict.

The Soviet Union and other Communist countries—except Albania, North Korea and North Vietnam—have not endorsed China's aggressive actions and postures on the Sino-Indian border issue.

This is in sharp contrast to Communist China's experience in the past, when Soviet Union and other Communist countries rushed to her support, e.g., at the time of the Korean war, during the days of hostilities in Indo-China, at the Geneva Conference of 1954 and on the question of the Off-shore Islands.

China's failure to secure the Communist world's support on the Sino-Indian conflict verily amounts to censure of Chinese actions by these countries.

C.P.I's reaction

QUESTION :—*What has been the reaction of the Communist Party of India to the Chinese aggression?*

ANSWER :—The reaction of the Indian Communist Party to the Chinese aggression has been set out in two resolutions—one passed by the party's National Council at its meeting in New Delhi on November 1, 1962, and another by the Central Executive Committee of the Party at a meeting on December, 2, 1962, in New Delhi.

The November 1 resolution denounced the Chinese as "aggressors" offered to join hands "with all our patriotic people who stand behind the Prime Minister's stirring appeal for national unity in defence of our country" and appealed to all sections of the Indian people "to unite in defence of the motherland against Chinese aggression."

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India adopted a second resolution on December 2, 1962, reiterating full support to the Government of India and endorsing the stand taken by Government of India in regard to the Chinese announcement of cease-fire and the proposals contained in the Chinese Note of November 21, 1962. This resolution accused China of launching a "full-scale invasion" of India after "long and careful preparation."

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT AGE RAISED

The Madras Government have issued orders raising the age of retirement of teachers in various categories of schools from 55 to 58. The order says: 'The age retirement from service shall be raised from 55 to 58 year in the case of trained teachers in all elementary schools, secondary schools, training and special schools and Anglo-Indian schools, wether they are under the management of the Government, local bodies or aided agencies and which are recognised by the Education Department.'

This concession will also apply in the case of teachers who have attained the age of super-annuation between June 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963 and are continued in service.

If, under any management, the age of retirement is now higher than 58 years, the age of retirement shall continue to be the higher age in such cases.

Orders regarding teachers employed in colleges and professional and technical institutions like polytechnics will be issued separately, says the order.

Clarification

A clarification, issued by the Government regarding the retirement age to teachers, benefits those teachers who happen to have been relieved from service between April 1 and the middle of May when the order was issued.

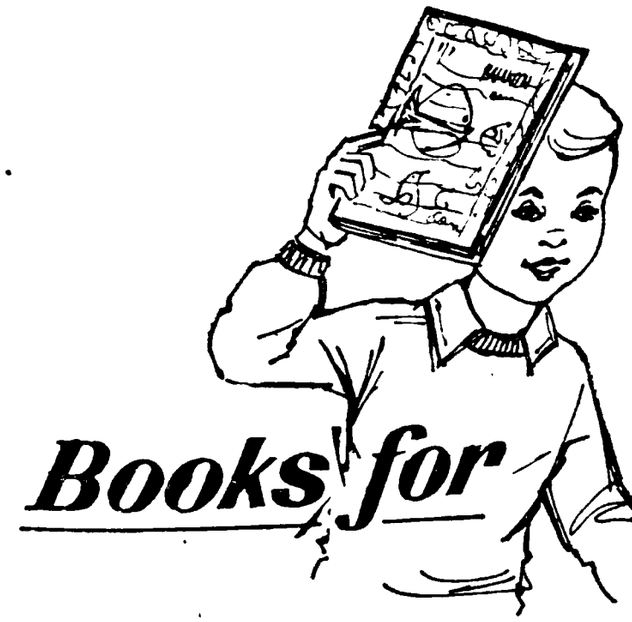
The Government's (earlier) order said that teachers who had completed their age of super-annuation after June 1, 1962, but who were in service on March 31, 1963, would be continued in service up [to the date of their completing 58 years.

However, some teachers who satisfied the conditions of the G.O. were relieved in April itself and early in May prior to the receipt of the G.O. and substitutes had been appointed in a number of cases.

The present order states that the concession offered in the G.O. should apply to all teachers who were in service on March 31, 1963, provided they had not attained 58 years on that date.

The benefit of the G.O. will also extend to teachers who were in service on re-employment terms provided they were within the age limit as on March 31, 1963.

249



Books for CHILDREN

DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN, *Vice-President of India.*

A special field recommended by Dr. Zakir Hussain to writers for Children was biography giving full image of the subject with its inevitable flaws and failures. Another important thing recommended by him was the establishment of book clubs for juveniles by schools and publishers as in America. He inaugurated the Third Children's Writers Conference in Madras recently.

Giving his recipe for writing the type of books that would suit children, while inaugurating the Third Children's Literary Conference at Madras on 20th May 1963. Dr. Hussain said "we need quality and need it in considerable quantity".

I have wondered why I was chosen to perform the inaugural ceremony of this Conference of Writers for Children. I am not optimistic enough to believe that some writing that I did for children has come to your notice. Years ago I wrote some stories for children and liked them. I wonder if the children liked them too. But this is the first point I wish to make. You will never produce anything worthwhile for children if it is something which does not give you, the writer, a thrill, which does not make you happy or make you sad. For whomsoever he may write, a writer's first loyalty should be to himself. The writer for children, for instance, should not be content to write, as it were, in a pressure cooker of irrelevant opinion prescribing a "controlled vocabulary", advocating books as 'supplementary reading' and anxious to teach moral lessons pompously set in advance in an unreal and inconveniently rarified atmosphere. The writer of Children's book can never do enough to understand child nature. He can never do enough to get over the rather natural but presumptuous sense of adult complacency which seems

Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, is seen presenting the shield to Sri Al. Valliappa, Children's Story Writer.



always to know what is good for children. We may not treat our children as mewling morons in matters of the mind.

Child's View of Life

An angry precocious boy is reputed to have rather drastically said to a teacher who wanted to know what the children wanted to read. "The trouble with grown ups is that they don't understand we are different. Different the way a cat is from a dog. They don't live in our world and we sure don't want to live in theirs! And when they try to understand us with their experts and their analysing they are like a lot of elephants thumping about on an anthill with their big noses stuck down into the ground trying to figure out what the ants are thinking". There seems to me to be a great deal of truth in this. We display our lamentable ineptitude and lack of comprehension of children in the books we the writers, the parents, the teachers, the publishers provide for this captive audience. Children want real books, books written by persons versed in the craftsmanship of writing, well written books which represent the best work of which the writer is capable. They want unfettered books, books, that is, that are not written to order but stem from the deeper sources within the good writers. They want stories which please the writer in the telling, they want tales sufficient in themselves and not just intended to edify. They want to read of the adventure of living in its diverse manifestations. Yes, they want to understand the world into which they are growing—the physical world as well as the social world. But they want understanding and not the bare bones of facts. For remember what a boy aptly said of a book with commendable candour; "It tells me much more about Penguins than I can ever care to know". They want to read of living pulsating characters and not such as are dead before they were ever alive. Just paper or wooden dolls clumsily put together by an unimaginative writer.

Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance Inaugurated the Second Orientation Course in Consumers Co-operation for the Executive Officers of the wholesale stores at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 1st May 1963.



Good Illustrations

They want good illustrations, not ugly squares, sometimes one unrelieved black, subscribed "a parrot" or a "lizard"! They don't care for your laborious elaborations made hideous by thoroughly bad printing. A simple illustration, confining itself to the essential and trusting to the limitless fund of the child's imagination done by an artist who is himself alive and sensitive will serve the child much better. The child who can convert an old packing case into a house and a stick into a horse, can do with simple illustrations which will allow his imagination full play. You will be surprised how much variety, humours, delicacy of feeling, how much freshness and wonder you can thus give to your youthful reader. One such picture would be worth a thousand words. But you have to like your writing and the illustration yourself.

This will, I think, be the first step to improve the quality of writing for children. But there is by no means enough of children's literature in any of the Indian languages and whatever there is not always of a high quality. We need quality and we need it in considerable quantity and this is the second point I wish to make. You cannot do too much to mobilise all the talent that may be available for such good writing for children.

Variety of fields

The third point I would like to make is to indicate the fields which specially need the attention of writers for children. Of course, stories and tales come first. What I have just said about the quality of writing and illustration would apply specially to them. To one particular aspect of this writing I might at this stage call your attention. You may use your stories and tales and fables to encourage the child's natural feeling of belonging to one people, the Indian people and of belonging to one family, the human family. You can do well to make the children's stories written in other parts of India and preserved in our folk tales available to children in Madras in their language. You can also do well to make available the stores from other lands. A collection of stories like the one edited by Harold Courlander for the United Nations Women's League can go a long way to introduce young readers to the folk background of many strange climes and the basic unity of widely varied cultures.

Then there is a special dearth of books that would introduce the children to the understanding of the physical world. If the mind of our youth is to be raised to the challenge of modern science which is asserting itself with urgent insistence and if we have to ensure the sorely needed supply of scientifically trained minds for our newly emerging national life and its problems of development we have to begin early. Youth the time to prepare for the challenge, it cannot wait till the settled patterns of maturity have set in. Hard boiled eggs, here as elsewhere, are difficult to deal with.

Biography

One other field I would specially recommend to writer for children is biography. They would always be, I think, a staple in the young people's reading. Of the many things biography does for its young readers the most important perhaps, is the opening up of infinite possibilities in their lives. There is no period in life when this is more thrilling than when the reader's own life is just opening up to its possibilities.

Judging from other languages and some in our own, it seems that publishers go in for a series of biographies. This not infrequently involves gap-filling books of indifferent quality by series contributors. I feel that the case for the lore of biography should not be neglected by the writer who feels like writing one from his own initial impulse and conviction. The chances of individuality of choice and originality of treatment may reasonably be expected to be greater in this case than in the assigned number in a series.

It is also frequently imagined that a biography for children in the choice of its subject and the manner of its treatment should confine itself to the obvious and the safe and reflect only exemplary virtues, all light and no shade. I think this is a mistake. A venturesome author should not hesitate to reflect in his works the full image of his subject, with its inevitable flaws and failures and disasters and ventures into forbidden areas. It has been rightly observed that 'the youthful understanding of virtue grows as vice is understood, of success as failure is understood, of courage as cowardice is understood, of loyalty as treachery is understood, of honour as dishonour is understood'. The writer of biographies may well aim at a rounded illumining interpretation of lives to let his readers realise early that 'we never go so far down that there is no way up and that we can never be so high up that there is no pit in which to fall.' This is also true of characters we may create in our stories.

I may perhaps say something about the organisational side of this literature for children, for we are not only weak on the writing but also on the publishing and distributing side.

Book Clubs for Juveniles

Schools and publishers in America have, you might know, established a number of book clubs for juveniles, there were as many as 14 when I came to know of them some years ago. The number is likely to have increased. Professional judges screen the nearly 2,000 children's books published each year eliminating the chaff and sift them into age groups after screening. Globes, book-plates, dictionaries, book racks are offerd as

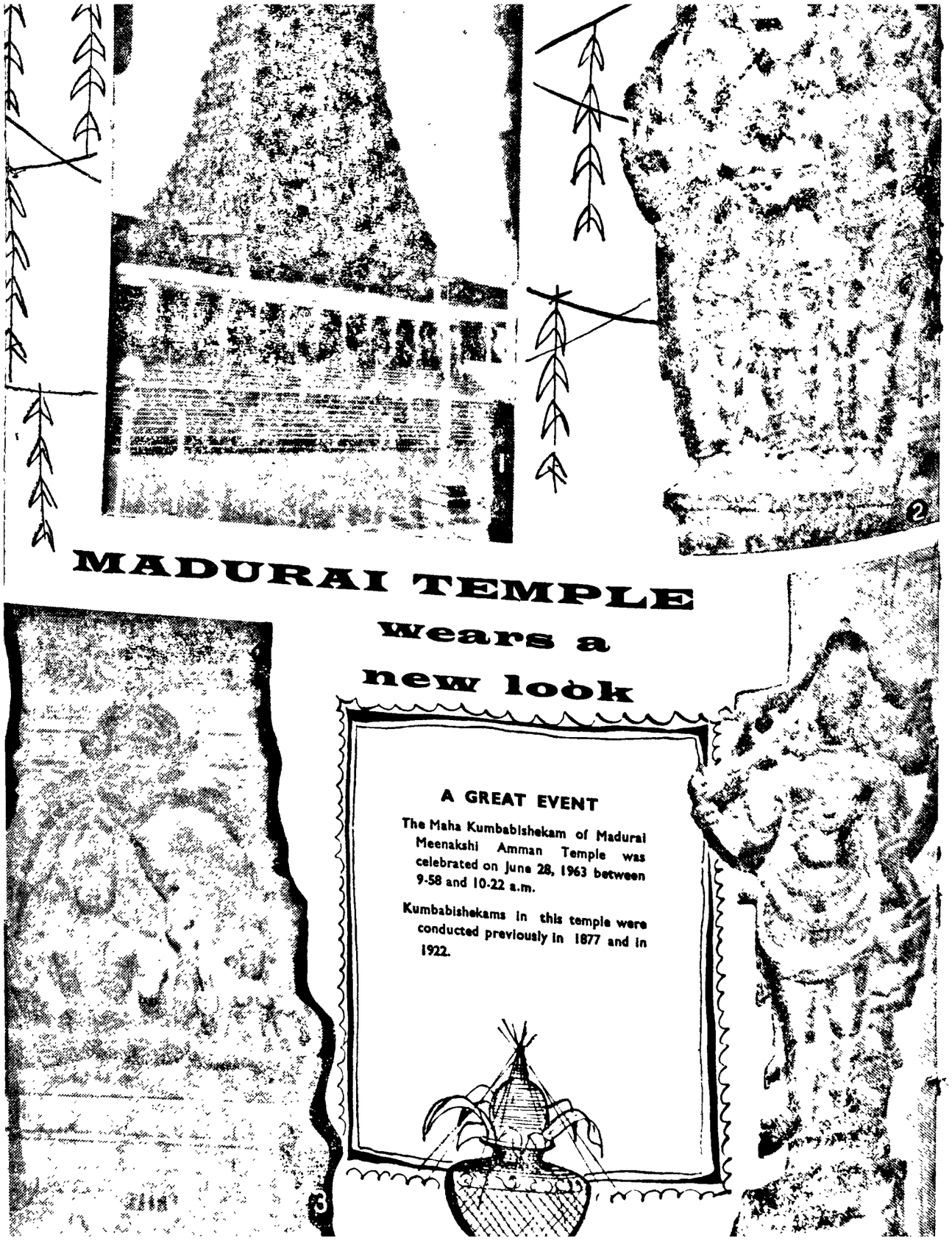


Dr. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharastra, Inaugurated the Hostel for Nurses and Family Welfare Workers at the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras on 5th May 1963.

prizes to members, besides the effective attraction of substantially reduced prices. Three out of four books distributed by these Clubs are by arrangement with teachers. So the boys and girls are made to read not only what they will enjoy reading but also 'what is good for them'. So far as I am aware the well-known publishers Double-Day & Co.; started the Junior Library Guild some 35 years ago. It has a membership of over 75,000. Double-Day have since started 4 more Clubs for young people conveniently differentiated for those religiously inclined in the Catholic Youth Book Club; for those enamoured of great books in the Junior De-Lux Edition Club; for fact-seekers in the Real Book Club and for plain beginners in the Best in Children's Books Club. Other Clubs have sprung up since. The Book of the Month Club's 'Young Readers of America' Section limits itself to non-fiction, history in the landmark Books and fact and science in the All-About Series. There is the Young Folks Book Club for boys and girls in the elementary fields, members get 20 per cent off the price. Middle grades join the Arrow Book Club. The Junior High and High School pupils go to the TAB as the Teen Age Book Club is called. This utilises chiefly adult type books in inexpensive reprint form. Pupils do their own buying from a list of 16 selections every other month and analysed by teachers under a readability formula as to grade level. Popular choices easily reach the 100,000 mark in sales. The Arrow and TAB have a current membership of over 3 million. With our school population growing very fast, there is room for enterprising publishers, good writers and the school system to co-operate in organising similar facilities in our country, if we could only begin.

Parents Guide

Your Association could also perhaps do something to help parents and even teachers in selecting books for their children. Something like a Parent's Guide to Children's Reading might be prepared and published by you. This need not be a dry list of names of books. Besides an annotated list of titles it can contain a versatile discussion of how parents can help their children to know and enjoy books.





For Family Planning

Madras State has won the national award for best work in the field of Family Planning for the year 1961.

The award was given by the selection committee for the Family Planning National Award which met at New Delhi recently.

The Family Planning programme of the Government of Madras is being implemented with success in all the Government Family Planning clinics in the State. These clinics function in all district headquarters hospitals and in most of the taluk headquarters hospitals. In addition, family planning advice is given to mothers and fathers in all Primary Health Centres by staff trained for the purpose.

Seven years ago, the Government of Madras appointed a Family Planning Board as the official agency for advising the Government on how to organise and direct a programme of propagation of the practice of Family Planning by the people of this State. The Board undertook as its first task the formulation in precise terms, of the advice which the Government should arrange to convey to every married couple.

If this advice is to be acted upon, it is necessary to provide information about the various methods of Family Planning which are known to be available. This information had to be furnished in sufficient detail to enable each individual married couple to choose the method which was most acceptable to them. To this end the Family Planning Board arranged to prepare a Family Planning Manual which was brought out as a Madras Government Publication in September 1956.

For those who are capable of reading and understanding a printed pamphlet, there is really no need for further instruction. The family Planning Manual is adequate for purposes of Self-instruction. That is why, in the initial stages, Government arranged for free supply of the Manual to all their employees and all the teachers in this State.

The Family Planning Manual was an unusual document in that it was the first book on the subject ever published by any Government.

IS IT A NEW EXPERIMENT ?

Vasectomy is no new idea. It is being done in several countries. In all the States in the United States of America, and particularly in the States of California and North Carolina, Vasectomy is performed. Careful records have been kept and research undertaken on the after effects of this operation. The considerable evidence that is available on this question demonstrates convincingly that there are no deleterious effects as a result of this operation on the male. On the contrary, due to the absence of fear and other psychological reasons, the health of those men who have undergone Vasectomy has, in many cases, actually improved.

It was probably the first occasion on which "Natural" methods as well as "Surgical methods" were firmly recommended in addition to the "appliance" methods, which alone are advised in Family Planning Clinics of the West.

The Manual recommends Vasectomy or "Husband-Sterilisation" as well as "Salpingectomy" or "Wife-Sterilisation". The superior advantage of these methods over all other methods is that they solve the problem once for all. The inconvenience of an operation is quite small and is undergone only once. Thereafter, the married couple have conjugal union without any precaution, expense, or irksome restraint. There is the greatest possible assurance that pregnancy would not occur again. The permanent character of the result also constitutes the limitation on the use of the methods.

Both forms of sterilisation are equally harmless and equally effective as "once-for-all" methods of completing the child-bearing career of married couples. But there are many reasons why Vasectomy is preferable to Salpingectomy. Vasectomy may be performed at any time, while Salpingectomy is usually performed immediately after confinement. Vasectomy does not need hospitalisation, while Salpingectomy does. Vasectomy is done under local anaesthesia; the patient remaining fully conscious during the short time it takes to complete the operation; and he walks off at the end of the operation.

It is, indeed, highly encouraging that these advantages are now getting known in every district of the State; unlike Madras City where the work is fully developed, work has only just begun in the rural areas of other districts.

The duties of the panchayat unions in this respect have been formulated in the following terms:—

(i) To organize the provision of systamatic instruction in methods of family limitation in the Block.

(ii) To maintain a regular review of the progress of the Family Limitation Programme of all the panchayats in the Block and to assist, guide and co-ordinate the efforts of all the panchayats.

Model Law for preservation of Trees

The Government of India are considering the question of preparing "a model law" to ensure the preservation of trees. The law, which will be circulated to the State Governments for enactment, will provide for deterrent punishment to those guilty of indiscriminate cutting of trees. This was disclosed by Sri S. K. Patil, Union Food and Agriculture Minister, at a meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for his Ministry. He said that he would also suggest to the State Governments to grant a certain rebate onland revenue in suitable areas to encourage the plantation. The Minister added that steps were being taken to increase the area under forest in the country gradually to about one-third of the total land areas. At present, forest area accounted for only about 20 per cent of the total land area.

The Committee was informed that a sum of Rs. 51 crores had been provided in the Third Plan "for an ambitious programme" for the development of forestry, as against Rs. 27 crores in the Second Plan. The programme called, among other things, for over 7 lakhs ares of new forest plantations, rehabilation of dograded forests covering about 5,25,000 acres survey of 46, 000 square miles of forest regions; construction of over 11,000 miles of new roads in forest areas and improvement of about 2,800 miles of existing road and "farm forestry" on over 11 lakh acres.

255



In the first week of July every year for the last 13 years we have been celebrating the annual Vanamahotsava Week. This week serves to remind us of the importance of trees to the well-being of mankind. Our tree wealth is not inexhaustible and unless systamatically replenished a time will come when there will be scarcity for timber, firewood and other raw materials of important industries. The need for trees is greater than ever to-day.

Trees offer continual friendship to man. Many are the ways in which they serve his needs. This is well expressed by a poet in the "Prayer of the Forest":

"Man! I am the warmth of your home in the
cold winter night;
I am the protective shade when the
summer's sun is strong;
I am the framework of the roof of
your house and the top of your table;
The bed in which you sleep and the
timber with which you fashion your boats;
I am the handle to your hoe and
the door to your hut;
I am the wood of your cradle and
the boards of your coffin;
I am the bread of kindness and
the flower of beauty;
Hear my prayer: destroy me not!"

Indeed, there has existed an age-long association between men and trees. We even talk of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, the boon-granting Tree-Kalpataru, the Tree of Life, etc. Trees are planted in commemoration of departed souls. Many beautiful trees have been planted and dedicated to the memory of Gandhiji at Rajghat in Delhi and that of Gurudev Rabindranath at Santiniketan in West Bengal.

Great men have drawn inspiration and confort from pleasant sylvan retreats. The bards of the Vedas sang of the mountains and rivers, the lovely glades and the cooling streams, the beautiful trees and the stately

"The forest is a peculiar
organism of unlimited
Kindness and benevolence
that makes no demands
for its sustenance and
extends generously the
products of its life activity;
it affords protection to all
beings, offering shade
even to the axeman
Who destroys it."

—GAUTAMA BUDDHA.

TREE WORSHIP IN INDIA

The deification of trees, in India, has a stronger psychological basis than in many other countries. Here man has retained a living contact with the forest even through the growth of a rich urban civilization. In forest monasteries Indian thought developed, and in the sheltering shade of secluded groves the epics, which have moulded cultural values of centuries, were conceived. Deeply conscious of the essential unity between the life of nature and the life of man, India has glorified her trees in mythology and folklore, in painting, sculpture, ritual and poetry.

In the Vedic hymns trees are eulogised sometimes in their own right, on other occasions, in association with various gods.

If one were to mention all the Indian trees that are held sacred for one reason or another, the list would run into hundreds. There are some which are associated with particular deities; the Bael with Siva, the Kadamb with Krishna.

The most sacred of all Indian trees is unquestionably the Asvattha. Even the botanist recognises this fact and calls it the "Ficus religiosa".

forests. Gautama Buddha, too, attained enlightenment under a Bodhi tree within a deer forest. Poet Kalidasa revealed this deep love of forests in Shakuntala. Thus, the best in Indian culture was born in the forest abodes or ashramas where the rishis lived, drawing strength from the majesty of the surrounding trees.

In ancient India, it was customary to grow trees around places of worship, there being in existence many such magnificient groves even till today—some of deodar, some of sal and some of other kinds of trees. This is a recognition of the serenity and peace that trees can confer on the human mind.

But are we reciprocating the friendship of trees? Do we listen to their prayer: "Destroy me not!?" Why, then, the reckless hacking and hewing and maiming of trees that adorn our homesteads and roadsides, shelter our farms and fields and lend beauty to urban and rural environment? Attitudes are no wiser in regard to that culmination of tree life—the Forest—which continues to be cut, burnt and severely mauled much to the detriment of agriculture and industry that serve the basic needs of men. Is not this evidence that we abuse the friendship of trees?

Friendship of trees

Friendship of trees is essential for understanding their importance to national welfare and prosperity. Civilizations have disappeared through a lack of this understanding. Proud and powerful empires have vanished under the stress, not of a marching army, but because of the callous and indiscriminate felling of trees, resulting in the loss of soil and water which sustain human life. Mesopotamia was, for instance, once a fertile and prosperous land, but it is now virtually a desert.

This threat exists in India today. It may be seen in the spread of Rajasthan desert gnawing into the very heart of India, on the Friable soils of Hoshiarpur and Kangra Siwaliks in the Punjab, in the Etawah and Agra regions of Uttar Pradesh, the Chotanagpur plateau in Bihar and the Nilgiris in the South. These facts are revealing, none-the-less familiar. And yet, trees continue ruthlessly to be cut down and maltreated. The ravages of men have converted green places into barren lands.

For humane reasons

Time and again, when tired by heavy work and cares of office, our Prime Minister seeks rest and relaxation in the company of trees to refresh his spirit. In June 1961, he sent a message from Manali where he lived in a "little cottage in the edge of the Deodar forest"; it did him much good, he said "to be near these magnificient trees". He went on to say: "There are many reasons why we should plant and have good trees. For economic reasons we want them, as well as to protect the soil. But I like them for almost humane reasons, for I look upon them as friends and they soothe me."

There is much to be done by way of planting trees along roadsides and canal banks, in the compounds of offices and houses and in numerous waste lands where trees may shed their benedictions in many ways—by giving shade, lending charm to the environment, providing homes for birds, yielding useful material and purifying the air. National prosperity requires that during the 13th Vanamahotsava this year, the people of India shall in the Prime Minister's words, "make friends with our great trees and plant them in large numbers".

257

History of Forests Administration in Madras

As a result of a series of excisions culminating with the reorganization of States (1956), the Madras State to-day is but a comparatively small part of the Madras Presidency. The latter included areas that now form parts of the present Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala States besides the whole of the present Madras State. In 1936, the forests of Ganjam district ceased to be in Madras State as the district became part of the new Orissa State. In 1953 when the Andhra State was formed, an area of 26,339 sq. km. (10,170 sq. miles) of reserved forests went with it. In 1956, as a result of State Reorganization, most of the valuable forests (about 5,356 sq. km. or 1,068 sq. miles) of Malabar, etc., were transferred to the States of Kerala and Mysore. Against all this loss, about 466 sq. km. (180 sq. miles) of mixed deciduous forests accrued to Madras State in the new Kanyakumari district from the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State.

In olden days

In the olden days, a great part of the State contained thickly wooded tracts. But even in early times, the forests suffered because of the frequent wars between the three Tamil kings (Cheras, Cholas and Pandiyas) and during the Carnatic Wars between the French and the British settlers and the Indian Rulers. Forests conservancy was unknown in those early days. Even for many decades after the British gained full sway over the region, there were no measures to regulate the working of forests. In order to obtain fresh pastures for cattle or fertile land for cultivation and to meet the demand of timber and fuel of the increasing local population there was progressive clearing and destruction of the forests. In the early days of British Rule large quantities of teak were exploited, especially for the Navy. The Arabs also made large demands of timber suitable for masts for their sea-going craft. Sandalwood, ebony, rosewood and satinwood were exported to European markets. It was only in about 1800 that a commission was for the first time appointed to make regulation prohibiting felling of young teak in the Malabar forests.

First conservator of forests

In 1805 a Committee was appointed to go into the Navy and this resulted in the appointment of a Police official, Watson, as the first 'Conservator of Forests' in India in 1806 for organizing supplies of timber. His work amounted, however, only to exploitation of the forests with a view to maximum production of merchantable timber. As the methods used led to complaints from the public as well, the post was abolished in 1823. Then followed a period of reckless fellings by the local population and European traders. In 1842 Conolly, Collector of Malabar, initiated the formation of teak plantations of Nilambur, with a view to ensuring future supplies; the work was carried out with zeal by his Sub-Conservator, Chathu Menon. In 1856, the Madras Government appointed Cleghorn as the first regular Conservator of Forests in India; he later acted also as Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

In 1847 Cotton and Michael explored the possibilities of working the Anamalai forests. In 1856 Hamilton succeeded Michael as Superintendent of the Anamalai forests, which were worked departmentally from 1850 onwards. Hamilton was succeeded by Beddome.

A separate department

In 1861 Cleghorn published this book 'Forest and Gardens of South India'. He took steps to organize a Forestry Department in the South and made regulations regarding fellings. He drew attention to the need for regeneration and cultural operations and also pointed to Government the need to stop shifting cultivation in the interests of Forests Conservancy.

The first plantation of Eucalyptus in India was of Eucalyptus pycnantha, started in 1858 near Wellington by Cambell.

The Indian Forest Act of 1865 and the subsequent Act of 1878 for the constitution of reserved and protected forests were not extended to the Madras Presidency due to the stout opposition from the Revenue Board. In 1881 Brandis visited Madras as Inspector-General of Forests; as a result, a separate Forest Act for Madras

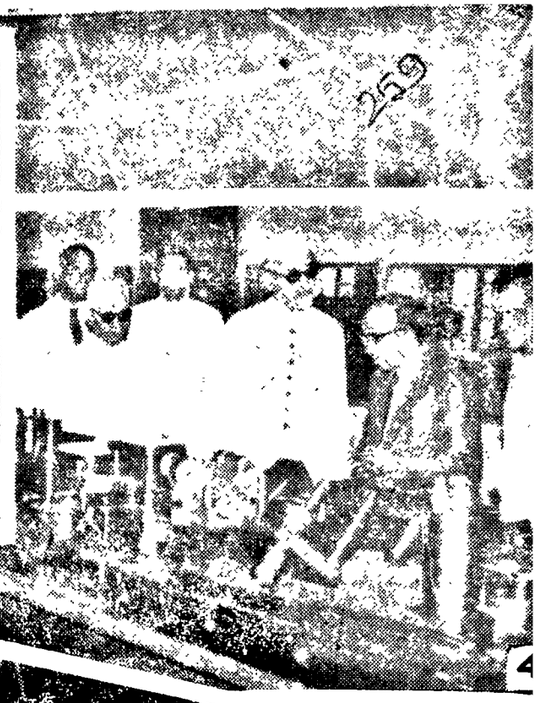
Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, is seen addressing the Regional (South) Orientation and Training Camp of Field Publicity Officers at Bangalore on June 8th 1963.











1. and 4. Visit to the Industrial Estate.

2. At Mahapalipuram: visit to the School of Sculpture.

3. At Children's Writers' Conference.

5. At Raj Bhavan: Greeting the Finance Minister of Madras.

6. At the Civic Reception.

7. At the Sahitya Acadamy Function.

8. At the Vadyalaya.

9. At the Industrial Estate—A Sound Projector was presented by Amco Engineering Corporation.

10. Took the salute at the Parade of the Pre-Commission Trainees (N.C.C.).



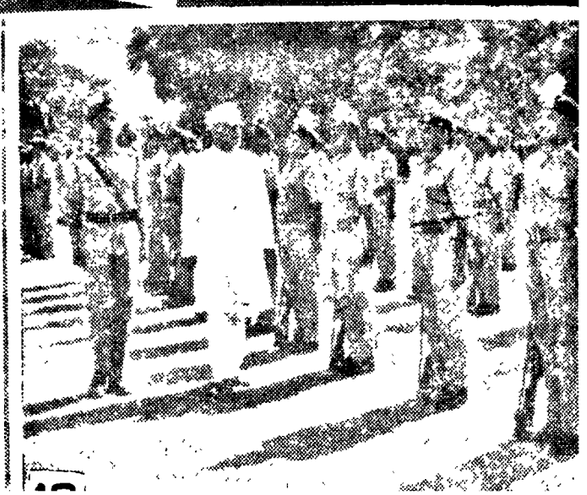
MADRAS CITY











was enacted in 1882. This Act provided for reservation of forest areas and for the formation of various rules to regulate forest working. In 1883 the Jungle Conservancy Department which was under the Civil Officers of the Districts was amalgamated with the Forest Department. In 1887 the Survey of India commenced the survey of Madras forests and by 1898 an area of 13,256 sq. km. (5,118 sq. miles) were surveyed on 4" to a mile scale. In 1896, the reorganization of Forest Subordinate Service was carried out. In 1912 the Madras Forest College for the training of Rangers was started; the Gass Forest Museum had been set up a few years earlier. In 1917 the post of Chief Conservator of Forests was created. In 1919 a Forest Research Officer was appointed at Coimbatore.

Major and minor forests

In 1914 certain reserved forests near villages which were mainly intended to meet the needs of soil and moisture conservation besides the requirements of villagers for grazing, fuel and small timber (for agricultural implements) were transferred to the management of forest panchayats in a few districts. In 1923 a Retrenchment Committee recommended the classification of the reserved forests into 'major' and 'minor'. The major forests only, were to remain under the Forest Department. The minor forests which were considered primarily of use for meeting the everyday needs of villagers were to pass on to the management of Forest Panchayats. In 1925 the overall supervision of these panchayat forests was itself transferred to the direct control of the Revenue Department. About 9,065 sq. km. (3,500 sq. miles) of reserved forests were thus placed outside the control of the Forest Department for nearly 25 years, till the folly of the measure was realized, forest panchayats abolished and the forests retransferred to the control of the Forest Department (as a result of the recommendation of the Forest Sub-Committee of the Post War Reconstruction Committee) from 1949 onwards. As measures directed towards forest conservancy were not taken during the panchayat management, the forests had meanwhile deteriorated often beyond recovery.

The foundation stone for the Kodambakkam Overbridge, was laid by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister on June 11th 1963.



FORESTS (1961–62).

Area of reserved forests	17,238 sq. kilometres (6,655 sq. miles).
Area of reserved forests to total land area of the State.	13·3 per cent.
Area of reserved lands	3,826 sq. kilometres (1,477 sq. miles).
Output of timber	43,044 cubic metre.
Quantity of Fuel extracted ..	404,108 cubic metre.
Quantity of sandalwood extracted.	1,975 cubic metre.
Revenue realised	Rs. 2·52 crores.

Timber extraction

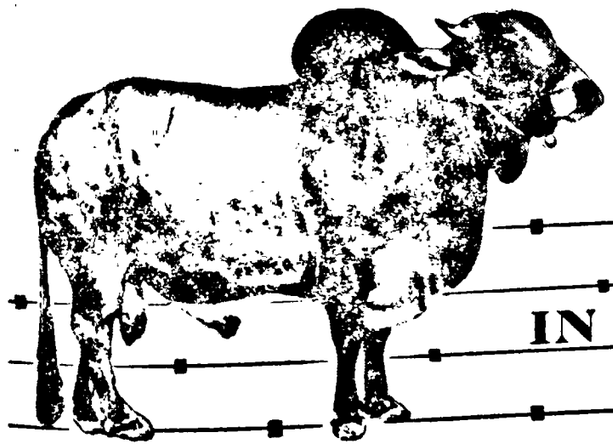
In 1923 a Forest Engineer was appointed and large scale timber extraction was carried out in the Malabar forests with mechanised equipment, but this was abandoned later in favour of the old established method of timber working as they were more economical and reliable in the conditions then prevailing. In 1938 the Madras Forest College was closed down as a measure of retrenchment.

When the World War II broke out in 1939, large scale timber fellings outside working plan prescriptions were made. Even charcoal burning inside the forests was permitted to meet the demands for charcoal for buses and lorries using producer-gas due to shortage of petrol. These unhealthy practices ended luckily with the war. The Madras Forest College was restarted in 1945 and handed over to the Government of India in 1948.

In 1932 the method of stump-planting of teak was introduced in the Madras forests. From 1951 onwards regeneration and rehabilitation work was undertaken on a large scale under the First and Second Five-Year Plans.

Madras completed officially the first century of its forest administration in 1956, its first regular Conservator of Forests (Cleghorn) having been appointed in 1856. The Madras Forest Department celebrated the Centenary in 1959 when a centenary Souvenir was also published to mark the occasion.

261



BREEDS OF CATTLE IN MADRAS STATE.

The Kangayam breed of cattle is one of the finest breeds of Tamilnad and is the only one of its kind to be recognised as of All-India importance.

At present there are five livestock development farms in the State, at Hosur, Orthanad, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and Ootacamund.

Abishegapatti, six miles from Tirunelveli, has been selected for the establishment of the sixth livestock development farm.

Four more key village blocks have been sanctioned for the State in the current year. There are now 51 such blocks in the State of which 19 are in Coimbatore district. Each block consisted of 10 key village centres where an integrated programme of dairying, cattle breeding, poultry, sheep and piggery breeding were undertaken.

The Kangayam breed

The Kangayam breed of cattle is one of the finest breeds of Tamilnad and is the only one of its kind to be recognised as of All-India importance and it meets the growing needs of the ryots for intensive livestock improvement work in the State.

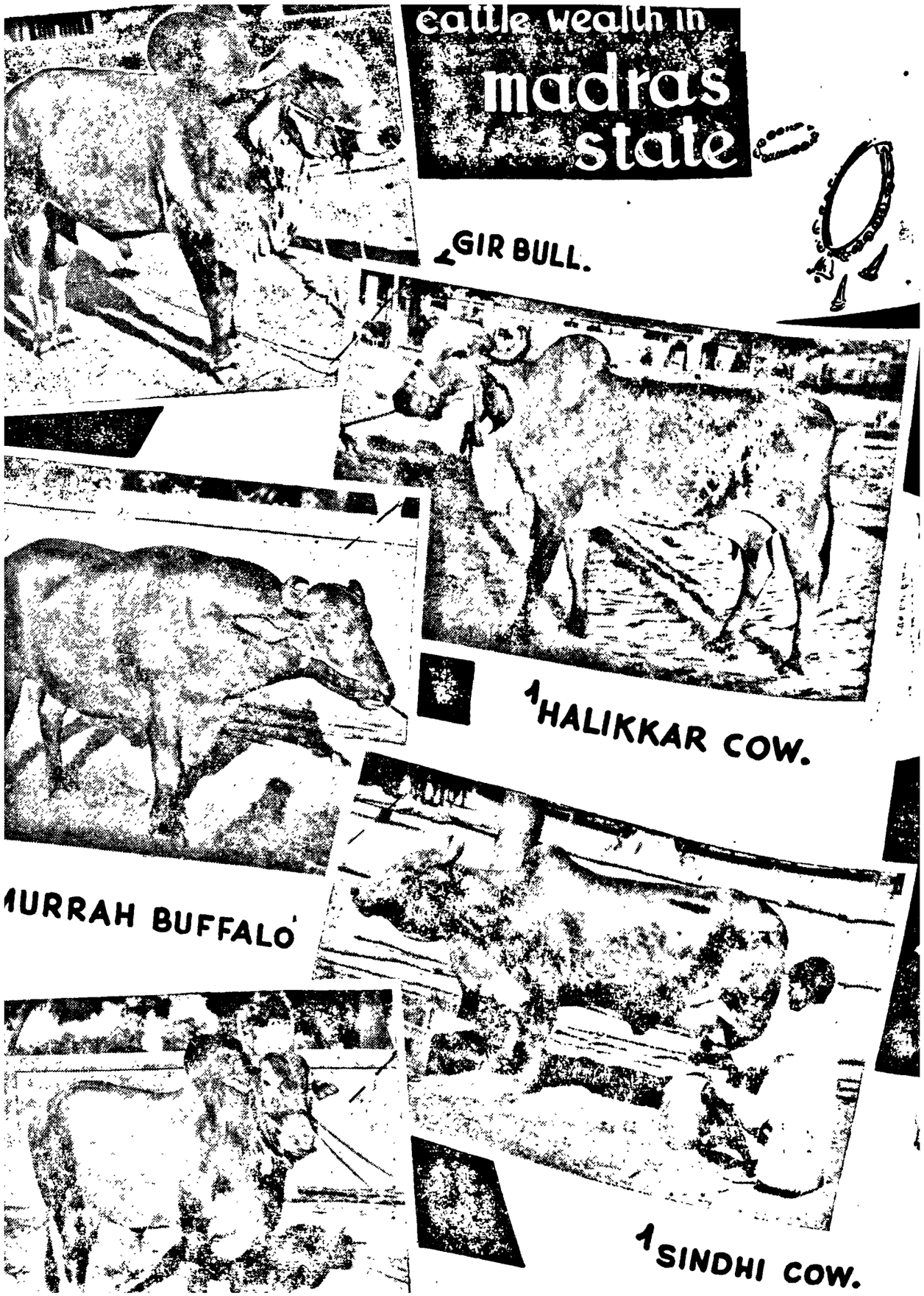
The Kangayam breed of cattle derives its name from Kangayam division of Dharapuram taluk in Coimbatore district where the breed of cattle is commonly met with. The breed is generally seen in the southern and south-eastern taluks of Coimbatore district, viz., Dharapuram, Udumalpet, Palladam, Pollachi and Erode taluks. The breed in its purest form and in largest numbers is found only in Government farms of Chettinad and Pudukkottai and with the Pattagar of Palayakottai even though ryots owning 10 to 50 head of cattle of this breed are common in this area. The credit of evolving this breed from non-descript cattle, fixing the type and making it breed 'true' goes to the family of Pattagars of Palayakottai more particularly to Sri N. Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiar, the late Pattagar.

The Kangayam is a medium sized animal although large sized specimens are sometimes found. Bulls weigh from 1,000 lb. to 1,200 lb. and mature cows from

Livestock (1961 *Census*).

Cattle	10,825,903
Buffaloes	2,594,271
Total, bovine ..	13,420,174(A)
Sheep	7,159,956
Goats	3,428,847
Pigs	502,289
Other livestock (horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, camels, etc.) ..	127,534
Total ..	11,218,626(B)
Total, Livestock—(A) and (B) ..	24,638,800
Fowls	10,718,153
Ducks	485,931
Others	89,157
Total, Poultry ..	11,293,241

cattle wealth in madras state



263

700 lb. to 800 lb. It is purely a draught breed and is smart, active and brisk in appearance. The head is short with a broad level forehead and large horns of a distinctive type. It has a compact strong body. Bullocks are very strong and active and grey in colour. The colour of the bull is grey with dark grey to black markings on the head, neck, hump, shoulders and quarters. The colour of the cow is white or grey with black markings just in front of the fetlocks on all four legs and sometimes on the knees. Some cows have dark grey markings on the face and body which is not a disqualification.

This breed is a recognized breed for registration in the Central Herd Book, maintained by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. According to the rules governing the registration an animal generally must have the characteristics as described above and in addition a cow should have a milk yield of 1,000 lb. in a lactation not exceeding 300 days. Any colour other than black on the muzzle is also considered a disqualification for registration.

The breed is now maintained at the Ramnad district Livestock Farm, Chettinad, and at the District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai, in sufficient numbers for distribution to grade up the local non-descript cattle under various schemes sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department. Under the All-India Key Village Scheme of livestock development work, this breed is being developed in centres of the Kangayam breeding tract comprising Dharapuram, Udumalpet, Palladam, Pollachi, Erode, Karur, Palani and Dindigul taluk.

The Umblachery type

Umblachery is a local breed of Thanjavur district. It characters are well fixed and it breeds true to type. It is very popular with the ryots for work purposes. This breed is undoubtedly small but quite suitable for the deltaic areas of Thanjavur District and also in the adjacent district of South Arcot particularly in Chidambaram Taluk. The bullocks though small are very compact, sturdy, and well built and appear to do well as good workers in all aspects as ploughing the fields of wet and dry areas, dragging heavy loads and for trotting also in riding carts.

This breed derives its name from the village of Umblachery in Thiruthuraipundi Taluk of Thanjavur district. The main tract in and around that village may be considered as the native home of the breed. This breed is now available in the taluks of Thiruthuraipundi, Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Mayuram and Shiyali of Thanjavur district and also in Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district. The breed is also known as 'Jathi Madu' or 'Therkuthi Madu' or 'Mottai Madu'.

They thrive on scanty rations and appear to do well in wet land areas. This is purely a draught breed and is used for work purposes only. The cows are very poor milkers yielding not more than one to four lb. of milk a day. Since Thanjavur is mainly a delta area the cattle are kept chiefly for manurial purposes. They graze on paddy stubbles after the crop has been harvested.

As the breed was getting deteriorated, the Government have taken action as early as 1954 in establishing a farm at Orathanad in Thanjavur district to develop it by scientific breeding and management. As it was also observed that the breed will do very well in the home tract itself, an area of about 45 acres at Korukkai village in Tiruthuraipoondi taluk was acquired. Experiments are being undertaken to increase its milk yield also, by selective breeding and also by cross breeding with Sindhi bulls. This breed has got a good future and its value will be enhanced if some more milk is got out of cows.

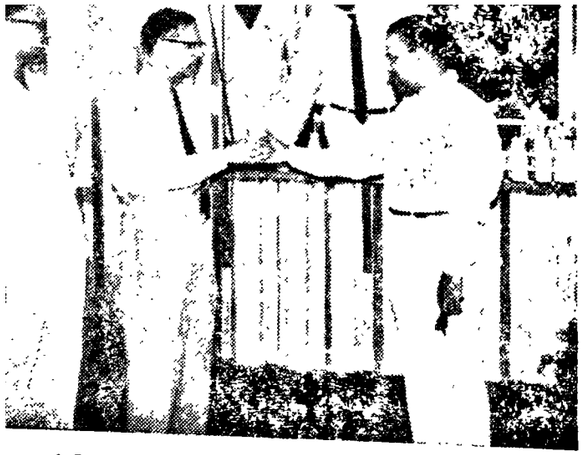
The Alambadi variety

The Alambadi breed derives its name after a village called Alambadi of Dharmapuri Taluk in Salem district, on the banks of Cauvery breed. The breeding tract of this breed comprises of the northern taluks of Coimbatore and Salem districts and Kankanahalli taluk of Mysore State. The conditions prevailing in the area suits well for the development of this breed. In this tract there are plenty of uncultivated forest lands which afford the cattle an abundant pasture, and unrestricted roaming ground. Another reason is that the Cauvery River which is too deep in that region for irrigational purposes affords the cattle a perennial supply of water in the seasons.

These animals live in the forests for most part of the year, especially from July to January where they are kept in pens during night. They are brought back to villages at harvest times when the harvested fields provide pasture for sometime and the cattle supply the necessary manure for the fields. After the source of grazing is exhausted the cattle again return to the forests.

Bulls presented to Thirukkoilur Panchayat Unions at half cost.





A Government milk bar was opened at the Secretariat on the 29th May 1963. Sri J. Sivanandam, I.A.S., Home Secretary, declared the bar open. The picture shows Sri C. G. Rangabashyam, Milk Commissioner, handing over a bottle of milk to the Home Secretary.

The weak cows and cows after calving only are kept in villages. These animals generally exist on this breed is mainly a draught type. These animals are used for ploughing in dry areas. The cattle are more massive and are of larger build than those of Mysore breeds. There is a good resemblence of this breed with those of Amrit Mahal and Hallikar.

The Burgur variety

The Burgur cattle are breed extensively in and around the Burgur Hills of Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district by the Lambadies of that area. This breed in general is medium in size, more compact and attractive. They are very restive and fiery in disposition and are difficult to train but they have good speed in trotting with power and endurance.

In the range, there are villages and hamlets distributed here and there and the main occupation of the inhabitants is rearing of cattle in addition to cultivation of crops like ragi, etc., in their fields. Each ryot owns from 15 to 200 head of cattle and these cattle provide the necessary manure for his lands. The cattle are penned in enclosures called dhoddies and remain in semi-wild condition. They are penned for the maximum period in a year in the interior forest for meeting better grazing facilities, when the crops are on the fields adjacent to their villages. Soon after harvest the cattle are brought back to the villages for harvest operations, etc., and they remain there till the next sowing is over when they are again tended to the interior of the forests. Al

the cattle are driven to the salt lick, about 27 miles nort of Burghur, by about January for a few days and the driven to the forest again. The cows are not usuall milked and the calves remain with their dams through out. The female progeny is mostly retained in the her for building and supplementing the reduction in th herd while the male progeny are taken to the plains an marketed at Pudupalayam (Andhiyur) once a year in th cattle fair held during the Car festival of Gurunatha swamy every August.

With a view to preventing its extinction and t improve and maintain the purity of the breed by selec tive breeding, feeding and management under domesti cated conditions, a scheme for the development o Burgur breed of cattle was formulated by the Govern ment of Madras and this breed is being bred an improved upon, at the Agricultural Research Station Bhavanisagar, since 1959.

The Pulikulam breed

Pulikulam is one of the famous local breeds of the pas in Tamil Nad and is fast becoming extinct now. This i a quick trotting breed said to have been evolved for th benefit of quick transport work. Being, on the whole of comparatively small size and capable of muc endurance, these have been maintained as nomadic o migrating herds in southern parts of Madurai distric mainly in the Cumbum valley. During the period July t January, these herds are moved on to the hills, adjoinin Cumbum valley. In February they move down to th plains and keep on moving in the Cumbum Valley, up t Madurai and the surrounding areas and there used fo penning in the harvested fields. Thus the herds ar mainly used now for penning in the fields during th post-harvet recess and hence are known as "Kida Madu" also.

The bulls of this breed are ferocious and trained fron early days to become ferocious by teasing and are use for "bull-baiting". It is from this game this bree gets the name "Jellicut". For a casual appearance th Pulikulam animals resemble the small-sized variet of Kangayam. Being a migrating herd maintained a such for generations, they are not readily tractable an are difficult to handle. They are very alert and quic in sensing the approach of natural enemies. Their sens of collective defence and motherly instinct are of hig order.

State's Progress:

Veterinary aid for every locality

"Real progress has been made in the field of Animal Husbandry, but it is also true that we have only touched the fringe of the problem, considering the gap between the present position and our requirements", said Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Agriculture, while addressing the 46th meeting of the State Livestock Improvement Board at Chettinad recently.

He disclosed that the Government is steadily working towards the objective of providing veterinary aid within the easy reach of every local area. One hundred and fifty dispensaries were proposed to be set up in the Third Plan period alone. Of these, 56 had so far been sanctioned and were being established.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a livestock farm in Tirunelveli district and it will be opened very soon. It is also proposed to start a buffalo farm for which a suitable site will be selected.

He referred to veterinary education and said 293 udents were undergoing training for the B.V.Sc. gree course at the Madras Veterinary College and 71 quent were working for the Post-Graduate degree. his was a substantial number and it augured well for e profession. He said development programmes uld be sustained only if there was supporting research rk.

Besides the regular research activities of the department, the Government had decided to start a pucca estock farm in Chettinad with three divisions: (1) athology, Bacteriology and Parasitology: (2) Animal utrition; and (3) Animal Genetics. The scheme ould be spread over three years.

It was also proposed to establish a separate Sheep search sub-station at Kodaikanal, entirely financed y the Union Government. The Minister reported all-ound progress on existing programmes. The livestock rms at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad, Orathanad and the Government dairy farm at Ootacamund were all functioning satisfactorily. The Government proposed to improve the dairying aspect in the farms.

Key village plan

The key village schemes now covered 367 villages having 341,000 cows and buffaloes of breedable age and 3,150 breeding bulls had been distributed in the 63 key village extension centres.

Sri B. Gopala Reddy, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting is seen unveiling the portrait of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal at the Music Academy, Madras, on 8th May 1963.





ri Jayaprakash Narayan was congratulated on the occasion of his 61st Birthday at Children s Theatre on 25th May 1963. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister is seen presenting him a gold laced cloth.

Of the 150 veterinary dispensaries provided in the hird Plan, 56 were being established. The scheme for ross-breeding of cattle at Ootacamund was being ontinued.

Four more goshalas were proposed to be opened in 963–64 to the existing 12 under the goshala develop- ent scheme. Pony breeding stock at the Hosur

Animal Husbandry

	Rupees in lakhs.
Third Plan Provision	352·25
Actuals for 1961–62	35·708
Revised Estimate for 1962–63	54·517
Budget Estimate for 1963–64	55·563
Total for three years	145·788

cattle farm at present consisted of 2 stallions, 6 mares and 4 young stock.

A 100-acre plot at Orathanad farm and five 10-acre demonstration plots in five key village blocks were taken up for pasture. Improved grass seeds and grass slips were supplied to ryots at concessional rates.

Attempts were being made at the Ootacamund sheep farm to evolve a new wooly breed by crossing Romney Marsh with the Nilgiri sheep. Local flocks were being upgraded by distribution of Bikanir rams. Three more centres were taken up at Tiruvannamalai under the sheep and wool development scheme. Pedigree stocks of indigenous breeds were being maintained in some farms.

Sixteen more poultry extension centres were taken up thus bringing the total in the State to 44 and 170 farmers were trained in poultry breeding. Grading of indigenous breeds and propagation of exotic ones continued through several schemes.

The three existing piggery units were being continued and two development blocks were set up in 1961–62.

New Plan for Tuticorin Port

Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of State for Shipping, disclosed that the Tuticorin Harbour Development Plan had undergone a major modification.

Instead of a long tapering flager-like projection into the sea as originally envisaged, it was now planned to have a broader projection providing more space for ships to turn and facility for construction of additional berths in future.

It was proposed to construct eight berths for handling coal and other general cargo at present. Sri Raj Bahadur said hard under-sea rocks presented a difficulty in that dredging for bigger ships would not be easy. The rock level was higher near the shore and big oil tankers would not be able to touch the port.

The State Government has approved the scheme for the Sethasamudram Project which is now being studied by the Centre.

267

Mineral Resources of the MADRAS STATE

Sri N. K. N. AIYENGAR, M.A.B.L., F.G.M.S., F.G.S.I., *State Geologist.*

Madras State is rich in mineral deposits. *It was only during the period which followed the assumption of office by the first Congress Ministry that all the known data of the nature and extent of the various mineral deposits occurring in this State was collected.*

Important minerals in Madras State are lignite, mica, barytes, gypsum, bauxite, limestone, China clay and magnesite.

Before the State re-organisation, Madras State had a prominent place on the mineral map of India. But subsequently, it had to occupy a subordinate position due to the re-distribution of mineralised areas to the neighbouring States. However, Madras State can still pride of having some important minerals which have supported export trade for the last half a century.

The important minerals of the State and their position in industry are mentioned below.

Magnesite

It is well known that Salem magnesite deposits form one of the important deposits of the world. About four miles north of Salem town, there are small hillocks containing thick veins of magnesite running for hundreds of yards like chalk veins. These deposits occupy about four square miles in area. The mineral is of high grade with a probable reserve of about 60 million tons to a depth of 100 feet. For the last 50 years, the mineral finds foreign markets such as U.S.A., U.K. and Continental industrial cities. Though magnesite occurs in small quantities in the Mysore State and in Almora, Uttar Pradesh, the latter is far away from rail heads, and it is mixed with dolemitic and other impurities. Therefore Salem magnesite will play in the near future a most important part in providing refractory material for bricks for the Steel Plants that are springing up. At present, there are three main companies, viz., /s. Burn and Co., The Magnesite Corporation, Ltd., and Salem Magnesite Compay. They prepare calcined and dead burnt magnesite for export market and for loca markets specially in North India, for the manufacture of refractory bricks. There is also a move to prepare magnesite bricks locally. The present annual output of raw magnesite has reached more than a lakh of tons. There is also a small market for the raw magnesite in several industries.

Lignite

The recently found lignite at Neyveli in the South Arcot district now seems to come to the relief of the South Indian industry which chronically suffered from want of suitable fuel. The investigation so far carried out indicate that the mineral which lies under an overburden of about 180 to 220 feet covers an area of about 100 square miles, having a probable reserves of about 2,000 million tons of a typical lignite. However, for the

Sri S. Chellapandian, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, returned to Madras on 6th June 1963 after attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London.





Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opened the City Police Hospital at Egmore, Madras on 16th May 1963. Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, presided.

present, about five square miles of lignite having about 200 million tons is under active mining operation to supply for a Thermal Plant, Fertiliser Plant and other industries. The Thermal Plant is already in operation providing about 50,000 kilowatt.

Associated with the lignite, there is a vast reserve of white refractory clay. This is not at present well made use of, but there are several schemes to set up factories to produce high quality ceramic wares and insulators and for several other subsidiary industries. The reserves have not been estimated.

Iron ore

The iron ores of the Madras State occur as magnesite, quartzite mainly in the Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Nilgiris, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. Though these ores though contain only 35 to 38 per cent of iron, the reserves are more than 500 million tons. The discovery of lignite in the State and modern technical advancement in smelting the iron ores have lead the Government of Madras to approach the Centre to start a steel industry with a beginning of about three lakhs of tons a year which may go up to a million tons. This scheme is taking shape rapidly.

Limestones

Closely linked with the iron and steel industry in the Madras State is limestone which is widely distributed as crystalline, marine or coralline varieties. There is a probable reserve of over 500 million tons consisting of chemical grade, cement grade and other inferior grades. There are already four cement plants making use of this limestones and producing about 5,000 tons of cement a day and another three plants are in the offing. The chemical grade limestone is made use of by the Mettur Chemicals and Industries, Ltd., for the manufacture of bleaching powder, caustic soda and other chemicals. In Tuticorin, same type of limestone is used for preparing caustic soda and near Tirunelveli, it is also made use of for preparing chemicals such as calcium carbide and its derivatives. There will be a large demand for the high grade limestones for the steel industry which is springing up.

Gypsum

This mineral is found associated with marine clay—28 miles north of Tiruchirappalli in an area of 22 square miles. Gypsum occurs as veins 1 to 6 inches thick. The important localities where gypsum occurs are Chittali, Karai, Uttattur, Tappay and Periakurukkai. The minerals seems to extend up to 50 feet in depth within the clay. The reserves of gypsum is computed to be about 15 million tons to a depth of 50 feet. The purity of gypsum varies between 75 and 90. There is no systematic mining but the mineral is collected by labourers on contract basis. About 50,000 tons of which the mineral is annually recovered during non-monsoon seasons is mainly used by the cement industries in the Madras and the neighbouring States. Gypsum nodules have also been widely distributed mixed with kankar in the black cotton soil of the Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts. The figures are not available about the annual production, but it is learnt that a fair amount of mineral is being won and supplied for the cement industry in the Madras and neighbouring States.

Phosphatic nodules

Associated with the same marine clay and gypsum mentioned above nodules containing tricalcium phosphate are widely distributed. It is estimated that about 100 cubic feet of clay may yield on an avarage about 28 pounds of nodules. The material when beneficiated will yield calcium phosphate up to 62·5 per cent though the general average is about 40 per cent. The mineral is estimated to occur in an area of 11 to 12 square miles extending to about 50 to 100 feet depth. The probable reserves may not exceed one million ton. This mineral can be economically won, if it is exploited along with gypsum with which it is closely associated. Some recent researches have shown that the mineral may be used in the preparation of fertilisers. Actual figures of the annual out-put are not available as these are not regularly mined.

Strontium mineral

Closely associated with the gypsum and phosphatic nodules, there is strontium sulphate in the form Celestite. It has been roughly estimated that the area contains between 44,000 to one lakh of tons for every 10 feet of strata. The quality of the mineral is good. The sulphate content is about 85 to 95. There is scope for using this material in the form of Strontium hydroxide in the beet sugar manufacture and also as Strontium carbonate in flares and fire works. Celestite is often used in paints in the same manner as barytes. There is also scope to use this mineral in ceramic glass and enamel industries.

Bauxite

The mineral bauxite occurs as hydrated oxide of aluminium and iron ore on the Sheveroy hills near Yercaud, Salem district, as laterite cappings on peaks

such as Shervaroyan and Sholakaradu. The percentage of alumina contant varies from 35 to 52 with an average of about 45. Though the percentage of alumina is not very high, the ore is easily dissolved in caustic soda thus facilitating further processing. About five to six million tons of ore is estimated to be the reserves of which half will be of better variety.

Similar type of aluminous laterite occurs on eight or ten hills on the Nilgiris hills. Most of these are located around Kotagiri, Coonoor and Ootacamund. This bauxite is more or less of the same grade as that of the Sheveroy. About three million tons of the usable ore occurs on these hills. There is already a scheme for establishing a plant for the manufacture of aluminium with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons at Mettur with scope for doubling the capacity. There is also small plant at Yercaud for the manufacture of abrasives out of bauxite as fused alumina.

Clay

Several types of clays such as China clay, brick clay, refractory clays are known to occur in the Madras State. Most of these are made use of China clays are mostly confined to the Gudalur and Coonoor taluks of Nilgiris district and Tindivanam and Neyveli in South Arcot district. They are used in several ceramic industries. At present there are schemes to make use of the refractory clays of Neyveli, the South Arcot district, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts to make fire bricks, high tension insulators, etc.

There are other types of clays with large reserves in the Chingleput district which belong to the type known as Gondwana clays which are also made use of in the ceramic industry. A few clays around Chingleput district appear to be somewhat bentonitic in character. In addition to these, large amount of alluvial clays around Madras and other places are made use of for making ordinary bricks.

Chromite

Chromite associated with rocks known as Pyroxenite occurs in the Namakkal taluk of the Salem district extending for about eight miles. The ore is of low grade consisting of equal proportion of chromite oxide, iron oxide and aluminium oxide. Tests have proved that they are suitable as refractory material though not for metallurgical purposes. Attempts are already made to make use of these for the above purpose. The mineral is not at present mined. The reserves may be about half a million tons.

Columbite

Columbite occurs in the Coimbatore district sporadically associated with mica. The reserves are not much.

Recently minerals containing copper, zinc and lead have been discovered in the Kallakurichi taluk of the South Arcot district. Prospecting by drilling is being continued for more than a year to prove the extension and the probable reserves of the mineral. The area appears promising.

Corundum

Corundum occurs as crystals mainly in the Salem district and to a smaller extent in the Coimbatore district. One of the deposits is associated with the chromite ore mentioned above where crystals of good Corundum are known. Though mining of this mineral is going on for the last half a century, the amount of Corundum recovered annually is not more than 10 or 15 tons. This mineral is made use of by various abrasive companies. Corundum also occurs as crystals in rocks near Papparpatti in the Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district. The mineral is associated with granites, charnockites and pegmatites. Attempts are not made to mine this mineral in this area perhaps on economic grounds.

Barytes

Barytes (Barium sulphate) occurs closely associated with quartz around Alangayam, Thiruppathur taluk of the North Arcot district. Though the mineral is of wide occurrence, due to its close intermixture with quartz, it has been found uneconomical to mine the mineral and is not possible to find out the reserves due to the high overburden. Small amount of barytes also is found near Bhavani in the Coimbatore district as veins but the reserves are not much.

Feldspar

Large amount of good potash feldspar occurs near Sankaridrug, Salem district, in the Karur taluk and Manapparai of the Tiruchirappalli district and is made use of in the ceramic industry. The figures for reserves and annual out-put are not available. Large reserves of calcium feldspar (Anorthite) occurs in the Namakkal taluk, Salem district.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, inaugurated the Pre-training Orientation Training to Prospective candidate for emergency Commission in armed forces at the Engineering College, Madras on May 15th 1963.



Gold occurs of as auriferous reefs in the Wynaad of Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris hills. There are extensive old workings. Several attempts were made to mine the ore in the past.

Graphite

Small patches of graphite bearing gneisses occur in Kuruvikulam and Panagudi of the Tirunelveli district. These being small deposits they are not made use of.

Mica

Pegmatites bearing mica are known in the Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts. There are old workings also in the first two districts but at present some good mica is mined in the Gudalur taluk near Cherambadi in the form of Ruby mica. The working is somewhat irregular. The annual out-put is small.

Quartz

High grade quartz occurs as quartz veins in the Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts which are used in the manufacture of ceramics. There is already a quartz crushing plant at Salem to supply pure quartz and to the glass industries. The reserves and annual out-put are not known.

Steatite

Large quantity of low grade Steatite occurs near Rasipuram, Eswaramalai, Chinnappampatti, Mecheri and Omalur of the Salem district. These are made use of to prepare domestic utensils only.

Titanium

Large amount of titanium and ilmanite sand in the form of ilmanite occurs near Manavalakurichi, Kanyakumari district, associated with the Monazite, Zircon and other sands. This can be made use of in making high class titanium white paints.

Garnet

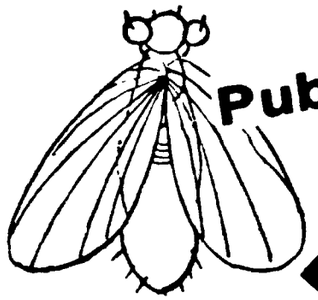
Garnet sand occurs in the Salem district in various places as a result of the disintegration of garnet bearing rocks. There are small deposits of semi-precious variety of feldspar like limestone in the Kangayam taluk and amazon stone in Karur taluk of Coimbatore district.

Madras Enters the Jet Age

The Meenambakkam airport entered the Jet age on July 2. It will now take much less time to reach Singapore than Delhi from Madras. One can leave Singapore in the morning by Air India Boeing Service and reach Madras for dinner.

There are four Boeing flights through Madras—two east-bound and two west-bound. The east-bound flights will pass through Madras on Sundays and Tuesdays and the west-bound flights on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The Boeing 707 have a carrying capacity of 130 tourist first class combined and they are fastest Jets available.



Public Enemy No. 1. the Fly

271

"No flies in India" may be difficult of realisation for decades to come, but it is an objective well worth looking for. All the year round, especially during the Anti-fly Week, observed annually during the first week of July, a concerted effort is being made to do away with house-fly-public enemy number 1.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the obvious, that the house-fly is a filthy creature and a carrier of many dangerous diseases. Yet we should have an idea of the havoc this small insect can cause, and does cause, to the health of the nation. Among the few diseases that the fly transmits are typhoid, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, anthrax, diarrhoea and crippling infantile paralysis. Most of the deaths due to these diseases can be traced to the ultimate source of a house-fly.

Dirty habits

It would be well to know something about the dirty habits of this creature. It is attracted by human faeces, sputum, garbage, manure rubbish and filth. Its hairy body and sticky feet can easily gather filth and contaminate any foodstuff it settles upon. It cannot eat solid food. So it has a way of softening it by vomitting on it and stamping it with its feet. By this it contaminates solid food. Again, it usually defecates while feeding and deposits countless bacteria on the exposed food. The contamination and chaos caused by this seemingly innocuous little creature is, therefore, very often catastrophic.

To make matters worse, it multiplies by leaps and bounds. The female fly lays from 600 to 900 eggs in five or six batches of 100 to 150 each. The eggs are white, oval bodies, each measuring 1/20th of an inch in length. They are deposited in cracks on the surface of moist manure heaps or on decaying animal or vegetable matters—in fact any moist rubbish that may be lying about. Human faeces offer a particularly suitable breeding place.

After 8 to 24 hours a corresponding number of white, footless, cone-shaped maggots called larvae are hatched from the eggs. In five days time the larvae turns into pupae and in another three days the fully developed fly emerges. Under favourable conditions of temperature, moisture and food supply the whole cycle from egg to adult may be completed in five days, but usually it takes 8 to 20 days. The female, again, is ready to lay eggs in about four days after emergence, and thus the vicious circle continues.

Anti-fly measures

To control and eliminate the fly menace, broadly speaking, two measures have to be adopted : prevention of breeding and protection against flies. As we have known that larvae breeds in warm moist organic material like filth of all kinds, the elementary thing to do is to eliminate filth. All garbage, kitchen waste and similar refuse should be placed in garbage receptacles and never left lying about uncovered or thrown on the ground. Latrines should be kept clean and adequately screened and no filth should be allowed to accumulate near human dwellings. Fresh cowdung should not be left uncovered, and whatever refuse is collected should be either removed speedily from the garbage receptacles and collecting platforms or, where feasible set to fire.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, inaugurated a Sales Depot of Ammapettai Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Salem, at T. Nagar, Madras on May 2nd, 1963.



Loans Assistance to Goldsmiths

As one of the quick and effective measures for relieving the distress among the goldsmiths and their families who have been affected by the Gold Control Order and the Rules thereunder, the Government of Madras have drawn up a scheme for the disbursement of loans to the affected goldsmiths to enable them to set up petty trades and settle down in alternative avocations in life.

A sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) will be sanctioned as loan to a single member of the family of a displaced goldsmith to enable him to set up any petty trade of the following types :—

1 Bakery and biscuit manufacture.
2 Dairy products trade.
3 Setting up egg stall.
4 Setting up fruit stall.
5 Setting up grocery shop.
6 Mannfacture of aluminium vessels.
7 Setting up betel-nut and aerated water stall.
8 Manufacture of betel-nut and chewing tobacco.
9 Setting up tea shop.
10 Setting up oilman stores.
11 Setting up button manufacture (horn, plastic nylon).
12 Setting up bangles shop.
13 Setting up cycle repair and hiring shop.
14 Cane articles manufacture and sale.
15 Electrical goods trade.
16 Fountain pens-repairing and selling.
17 Glass and ceramic wares trade.
18 Hardwares trade.
19 Plastic fancy goods trade.
20 Setting up ready-made garments and tailoring shops.
21 Setting up stationery shops.
22 Scented materials manufacture and trade.
23 Setting up snuff shops.
24 Setting up kerosene shops.
25 Setting up vegetable shops.

The Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce of the Department of Industries and Commerce of the areas concerned will be the authorities competent to sanction and recover the loans under this Scheme.

Applicants for loan

The applicants for loan under this Scheme should have been residents of this State for a period of atleast two years as on 1st January 1963. Only one person in the family of a displaced goldsmith will be eligible for the loan under the Scheme. Families of goldsmiths which have availed themselves of the loan assistance up to Rs. 2,000 to goldsmiths under the State Aid to Industries Act in relaxation of the existing standards will not be eligible for loans under this Scheme. The loan will be disbursed in 2 equal instalments spread over a period of six months and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The first instalment will be disbursed immediately after the loan is sanctioned and the second instalment will be disbursed by the competent authority on his satisfying himself that the first instalment has been utilised for the purpose for which the loan was sanctioned. The entire loan will be recovered in 12 quarterly instalments commencing 6 months after the date of disbursement of the second instalment of the loan. The loan will be sanctioned by the Assistant Director on the personal security to be furnished by the applicant to the satisfaction of the Assistant Director and after obtaining a bond from the applicant in the prescribed form. The bond will be free from stamp duty and registration fees. The loanees under the Scheme shall bind themselves to be subject to th provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act for the recovery of the loan amount due from them. The Assistant Director will be at liberty to order the foreclosure of the loan and summary recovery of the outstanding amount before the stipulated period for repayment, if he is satisfied that the loan has been misused. He shall be competent to make such enquiries as he deems necessary on the application for loan and on the personal security offered by the applicant. He will also be competent to extend, in deserving cases and for exceptional reasons to be recorded in writing, the period for the repayment of the loan, the maximum period of such extension being limited to one year. The Assistant Director shall decide the particular single individual in the family of the displaced goldsmiths, to whom the loan will be sanctioned, and also the quantum of loan to be sanctioned for each case with reference to the relevant factors in consultation with the local Revenue officials, if necessary. The decisions of the Assistant Director are subject to revision by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

For quick implementation

The Scheme will be implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce with the assistance of the Revenue Department to the extent necessary. The Director of Industries and Commerce has been requested to take steps for the quick implementation of the Scheme.

Sanction has been accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees five lakhs only) for the implementation of the Scheme.

The Scheme now formulated will be outside the purview of the State Aid to Industries Act.

Education of Children in MADRAS State

"To know a child is to love it and the more we know it, the better we love it."

Thus spoke one of the greatest authorities on Childhood—G. Stanley Hall. His statement contains a great truth, a truth which only those who have endeavoured patiently and sympathetically to know a child can realize. The proper study of mankind is "Children", for, as the poet said, the child is father to the man and childhood shows the man as morning shows the day. The more intimately one knows a child, the more clearly one sees his faults as his, and his virtues, as his own. The wonderful blossom of human life contains possibilities for good, which would surpass a poet's dream. It is then our greatest need to know the nature of this young life that we may guide it aright.

Realising this, the Government of Madras have taken keen interest in the education of children. They have given thought to the education of the children of pre-school age and encouraged the starting of nurseries.

The Government have paved way for the compulsory elementary education for all the age group of six—eleven. By 1962-63 compulsory primary education has been extened to cover all areas in the State and in the current year (1962-63) alone 4 lakhs of additional pupils of the age groups 6–11 have already been enrolled. In 1963–64 it is anticipated that 3 lakhs of pupils will be admitted.

Apart from the current general awareness of the value of education one of the most important factors, responsible for this rapid spread of this scheme is the provision of mid-day meals to the poor children in elementary schools. An allotment of Rs. 1·35 lakhs has been made in the Budget for further continuance of the scheme.

The experience gained in organizing the mid-day meals scheme leaves no doubt as to potentiality of the movement. Free supply of food has ensured not only regular attendance but also better enrolement. Pupils of different communities sit together and eat together. The silent revolution in outwork will go a long way in bringing about a unified well integrated society without any consciousness of caste differences. It is proposed to feed additionally 7 lakhs of pupils by the end of Third Plan thus bringing the total number of pupils fed to 17 lakhs.

Children to-day are having well built school buildings and are provided with slates, books, clothes, etc. These are made possible by the successful implementation of the School Improvement Scheme. The benefits of this scheme—Contribution of money and materials from the local people to the schools—are not to be measured merely in terms of material contribution. The most important results of the movement have been social and educational.

Free education is now available to all children up to V Standard and to poor children up to X Standard. The Government are anxious to see that quality books for children are produced and good libraries maintained. There is a library specially for children attached to the office of Director of Public Instruction, Madras, which is working satisfactorily.

There are at present 16 nurseries, 4 kindergarten schools 9 montessory schools and many pre-basic schools in Madras State. There are more than 25 thousand elementary schools and over 4,500 basic schools. Free uniforms are being provided for poor children. 565,259 children are provided with uniform as gifts (value of Rs. 32,78,349). The Government have also taken up the work of publishing the text books in Tamil for Standards I and II and it will gradually extend this scheme of providing text books for the other standards.

Madras has stolen a march over other States by providing a separate theatre for children. This scheme forms part of providing audio-visual education to children. The aim is to conduct special shows for children and to make it available for other organizations for promoting cultural activities of children.

An exhibition in connection with the Children's Writers' Association Third Annual Conference was held in Rajaji Hall, Madras Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance, opened this exhibition



Vice-President impressed by Efficiency of Madras

Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India was impressed by the general air of "efficiency" in Madras. He had driven through the countryside and noted the prosperity of its agriculture. He was greatly impressed by Madras and its people. After becoming the Vice-President of India this was the first time Sri Hussain visited Madras.

Dr. Zakir Hussain asked the people of Madras to remember that, though they had every reason to be proud of Tamil culture, it formed part of the general pattern of Indian culture. It was, he said, a note in the symphony of Indian life, a flower in the garland or bouquet.

Clean life

"You cannot have a clean city without clean life", said the Vice-President, replying to a civic address presented by the Madras City Council.

Clean life was becoming more and more difficult because of great priority that politic was getting in the lives of people. Municipal councillors, therefore, had to set an example of clean life, he said.

A clean city, Dr. Zakir Hussain explained, did not mean merely clean roads and other amenities. The city could be made clean only through education.

He was sorry that generally in this country education was not given the importance and priority in national effort it deserved. "Unless our education system is throughly sound", the Vice-President said, "and is worked with devotion, you can be sure that all you do by the way of giving good roads and amenities will some day come to grief".

All-out effort was necessary to make the schools better. With good education it would be possible to make every citizen feel responsible for the beauty, cleanliness, wealth and prosperity of the city.

Basic education, Dr. Zakir Hussain observed, had failed on account of half-hearted and false implementation. "But I am absolutely sure there is no running away from the basic idea Gandhiji has given us. You must make work an instrument of education".

Industrial estate praised

Dr. Zakir Hussain, who visited the Industrial Estate at Guindy wished there were many more such estates in the country.

He told newsmen that the estate had grown into respectable proportions in the last five years. The Government sections were very helpful because only around them would other units come up.

Visit to Vadyalaya

The Vice-President visited the Sangeetha Vadyalaya at Raja Annamalai Manram. The Vadyalaya gives training in making musical instruments.

Professor Sambamurthy gave a demonstration on some of the new tvpes of instruments which included automatic tambura, samashti sruti box, Himalayan fir violin, savyasachi veena, Bharat violin, Nalika murali, stone nagaswaram and glass dolak.

The Vice-President wrote in the Visitors' book that the half-hour he had spent at the Vadyalaya "was instructive and enjoyable". A tambura was presented to the Vice-President on behalf of the institution.

N.C.C. Training Commended

Dr. Zakir Hussain, took the salute at a ceremonial parade by four platoons of officer-trainees of the NCC Pre-Commission Training School at Pachaiyappa's College grounds.

Expressing admiration for the work of the NCC, Dr. Hussain said, "the NCC is poised for considerable expansion and the officers, who are being trained, will be responsible for making that, expansion a successful enterprise".

The Integrated Child Welfare Project Scheme was inaugurated by Smt. Soundaram Ramachandran, Union Deputy Minister at Panchayat Union Council, Poonamallee on April 28th, 1963. M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance is seen addressing the meeting.



For Skilled Jobs in Industries

2765

Junior Technical Schools

The Government of Madras has so far started Junior Technical Schools in the Public Sector in Madras, Coimbatore, Vellore, Nagercoil and Tiruchirappalli. The Managements of private Polytechnics at Pollachi, Tiruchirappalli and Talayuthu have also established similar schools. These Technical Schools are functioning as allied institutions to the respective Polytechnics. The minimum qualifications for admission to these schools are "a pass in the integrated 8th standard under the re-organised secondary education, which was in vogue till 1962–63, i.e., all candidates who are eligible for admission to the 9th standard of the new 11 year Integrated secondary course which is being introduced from 1963–64, will be considered for admission to the first year class in these schools".

The Technical Schools are different from the Industrial Training Institutes. The of-study in the Junior Technical School covers a period of 3 years. During this period, the students will be given training in English, Tamil, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, History and Geography, Genl. Engineering, Drawing, Workshops, etc. The boys will also be given practical training in the different branches of workshops, such as Carpentry, Smithy, Foundry, Fitting, Welding, Sheet-metal work, Machine-shop, etc., for about 12 hours per week in the first year and 20 hours per week in the second year. In the final year, the student will be given option to specialise in a particular trade of his choice, and the duration of practical training in that year will be 20 hours per week.

The standard of training given in English and Tamil and in the other subjects (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, etc.) is equal to the High School standard while in the case of workshop training the standard is more or less equal to that of Iudustrial Training Institutes, so much so, the students who complete the Junior Technical School course will be comparatively better equipped than those who complete the usual High School course and who seek admission to Polytechnics.

Special feature

The special feature of the scheme is that students of Junior Technical School will get a good grounding in all the different sections of workshops and they will also specialise in any trade of their choice. Consequently the students who undergo the Junior Technical School course will be particularly suited to take up in due course the responsible posts of Chargemen and Supervisors in industries. Further, after they complete their course of study in the Junior Technical Schools, they can if they so desire, join the Polytechnics, and qualify themselves for a Diploma. Boys passing out o the Junior Technical Schools will be given preference in future for admission to the first year of the three year Diploma Course in Polytechnics in the State. Therefore, all boys who intend joining industries either as apprentices or in other capacities will do well to avail themselves of the special facilities for technical training and who successfully undergo, the course of training in the Junior Technical Schools will be sufficiently equipped to enable them to be employed in Industries straightaway in suitable capacities, provided in these Junior Technical Schools.

In view of their intensive practical training in the institution they can further improve their skill in the trade in which they have specialised. When they are thus employed in any Industry they can also attend part-time courses conducted in the polytechnics and qualify themselves for a diploma which will enable them to rise up to higher positions in the Industrial Organisations in which they are employed.

No tuition fees are charged in the case of students joining the Junior Technical Schod. Fifty per cent of the students admitted, are also given stipends. It is therefore hoped that the parents who would like to have their children take up skilled jobs in industries in our country will take advantage of this opportunity and, have their children admitted n the Junior Technical Schools soon after they complete their higher elementary school course so that they will be assured of a well-planned and useful career in the Industrial field.

Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance, presided over the Tamil Nad Secretariat Association Annual Day on May 13th, 1963.



PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

In view of the National Emergency which requires the mobilisation of the resources of the State in full, the Government of Madras have amended the Provident Fund Scheme relating to their employees so as to provide for—

(i) A recovery of contribution at the rate of three per cent of emoluments in the case of employees in receipt of less than Rs. 100 per mensum ; and

(ii) An increase in the existing contribution in the case of employees in receipt of Rs. 100 and more. Since the minimum rate of contribution for these employees was 6 per cent, the minimum rate after these changes came into force became 11 per cent.

These changes came into force from 1st January 1963, i.e., the deductions at the enhanced rates were made from the pay bills for January 1963 drawn on 1st February 1963. It was also laid down that the enhanced subscription collected as a result of these orders should not be reckoned for purposes of drawing temporary advances. Similar changes were also effected in the Provident Fund Schemes relating to the local board employees and teachers of aided institutions.

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme of the Government of India also requires, among other things, that employees earning Rs. 1,500 or more per annum, should make a compulsory deposit of 3 per cent of their salaries. Since the public employees of the Madras State had already been made to contribute extra amounts to their Provident Fund accounts in the National Emergency as explained earlier in this note, the State Government approached the Government of India to modify the compulsory Deposit Scheme in its application to the public employees of this State, who were already making increased compulsory deposits into their Provident Fund Accounts, so as to exempt them from the scope of the new scheme of the Union.

The Government of India have now issued the Compulsory Deposit Schemes relating to employees and Income-tax assessees. The scheme relating to the employees provides that no compulsory deposit need be recovered from those who are contributing 11 per cent and more of their salaries to recognised Provident Funds, life insurance premia and deposits in the 10 and 15 year accounts under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. Thus all public employees of the Madras State who are not income-tax assessees need not make the compulsory deposits under the new scheme of the Government of India, since they are already contributing to their Provident Fund at the minimum rate of 11 per cent. In the case of employees who are income-tax assessees, there is no exemption from making the deposit, though they also pay the minimum contribution of 11 per cent of their emoluments to the Provident Fund. The Government of Madras have therefore ordered that in the case of Government Servants who are income-tax assessees and who have to make compulsory deposits, the enhanced provident fund contribution for the emergency will be at two per cent of emoluments from 1st July 1963 i.e., pay for the month of June 1963 payable on 1st July 1963, so that the other 3 per cent may be deposited under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme of the Government of India.

Hospital for Policemen

A 30-bed hospital for the City Police was opened by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, in the Commissioner's Office Road, Egmore, recently.

Sri Kamaraj praised the policemen for their integrity and sense of responsibility. He said the Government would consider the Commissioner's request to air-condition the operation theatre in the new hospital.

Sri S. K. Chettur, Chief Secretary to the Government presided. Sri S. Balakrishna Shetty, Inspector-General of Police, said a dairy farm for policemen was being established at Madurai and the Chief Minister would soon inaugurate it. He appealed to the Director of Medical Services, Dr. (Miss) A. B. Marikar, who was present, to provide more doctors in district headquarters hospitals.

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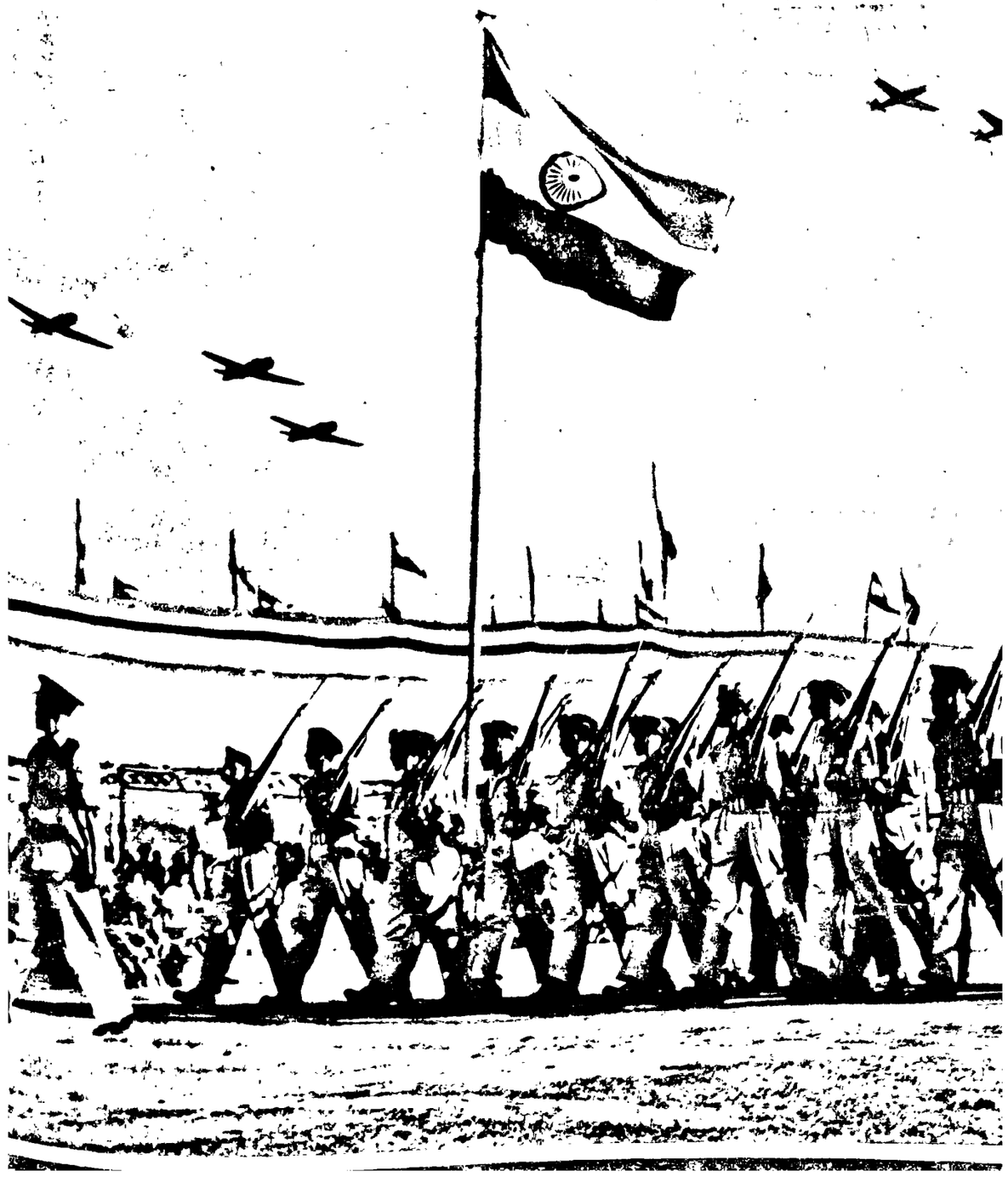
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AUGUST 1963 PRICE



In Defence of our Motherland

The battle for the defence of India is not fought on the snow-topped Himalayan borders alone. It is fought in every town and village, in every field and factory.

To grow two sheafs of corn where only one grew before, to produce two pieces in a factory where only one was produced till now, to work more hours and days all to increase the tempo and turnover of work in offices, to charge the same price for articles in order to minimise the hardship of the Community....these constitute the line of our duty and proof of our patriotism.

India expects an ordered and mighty co-ordination of men, machines and material to ensure maximum results. Who will fail to respond to this call of duty ?

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2. To increase the production of his factory.
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6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII AUGUST 1963 No. 8

CONTENTS

		Pa
1.	Our Revolution is not over — *Dr. Radhakrishnan.*	3
2.	1942 Movement : A Glorious Chapter of Indian history.	5
3.	Morale and the Emergency — *Lt.-Col. H. C. Mediratta, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.*	8
4.	Sino-Indian Problem in Questions and answers.	11
5.	Importance of improved seeds	15
6.	Green Manuring in Madras State — *T. K. Thangavelu, Jt. Director of Agriculture, Madras.*	16
7.	National Telex Service	23
8.	Boiler Plant in Tiruchirappalli	26
9.	Madras proposals to solve recurring power crisis.	30
10.	All about Gold Control	32

This Month's Cover :

The Sixteenth Independence Day is being Celebrated on the 15th of August this year. The task before us is to preserve the freedom that we got after many trials and tribulations and a lot of sacrifice. We must remember that every one of us is a soldier in our own sphere.

This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912



He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

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OUR REVOLUTION IS NOT OVER

RASHTRAPATHY Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

No freedom is real if it does not secure freedom of mind. No religious dogma or political doctrine should interfere with the pursuit of truth.

When we give the youth of the country education, with its emphasis on freedom, the right of rebellion and the absolute duty of the Government to rule with the consent of the governed, they will demand freedom from subjection.

Bankim Chandra Chatterji gave us the great song *Bande Mataram* where India's deep religious devotion was harnessed to the national cause in a vow of self-surrender. Patriotism became a religion with the youth of the country.

Rabindranath Tagore gave us the national anthem *Jana-gana-mana* which was first sung at the Congress session on December 27, 1911. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950. It looks on this country as one and requires us to use our spiritual energies for the cultural and emotional integration of the country.

Political freedom is not merely for the sake of India but for the good of the world.

Gandhiji once wrote to Tagore: 'An India prostrate at the feet of Europe can give no hope to humanity. An India awakened and free has a message of peace and goodwill to a groaning world.'

We are anxious to make the world safe for civilization. We are convinced that there is no alternative to peace in the present context when the annihilating power of war has increased so vastly.

When the world is split into two groups with large stores of atomic weapons which can be used to devastate the world, there is the risk of catastrophe.

But the future is in our own hands. Sheer self-interest requires us to relieve the tensions that beset the world and establish decency and friendship in a world which has apparently forgotten them.

We must create and develop the forces of spirit which will revive last hopes and ignore values.

- Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty.
- Let us Guard our freedom at all costs.
- The loss of freedom will mean the loss of our National Soul—We shall cease to be men.

We must recognise that mutual hatred is more deadly than mutual violence.

We must civilize human nature by adopting the university spirit which pleads for sanity in a period of hysteria, for moderation in place of intemperance, for the rigours of thought instead of easy surrender to partisan slogans.

If the world is to be a unity, people of different nations must be made conscious of what they have in common.

The world must develop a cultural unity before it can become a political fact.

Peace is not the absence of strife or the silence of guns.

Absence of conflict is negative, precarious liable to be shattered.

The President Dr. Radhakrishnan, arrived in the Capital from his trip abroad, on June 24, 1963. He was given a warm reception at the airport by the Vice-President, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Diplomatic Corps and a large distinguished gathering





Prime Minister during his recent visit to Madras had tea with the Prince of Arcot

Peace is goodwill for others, understanding of those who are different from ourselves in race and religion.

It is an appreciation of the feelings of those whose worship is different from our own.

This is goodwill ; this is peace.

The spirit of Indian culture has one of assimilation, synthesis, not negation or exclusion.

The Aryan and the Dravidian, the Hindu and the Buddhist, the Muslim and the Christian have all be taken in to India's history.

We are never willing to learn from others though we do not wish to become subservient to them.

We have no false pride of self-sufficiency of Indian culture. We take in whatever is valuable without losing our own identity.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke words of wisdom, which are also a warning, when he defined the relations of national autonomy and international order : "My idea of nationalism is that my country may become free, that if need be the whole of the country may die, so that she may live". There is no room for race-hatred here. Let that be our nationalism.

Physical survival is not all ; spiritual integrity is more important. Those who worship the Cross know that material defeat and death may make for spiritual victory.

In a very real sense we live in a new world.

The unity of knowledge is new, the nature of human community i new, the order of ideas is new and we cannot return to what they have been in the past.

Religious truths are beyond the accidents of science or criticism. They rest their claims on the moral and spiritual facts of human nature.

The religious thinkers of the period turned back to the *Prasthanatray* and demonstrated that the religious message developed in these three works was rational, ethical and spiritual can satisfy the demand for depth, comprehensiveness and integrality.

It is *brahma-vidya*, *yogasastra* and *krishnarjuna-samvada*, the truth, the way and the life.

The seer announced that they had seen the Supreme Person shining like the sun that dwells beyond the veil of darkness.

The fruit of religion is ethics, individual and social.

Our revolution is not over.

We have to defend ourselves against the forces of violence, fanaticism and unreason.

We have to struggle against poverty and disease, illiteracy and unemployment.

We have to wage a long fight against that darkness in men's minds.

Let us work with faith and weld together our people into a single corporate community and make them the defenders of peace.

The reign of brutal violence will not last for ever.

Redeemed humanity will emerge, the habit of mutual forbearance will recover and truth and love will triumph. *Satyam eva jayate.*

(Courtesy : *Bhavan's Journal.*)

We Can't All Hold Rifles—

Atleast Let's Hold Together

145

month 21 Years ago

The 1942 Movement
A Glorious chapter
of Indian History

August 9 (1942) is a memorable day in the history of the Freedom Movement in our country. It was on this day that the "Quit India" call of the Indian National Congress and the 'Do or Die' mandate of Mahatma Gandhi stirred the people all over India.

Today a generation has grown up which knows nothing of the day of our slavery and the struggle that was waged to end it. It would know nothing of the price that was paid in blood and travail for that freedom which it would be enjoying. Nothing would be known about the nameless warriors, the anonymous men and women whose sacrifice of all that man holds dear, made India Independent.

Today the task before us is to preserve that freedom that we got after many trials and tribulations and a lot of sacrifice.

The All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay August 8, 1942. The Session was momentous in the history of the word. In his opening speech, the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, observed "The Congress wanted to see that every Indian youth took part in resisting aggression. The "Quit India" demand does not mean the physical removal of all Britishers from India but it means the transfer of charge". It was a meeting of Congressmen but that the voice of the Congress was the voice of the whole country was emphasized by Mahatmaji in the following words "The Congress represents the whole of India. It has almost ever since its birth to represent the whole nation". The famous resolution, known as the "Quit India Resolution", was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Vallabhai Patel. In his speech, the latter observed "If America and England are still thinking that they could fight their enemies in India without the co-operation of 400 millions of people they were foolish. It must dawn on the people that the war was a people's war and they should fight for their country and their freedom," and, while winding up the debate Pandit Jawaharlal said "This resolution is not a threat. It is an invitation. It is an explanation. It is an offer of co-operation. But still behind it there is a clear indication that certain consequences will follow if certain events do not happen. It is an offer of co-operation of a free India. On any other terms, there will be no co-operation but conflict and struggle".

A charter of liberty

The resolution was finally put to vote on August 8 and passed, only 12 members dissenting. It is, probably

During his recent visit to Madras, Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation stone for the Rubber Research Centre of the Madras Rubber Factory at Tiruvottiyur.



288

FORWARD MARCH

The strength of our Army will be doubled in the next two years. Five mountain divisions will be raised this year.

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The upper age limit for Emergency Commissions in the Army has been reduced from 35 to 30 years. It is coming into effect from the month of July 1963.

Six new ordnance factories will be set up. The proposed factory to manufacture MIG aircraft will be located at Nasik in Maharashtra and another factory to manufacture engines for the MIG aircraft will be set up at Koraput in Orissa.

Frigates will be built at Mazgaon docks in Bombay. The strength of NCC will be increased from 22 lakh to 26 lakh cadets.

The ordnance factories produced 2,733 vehicles in 1962-63 an increase of 43 per cent over the previous year.

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The Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, Bangalore, has designed and manufactured two prototypes of planes—HF-24 and MK-1 fighter. The prototypes have passed the flight. Both will fly at supersonic speed.

The MK-1 will be powered by two Orphues-703 engines which are also being manufactured by HAL.

The HF-24 is a twin-engined monoplane built entirely in metal and suited for high altitude performance.

the most important resolution ever passed by the All-India Congress Committee.

Mahatmaji himself spoke for full two hours, in Hindi and English. As a chronicler has described it, his speech was the charter of liberty, the quintessence of the philosophy of non-violence, the final and unanswerable indictment of British rule in this country.

Mahatmaji also indicated that he had no intention on starting the movement in a hurry. He stated: "I shall make every effort to see the Viceroy or address a letter to him and wait for his reply before starting the struggle. It may take a week or a fortnight or three weeks".

But the opportunity for such contacts never came. Quite understandably, the Government had no intention of allowing the rebel Generalissimo to organise his forces and send his instructions to subordinate echelons. By the morning of the 9th of August, Gandhiji and the members of the Working Committee as well as most of the other important leaders were prisoners. Some others were arrested en route from Bombay to their home districts. Such others, as had not been able to go to Bombay to attend the meeting, were arrested by the evening.

By the morning of the next day, the news of these happenings reached the remotest corners of the country, as a matter of fact, of the whole civilized world. The war had begun.

People rose to the occasion

The net had been so widely thrown and so tightly drawn that the Government had every reason to be satisfied with the success of its first move. Most of the leaders had simply walked into its parlour by concentrating themselves in Bombay and the others had been so carefully shadowed that there was little difficulty in apprehending them. Detailed instructions had not reached subordinate committees and little danger was to be expected from the spasmodic and uncoordinated activities of individuals acting on their own initiative. The Government could reasonably anticipate the early collapse of the movement. However, that people were not entirely unaware of the lines on which Gandhiji's mind was working. Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State, described in Parliament the steps which had been chalked out by Congress leaders before arrest. The report of his speech could not be suppressed and it served to give the public some idea of the instructions which would have been issued, had the leaders been free to do so.

But the unexpected happened, upsetting all the careful calculations of the authorities. As a matter of fact, Congress leadership behind the bars was as much surprised as the authorities themselves. When the "Quit India" resolution sanctioned "the starting of a mass struggle of non-violent lines on the widest possible scale" and gave the freedom to every man or woman participating in this movement "to function for himself or herself," its sponsors could not have imagined the course which events would take.

Old techniques out-of-date

The old techniques of courting arrest were clearly out-of-date in such a context but no one had had time to think of new ones. It goes to the credit of the

...upon the fact the instructions about non-violence were on the whole obeyed at least in the letter. No Englishman's life and no Englishwoman's honour was ever insecure and no Englishman's property was touched in the face of the gravest provocation. But such non violence was limited to private individuals only: there were no scruples about attacking and injuring Government property and, in cases of continued resistance, dealing roughly with Government personnel of Indian nationality.

The ingenuity displayed by the volunteers—it was a kind of levy *en masse* and everyone who worked in the name of the Congress was a volunteer—was remarkable.

In a few places, British rule seemed to have disappeared for almost a week. Even the jail was broken open and political prisoners released.

While such activities were going on, there was no actual increase in crime and, apart from the political front, no disturbance of law and order. Communal organisations, kept themselves severely in the background and liberal opinion generally contended itself with a mild criticism of the Congress and equally mild criticism of the retaliatory measures adopted by the Government and the treatment meted out to political offenders.

The Government was not idle in meeting this 'menace'. Those who challenged the authority had to be prepared to face the anger of a Government engaged in a life and death struggle. The maxim that all is fair in war was thoroughly acted upon and people whom the Government still claimed to be its subjects were subjected to treatment which no civilised State admits meting out to the residents of enemy territory occupied by its army. There were farcical trials, to be sure, in many cases and some of the accused put up their defence, because they were not regular Congressman. But brutal sentences were awarded, including flogging and they were carried out before the convicted persons had had the opportunity to prefer appeal.

The role of the youths

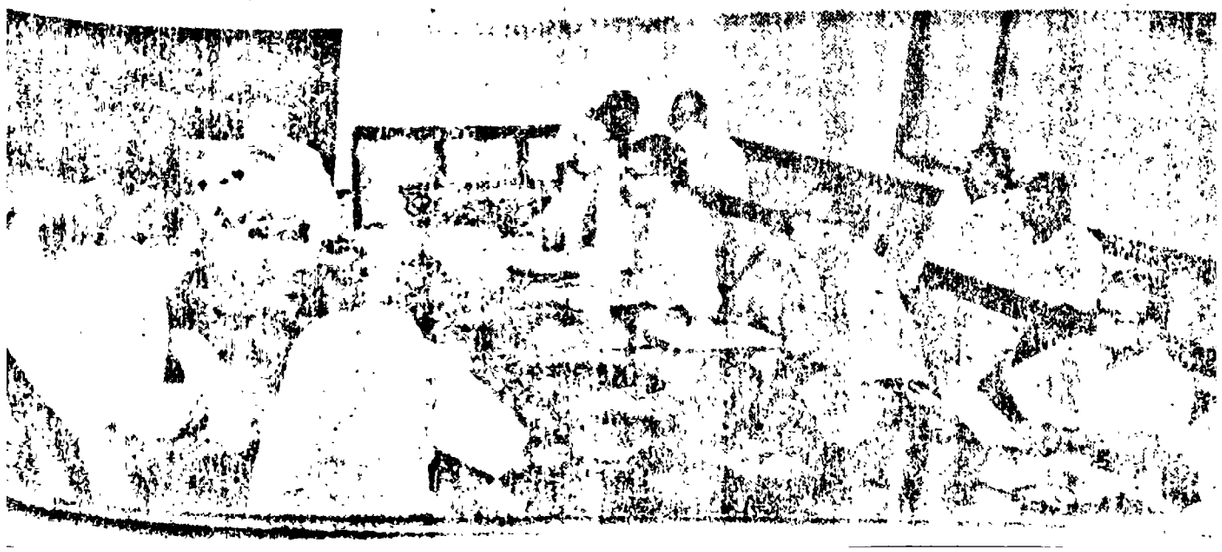
In this great revolution, it was the students and the youths who were largely active and they were in the main responsible for undermining the efficacy of the British administration in every respect. They were also engaged in liquidating the bands of tommies who were playing into the hands of the British to demoralise and weaken the Indian struggle.

At such a juncture the youth of the country had shown their capacity and patriotism and resisted and paralysed all forces that tended to weaken the country.

And now, the Youths of India have a vital role to play during this period of transition and trial—to promote the unity of the country, to fight and neutralise forces that work for disunity and disorder in the social and economic set up, to instil in the minds of the people the urgent need to work more, to produce more-these constitute the line of duty for every youngman.

The movement of 1942 was a glorious chapter of Indian history. The initiative and powers of leadership, the courage and self-sacrifice which it called forth, were traits of character of which any nation may well be proud.

high level Mission appointed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to carry out a study of agricultural finance through co-operatives visited the State recently. The team met Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation at the Cabinet Room on the 18th June 1963



improves group morale, brings about extra enthusiasm to fight the enemy. If, on the other hand, aggressive responses are directed towards the community leaders or towards fellow citizens, there is a great impairment in public morale.

The emotional aspect

To evaluate the morale effects of enemy action by whatever means he adopts is to determine the various targets to which the group aggressiveness is directed. Considerable amount of work was done on study of civilian morale in Second World War in the United Kingdom. Different writers have said varying things but the gist of what has been repeatedly said is that 'The hostility aroused by air attacks frequently was directed not towards the enemy but towards own authorities and fellow citizens'. The reaction is interpreted as emotional upset even though there will be justifiable reasons for criticism on inadequate civil defence or other preparations. This sort of initial hostility as a result of inadequate preparations is likely to persist even if the safety conditions are improved. There is evidence from the studies made in Germany and Japan during the Second World War which indicates that if the emotional upset manifesting itself as anger and hatred does not find ready outlet, it is directed against the country's own leaders or is dissipated and replaced by dejection and apathy.

The psychological impact of air war is far from unique in the way it brings about various changes in human personality. Numerous observations on unexpected peacetime disasters attest to the upsurge of intense aggression that is often manifested in stricken communities sometimes irrationally directed against the people who are trying to mitigate them. All these emotional outbursts that are likely to occur tend to bypass dispassionate, rational judgments and are directed to any one nearby who may be in any way responsible or connected with it and becomes the target. It is commonly observed that one's own Government Ministers and other powers that be, become the target of public aggression. This is the danger which might result within if the aggression which is equally or even more directed towards the enemy to begin with is not channelled properly in the way of preparations to fight the menace.

Other factors

Apart from the actual air attacks which produce danger and consequently touch off the urge of hostility in the human personality, which is responsible for producing low morale, there are numerous other factors, the cumulative effect of which over a long period contributes substantially in producing the morale. These are :

(*a*) Morale attitudes tend to decline when the war directly or indirectly produces severe community depri-



A combined passing out parade of pilots, navigators and air signallers was held at Jodhpur on July 5, 1963, at which the new commandant of the Flying College, Air Commodore V. Srihari took the salute.

vations, inadequate food supplies, high prices, poor sanitary facilities and breakdown of public utilities like water, electricity, etc. Food shortage is the one single important factor which may bring about internal rebellion.

(*b*) Loss of gainful employment and means of livelihood.

(*c*) Inadequate protective and preventive measures, such as medical facilities, rescue aid, warning arrangements and shelter arrangements.

(*d*) Increased criminal and anti-social activity such as looting, black-marketing, arson, etc., that is, when there is a breakdown of law and order.

(*e*) When social communicativeness is lost and there is a general disorganisation of social life.

(*f*) Inadequate defensive measures provided by the civil authorities.

(*g*) Horrifying sights of blood and death, extensive damage all around.

(*h*) Sabotage and subversive activities by groups of people who may be associated with the enemy.

(*i*) Baseless rumours and enemy propaganda spreading exaggerated reports of losses both in the battle and amongst the civil population.

(*j*) Anxiety due to long suspense and lack of proper information about the day-to-day occurrences.

(*k*) Lack of proper leadership. This is one of the most important factors which contributes towards the lowering of public morale.

(*l*) Finally, the most important factor is the element of surprise which enemy can create about his striking power and tactics.

How to raise the morale

It will be no exaggeration to say that high morale in a nation makes the most of the war potential. Therefore, all efforts have to be made at all times, before during

Sino-Indian Problem in Questions & Answers

The Chinese Motives

Q : What were the Chinese motives in invading India?

A : One can only guess. It is possible that China had a variety of motives in invading India. The clear evidence of careful preparations behind their massive attack on India on October 20, 1962 and various subsequent events, point to Chinese objectives of a long-term nature.

A decade of " co-existence " between China, the world's largest dictatorship, and India, the world's largest democracy, would appear to have convinced the Chinese Communist leaders that they were not winning in their race with India. In building up human values through democratic means, in rapid economic development of the country through democratic planning, in cultivating the goodwill of the world, particularly the 50 or so Afro-Asian nations, India had won for herself a reputation which had increasingly become an object of jealousy that consumed the ambition-mad leaders of China.

China appears to have decided, in 1959, that it was about time that something spectacular was done to " cut India down to size ", deflate her importance and prestige in the eyes of the world including the Afro-Asian nations, and thereby to leave the field clear for herself as the Asian giant to which the smaller nations of South-East Asia must pay respectful homage.

India's example has been an encouragement to other nations to follow the path she had taken. Her policy of non-alignment was winning new friends amongst newly independent nations. This policy appealed to these nations as a way of maintaining their independence of action in world affairs, and in avoiding a forced line-up with military alliances.

China apparently viewed this development with increasing distate and decided that a frontal attack should be made on the whole concept of non-alignment to bring it into disrepute, and to prove its uselessness as a policy to the world's smaller nations. The Chinese leaders decided that the best way of doing this would be to launch an attack on the world's biggest non-aligned nation, the chief votary and exponent of the policy of non-alignment—India.

Throughout her long history, China has tended to look outward whenever she has had a strong central Government at home. Having consolidated their power during the first ten years of their rule, having built up a massive war machine on India's " neck ", in Tibet, the temptation grew to show off her military strength. India was chosen as the target which was ideal from many points of view.

Finally, it is possible that conditions inside China had something to do with the Chinese military adventure against India. Her bursting population, the colossal failure of her " Great Leap Forward " in 1958–59, the failure to make good to their people their fantastic promise of a new millennium—all these factors may have combined to pursuade the Chinese leaders to create an external diversion.

Air Marshal A. M. Engineer, Chief of the Air Staff, talking to Air Vice-Marshal M. S. Chaturvedi, Air Officer-in-charge, Administration (Centre); Air Vice-Marshal E. W. Pinto, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Air Command (second from right), and Air Commodore H. Moogavkar (Extreme left), prior to his departure from Palam on a ten-day visit to the Soviet Union on Tuesday July, 2, 1963





Deepak and Shammi, who were members of a troupe of film stars led by Sunil Dutt, performing 'Gidda' in front of a delighted audience of Jawans at Leh

Q : Prime Minister Nehru has repeatedly said that much more than territory is involved in the Sino-Indian conflict. What does he mean by this ?

A : The Chinese would like the world to believe that the conflict with India is merely a matter of "border adjustment", to settle issues "left over by history". The fact, however, is that China has made a big territorial claim in India amounting to some 50,000 square miles of territory which is indisputably Indian. The claim was made in September 1959, full ten years after the Communists had been in power in China. What is worse, in 1962, they backed their territorial demand with a massive invasion of India starting on October 20.

Prime Minister Nehru has often said that the Chinese aggression has raised far-reaching issues of great significance to India, to the smaller nations of South-East Asia and to the rest of the world.

Basically, the Sino-Indian conflict is a claim between the Indian way of life and the Chinese ideology. As Prime Minister Nehru has so aptly put it, Indian policies represent a way of life which is "anathema to the ruling ideologists in Peking, with their faith in power and violence as the instruments of benevolent change".

In the domestic field, in fighting Chinese aggression, India is really fighting for the preservation of a democratic society which she has painstakingly built up with a fair measure of success over the past 15 years : she is fighting for rapid economic development through democratic institutions. She is doing all this with the help of the mass of the Indian people, secured through the democratic processes of education and persuation, as distinguished from the Chinese way of coersion and compulsion.

In the external field, the Chinese aggression is a threat to India's policy of non-alignment, a policy which has blazed a new trail and become a decisive influence in favour of world peace. By attacking India, the chief votary and exponent of non-alignment, China is out to destroy this new concept in world politics.

For the world's smaller nations, particularly those in South-East Asia, the Chinese attack on India constitutes a warning. As part of its grand design to dominate the whole of Asia, China is out to crack the big nut first—India. It is part of Peking's calculations that, once India is cowed down, she can beckon to the smaller nations to fall in line or face the consequences.

Finally, the Chinese attack on India is an attack on the universally accepted standards of international behaviour between neighbouring countries. In the 20th century, China has proclaimed her faith in the medieval principle of "might is right" in international relations.

Chinese allegation

Q : Is there truth in the Chinese allegation that India is preparing for a long war ? Is India a war-monger ? Does India's record support this allegation ?

A : India is only preparing militarily to resist Chinese aggression and to preserve her territorial integrity. Since China has returned evil for good and betrayed India's friendship, her word cannot be trusted. India has, therefore, to be in a state of preparedness to meet any further Chinese onslaught. India's defence build-up is meant purely for defence. She has never had any aggressive designs against anyone, nor has such designs now.

As a firm believer in the Five Principles of Co-existence and upholder of the Bandung spirit, India's role in international affairs has always been one of peace. Instances are not wanting where India has undertaken onerous responsibilities in international affairs in the interests of peace. It was because of her keen desire for world peace that she offered her services in Korea, Indo-China, Laos, Gaza and Congo.

Defence expenditure

Q : How much has India been spending on her defence in recent years ? What is she planning to spend on defence in 1963-64 ? How does this compare with defence spending in some other countries ?

A : The Indian budget for 1963-64 provides for defence outlay of Rs. 867 crores.

India's net defence expenditure in the previous years was : 1956-57, Rs. 192·15 crores ; 1957-58, Rs. 256·72 crores ; 1958-59, Rs. 250·53 crores ; 1959-60, Rs. 230·76 crores ; 1960-61 Rs. 247·55 crores ; 1961-62, Rs. 289·54 crores ; and 1962-63, Rs. 451·81 crores (Revised

The following figures give the comparative position of defence expenditure in some countries in 1959 or 1960 (in million dollars) ; China, 2,358 ; India, 520 ; Spain, 227 ; Pakistan, 203 ; Brazil, 201 ; Indonesia, 196 ; Argentina, 188 ; Turkey, 127 ; Chile, 106 ; Burma, 92 ; Thailand, 66 ; Federation of Malaya, 51 ; Ceylon, 17 ; and Mexico, 87.

In otherwords, China has been spending on her military machine nearly five times as much as India's defence bill in corresponding years.

The Plan and defence

Q : Why can't India postpone some of the development programmes in the Third Five-Year Plan to divert more funds for defence ?

A : War potential is not something apart from industrial potential or agricultural potential. The core of the Third Five-Year Plan projects covers the industrial complex so necessary for defence requirements. Some parts of the Plan considered non-essential may be modified, but apart from that the Third Five-Year Plan has to go through, if only to meet the Chinese menace.

As early as March 21, 1956, Prime Minister Nehru answering a question in Lok Sabha said : "The Five-Year Plan is the defence plan of the country. What else is it ? . . . . Defence consists today in a country being industrially prepared for producing the goods and equipment of defence ?

Without a proper industry, no modern war can be fought. No industry can be built up unless agriculture is functioning. So we come back to the growth of agriculture and industry, and India has been trying to do just that through her Five-Year Plans.

Alertness and Vigilance—Need of the Hour
Madras Governor's Call to N.C.C. Officer Trainees

The Passing Out Parade of the N.C.C. Pre-Commission Training School, which marked the conclusion of the 75-day intense training which over 150 members of the lecturing staff from the colleges and universities in Kerala and Madras had been receiving in Madras ended in a pleasant note with the best all-round Officer-Trainee, Senior Under Officer Ravi Kumar, receiving the Director-General's Cane of Honour.

Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, inspected the Parade and took the salute at a march-past. The Madras Police Band was in attendance, and the officer trainees turned out in their smartest and best.

Addressing the Cadets of the march-past after the presentation of the cane to the best all-round Cadet, Sri Medhi emphasised the importance of alertness and vigilance on the part of every citizen of the country "to safeguard and preserve our hard-won independence, integrity and our ways of living". He said that the training which these officers had been receiving in the last few weeks would have helped them to build up a sense of discipline, character and a sense of unity and team spirit. These qualities which they had acquired, they should impart to the students under their care, so that these young people would become physically and mentally better citizens.

Sri Medhi continued that in view of the emergency, opportunity should be given to every young man in colleges and schools to acquire a sense of military discipline and willingness to sacrifice in the cause of the nation's freedom, so that China would think twice before launching an attack on us again. The Governor warned that China was continuing her preparations on our border in the hope that by bringing India under her control, she could bring the smaller nations also and said that we could not afford to relax our efforts.



I am a born optimist —what about you?

If a man can look at the bills his wife runs up and say: "Thank heavens she has not spent more!"—then he is an optimist. AND THAT'S ME.

Even when it comes to paying more through taxes and compulsory deposits, I grin and bear it. It's not that I'm some kind of heroic nut. I know that some day it's all going to pay dividends, if not for me, for my kids—and they are all that I'm concerned about. Of course, it means tightening the old belt a bit.

Not that I never groan, of course. I groan when the postman brings those premium notices on my Life Insurance. But I pay up and say: "One payment less; one more chunk saved; one step nearer maturity." It *does* make for peace of mind. The thought of my wife and the children having this little security feeds my optimism.

I AM AN OPTIMIST—I think.

ASPIC-1.38

295

Importance of Improved Seeds

The supply of improved seeds has been one of the main functions of the Agricultural Department. One hundred and thirty-four State Seed Farms have been established upto the end of Second Plan to provide improved variety of seeds. Seventy-six more farms will be set up in the Third Plan. Every year Seed Day is celebrated to induce the agriculturists to evince interest and to realise the importance of quality seeds for increasing the food production.

The celebration of Seed Day was started in 1959–60 with a view to impress on the farmers, the importance of improved seeds and the role it plays in increasing food production to meet the increasing demands of growing population. Seed Day was celebrated for the first time during the year 1960 on 2nd August It is expected to serve the need to induce a larger number of farmers to go in for improved seeds though the value of quality seeds of improved seed has long been realised by all progressive farmers. " Reap as you sow " is the old saying. One of the promising and easiest ways of increasing crop production is through the use of " high quality seeds of improved varieties" evolved for different tracts. With the aim of arousing mass enthusiasm in producing good seeds, the Seed Day was inaugurated in the State as a part of the Grow More Food Campaign. This celebration was thought of being implemented to synchronise with that of Pathinettam perukku in Adipattam. This comes on the 18th of the Tamil month of Adi which normally falls on the second of August each year. Besides farmers, many a house-wife takes up sowing of vegetable seeds in the kitchen and home gardens on the new moon day of Adi. This will also fall in line with the celebration of Seed Day.

Seed Day is celebrated with the co-operation of the officials of Agriculture, Revenue, Community Development and Education Departments. Special functions are organised in the State at all levels and meetings are held at important places in villages as well as taluk headquarters where lectures are delivered by the departmental officials as well as by the non-official members who are progressive farmers of the locality. Film shows and exhibitions wherever possible are organized. Seeds are also distributed in small lots to such audience which would enable the poor agriculturists to buy and sow them in their lands and get an opportunity to understand the efficacy of such improved seeds. Green manure seeds are also distributed in small packets on such occasion.

Important links

Three important links in the seed production programme are (i) breeders seeds, (ii) primary seeds and (iii) secondary seeds. In the production and distribution of breeders seeds there is not much difficulty as these are produced in agricultural research stations to a limited quantity and distributed departmentally. These breeders seeds are further multiplied in State Seed Farms so as to produce the required quantity of foundation seeds or primary seeds to cover Gramasahayak holdings of each panchayat for further multiplication and distribution to cover one-third the area of the village. For this purpose the primary seeds are distributed to selected growers called 'Gramasahayak' through the block staff for purpose of further multiplication and distribution. The seed multiplied by the Gramasahayak is known as secondary seed or registered seed. The production and distribution of secondary seed at the village level is done through the agency of panchayat. In order to serve as an incentive to produce quality seeds, the Gramasahayaks who can be termed as registered growers are given a subsidy of Rs. 5 for every 100 kilos of seeds produced and distributed to the cultivators nominated by the respective panchayats in a systematic way.

Improved seeds are distributed in every village to cover one-third of the village once in three years in respect of covered area besides bringing in new areas which are hitherto uncovered by improved seeds. Based on this principle the entire seed production programme is regulated by the department to saturate the entire area with improved seeds.

Attractive Tamil propaganda folders are printed and distributed to ryots on the Seed Day. This folder contains information on various improved varieties to suit local tracts such as strain numbers recommended for the area, their merits, duration, yield factors, etc.

From the celebration of Seed Day, for the past three years agriculturists have been observed to evince interest and to realise the importance of quality seeds of improved strains and improved methods for the increased food production.

Green Manuring in Madras State

T. K. THANGAVELU, B.Sc. (Agr.),
Joint Director of Agriculture (Inspection and General), Madras.

To increase the agricultural produce various types of manures are being used. The importance of using green manure has been widely recognised in this State. The total average covered with green manure up to 31st March 1962 in the State is 40·95 lakhs of areas.

The turning under of a green manure crop to better the condition of the soil is a common and a very old practice. It is given an important place in every rational plan for the handling of all soils. Green manuring is the practice of turning into the soil undecomposed green plant tissue as a manure for the succeeding crop. The ploughing under of some rapid growing crop like Sunnhemp, Indigo, Lupin, Phillipesara, etc., is an example. Such material if the soil is in a proper condition and well managed, brings about a number of favourable effects and aids in maintaining on raising the crop productive capacity of a soil. The influence exerted by green manuring relates to the organic supply of the soil. When there is a shortage of farm manure the practice is of special importance since roots and the usual crop residues may not be adequate to maintain the humus content of the land. Even where farm manure is available a green manure crop now and then may do much towards sustaining a suitable amount of organic matter.

GREEN MANURE.

		Rupees in lakhs.
Third Plan Provision	.. ..	25·00
Actuals for 1961–62	.. ..	3·44
Revised Estimate for 1962–63	.. ..	2·32
Budget Estimate for 1963–64	.. ..	3·90
Total for three years	..	9·66

The organic matter

The humus compounds resulting from the decay of green manures increases the absorptive capacity of the soil promotes aeration drainage and granulation—conditions that are extremely important in successful plant growth. In fact organic matter is one of the most important factors in determining the tilth of any soil. It serves to bind together a sandy soil and increases its water holding capacity. In a clay it promotes a crumb structure and practically determines the fitness of such a soil to function as a foot-hold for plants. It not only binds but lightens and expands the soil making possible the tremendous porosely characteristic of individual soil crumbs. Organic matter promotes ready air and water movement.

The ploughing under of a green manure crop adds organic carbon and nitrogen to the soil. If the crop turned under is a legume the store of soil nitrogen is increased. As the decay of organic residues takes places nitrogen is retained and carbon is reduced by the formation of CO_2 to a level with the nitrogen. The organic matter of green manure crop acts as a food for soil organisms and tends to stimulate biological activity to a marked degree. Green manure exerts a conserving influence on the nutrients of the soil, since it takes up soluable constituents that might otherwise be lost in drainage. In this respect it acts as a cover crop. The presence of a green manure on the soil at a time when it might otherwsie be bare is highly desirable. Besides this green manure crop with deep roots carry nutrients upwards from the subsoil and when the crop is ploughed under these nutrients are left within the root zone. The increased availability of the inorganic constituent of a soil by green manure is an important phase.

297

The characteristics

An ideal green manure crop should possess three characteristics-rapid growth. abundant succulant tissues and ability to grow well on poor soils. The more rapid the growth the greater the chance of using such a crop economically the higher the moisture content the more rapid is the decay and the more quickly are benefits obtained. As the need for organic matter is especially urgent on poor land a hardy crop has great advantages.

On wet lands green manuring of paddy is done by two methods: (1) the green leaves of trees and shrubs in the vicinity are collected and applied at the time of puddling; the leaves are spread and tampled down in the field to make them decay. The field is then ploughed and levelled; (2) green manure crops are grown and ploughed into the soil. As already stated green manure for paddy acts in several favourable ways. If it is a legume it supplies nitrogen. It improves the texture of the soil, improves the drainage and increases the area in which the roots of the paddy crop can spread.

Common green leaf yielding plants :—Pungam, Avarai, Vagbad, Vathamadakki, Vembu, Gliricidia, Sesbania, Speciosa, Erukkan, etc.

Green manure crops: Kolingi—Daincha—Indigo—Sunhemp—Pillipesara—Sesbania Speciosa.

Kolingi

Tephresia purpurea.

This is the most valuable of all green manure crops. It is grown on the wet lands or collected from dry lands and waste lands. It is very hardy and drought resisting. It grows well on well drained lands where the subs-tractum is coarse and stony or gravelly. It does not thrive in heavy clays which crack in summer. It does not stand water-logging. It can be grown after the harvest of the first crop of paddy and will grow well without irrigation or rainfall. The crop gets self-sown. The seeds remain in the soil while the paddy crop is growing and will sprout when the field is drained at the time of the harvest. It will grow year after year on single crop wet lands. Best crops of Kolingi can be seen in Gobi, Bhavani and Erode taluks of Coimbatore district and Krishnagiri taluk and red soil areas of Salem district. It is not eaten by cattle and hence requires no fencing or watch. The seed coat is very hard. It will not sprout easily. To facilitate quick sprouting the seed coat must be scratched by pounding with sand when the quantity is small. When the quantity is large it should be put in boiling water and kept aside for 10 minutes and then taken and sown. Fifteen to 20 lb. of seed is sufficient to sow one acre. Seed is sown a fortnight before harvest in the standing crop. The seeds get trampled in and germinate when the field dries up. In some districts Kolingi is sown mixed with dry land cereals. The plants are pulled out at the time of wet land ploughing for green manure purposes.

Daincha

Sesbania Aculeata—Thakkai pundu.

This is a useful green manure crop for heavy soils and slightly alkaline soils. It is drought resisting and will stand irrigation and water-logging. It is very much suited for tankfed wet lands. Daincha is usually sown in May–June and allowed to grow for three months. Then it is pulled out and trampled in the field and ploughed under. The tender crop is eaten by cattle. The tops of the plants can be put for fodder when the plants will give plenty of side shoots and grow bushy.

When water is not available for irrigation the practice is to sow Daincha in the standing paddy crop prior to harvest when water is drained from the field. The seed will sprout and grow before the actual harvest. In heavy soils Daincha will grow without irrigation after the harvest of paddy utilising the moisture present in the soil. This is very popular green manure crop in heavy soils and is especially suited for saline soils. Its roots penetrate deep into the soil and facilitate drainage which is very important in saline and heavy soils. Hence growing a green manure crops on such soil has greater advantages than green leaves brought from outside. The seed rate is 20 to 25 lb. per acre. The seed requires no treatment. Fifteen thousand lb. of green matter are obtained on an average.

Sesbania Speciosa is a fairly quick growing green manure crop.



299



1 The marriage scene of Meenakshi and Sundareswarar (Mural Painting).

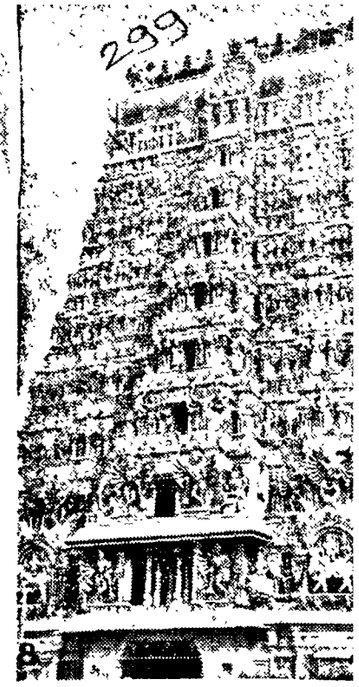
2 Mangalarkarasi Mandapam. The figures are those of Sambandar, Koonpandyan, Mangalarkarasi and Kulachirai Nayanar.

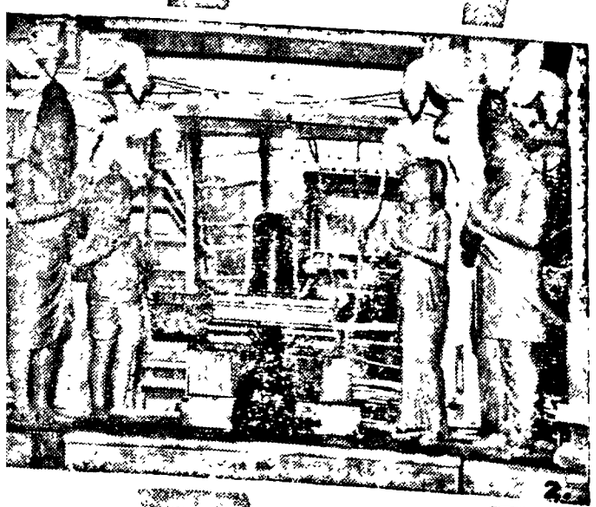
3 The Governor of Kerala and Madras and Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam Minister for Finance, witnessing the ceremony.

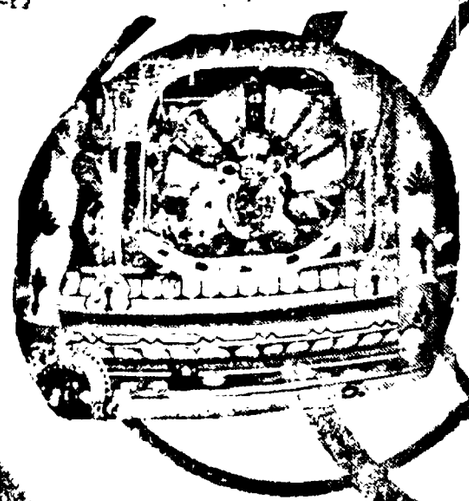
4 Kumbabishekam is being performed for the Sanctum-Sanctorum Tower of Sri Meenakshi.

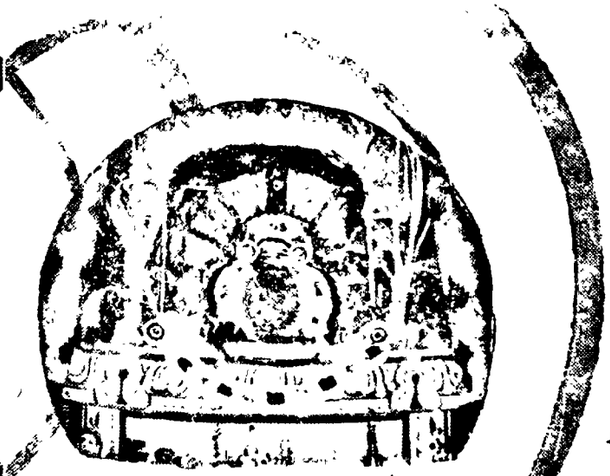
5 & 6 The 'Kalasams' of Meenakshi and Sundareswarar.













the maha kumbabishekam of meenakshi temple madurai.



7 The priests are carrying the kalasams to the respective towers.

8 The renovated South Gopuram.

9 H.H. Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetam is seen inspecting the arrangements.

10 A general view of all the towers.





Indigophera sumahrana is a very useful green manure crop for heavy soils. Usually it is sown from December to February at the time of harvest of the paddy crop. For use as green manure it is sown in the standing paddy crops as soon as the water is drained out of the field prior to harvest. It will sprout before the paddy is harvested. Indigo is a deep rooted plant and is not affected even if rains fail. If rains are received it grows luxuriously. It remains dormant till the rains and then puts forth vigorous growth. It can be cut back once and will grow again. The cut portion can be used for manuring the fields. In some areas indigo is sown mixed with garden land cumbu. After cumbu is harvested it will grow well and will give a good crop in time for manuring samba paddy fields. It gives 5 to 6 thousand lb. of green matter per acre. The seed required to sow an acre is 10–15 lb. It requires no treatment before sowing.

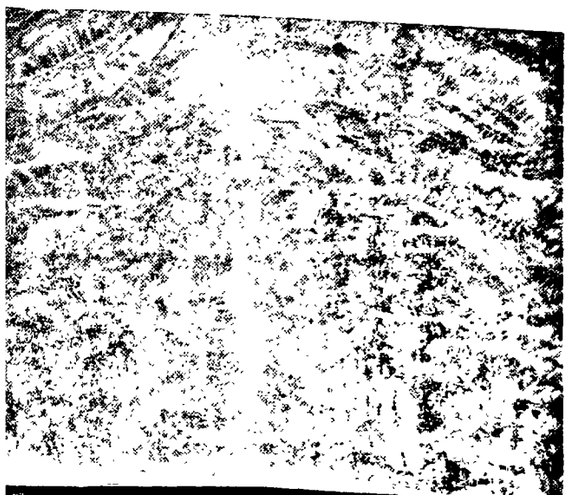
Sunnhemp

Crotalaria juncea.

This is a quick growing manure crop. It will grow in any season of the year. It thrives well on well drained soils. If soil conditions are water-logged there will be leaf shedding. If the land is very dry insect attack is common. With one or two irrigations on well drained land it will give a good crop in about two months. In the Circars it is grown in the wet lands after paddy mostly for fodder. It is one of the valuable fibre crops. In the Uttar Pradesh the crop is grown for fibre and the leaves shed in the field are ploughed in. It is very useful green manure crop. It can be sown in between rows of cotton or sugarcane and ploughed under while earthing up.

Seedlings of Sesbania speciasa are transplanted along the edges of the paddy fields on the bunds or on the sides along the margin when about 3 weeks old at the time of paddy transplantation. The plants with establish and grow luxuriantly to a height of about 8 to 10 feet in about 2½ months. They will not affect the growth of the paddy crop. By December each plant produces abouts ½ lb. of seed which can be collected and used for further sowings. About 15 lb. of the seed can be sown per acre a little before harvest of paddy. The seeds will germinate and grow well. By June the plants would have grown to such a height as to provide green leaf sufficient to manure 6–7 acres of paddy land. Thus, a ryot's requirements of green leaf can be raised on a very small area.

Sesbania is grown on the edge of the fields—A view from Aduthurai Agricultural Farm.



There are some other species of crotolania which are hardy and grow on the West Coast. C. Striata is a green manure crop useful for coconut plantations. Crotolaria agatiflora grows on the hills as a useful shade crop and the croppings give a good green manure.

Sesbania speciosa

This is a fairly quick growing green manure crop grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet with succulent green leaves. It is ready in about four months. It is very similar to Daincha in respect of soil requirements and yield of green matter. It is not relished by cattle. It does not become woody even if kept very long in the field.

Phillipesara

Phasolus trilobus: This is a useful green manure crop for the heavy clay soils of the deltas. It is a herbaceous slow growing—annual growing to a height of 1 to 1½ feet in 3–4 months. On lighter soils it is slow growing. It is hardy and is not susceptible to insect pests and diseases. Fifteen to 20 lb. seed will sow an acre. It gives abundant green matter up to 40,000 lb. an acre. It can be cut once or twice and will ratoon well. It is relished by cattle and is good fodder. After one or two cuttings it can be ploughed under. It is common in the circars. In Thanjavur it has spread well after Department introduction. It seeds well.

Glyricidia Maculata

This is a handsome flowering tree introduced into India from the West Indies. It is easily raised from seed or cuttings which should be 5 to 6 feet long and planted 12 feet or more apart. The tree bears such a heavy crop of leaves that the branches are frequently broken by the wind. The wood is brittle. The rapid growth of the tree and its long leafy branches make it very useful for green manuring. Its flowers in February–March at the close of the cold weather. It is strikingly and beautiful in bloom when its branches for the greater part of their length are covered with masses of pinkish flowers. The pods are two-valved long and flat with a thickened margin. The seeds are flat and circular. The whole tree is rich in Nitrogen, the flowers

along containing up to 3·36 per cent. It is known as the Madura shade tree. It is very good for hedges and got growing on field margins.

The seed rate and nitrogen content of the several green manure crops is given below :—

Name.	*Seed rate.*	*N. content.*	*Approximate amount of green matter.*
	LB.	PER CENT.	LB.
Kolingi	15–20	0·64	3,000–4,000
Dainha	20–25	0·7	10–15.000
Indigo	10–15	0·55	5,000–6,000
Sesbania	20–25	0·65	10-15,000
Sunhemp	30–40	0·5	20.000
Phillipesara	15–20	0·4	30,000
Glyricidia	..	0·6	..

The delta soils are very poor in lime and consequently the growth of pulse crops and legumes is poor. The grain setting of cereals is also poor. So once in 4 or 5 years it is desirable to apply 3 to 5 cwts. of slaked lime to the field nicely spread over at the time of first ploughing. It is best applied early in the morning or late in the evening. A green manure crop on a limed field will give good growth and the succeeding grain crop will be good.

Phosphatic manures

The effect of green manures will be pronounced when phosphatic manures are applied. For paddy it is desirable to apply 30 lb. P_2O_5 per acre or in otherwords 135 lb. of super phosphate or 270 lb. bonemeal per acre. Regular application of phosphatic manures builds up the fertility of the soil and the effect lasts over a considerable period.

The seeds of all the common green manure crops are available with Agricultural Department. Farmers may obtain their requirements from the nearest agricultural depot. It is also desirable to prepare one's own requirements of seed by leaving a small plot of the crop to seed. Seeds of Daincha, Sesbania and Indigo can be obtained this way. Sunhemp can be sown in dry and garden lands or on waste lands. Glyricidia and Sesbania can be grown on field bunds, borders and along hedges. They give both seed and leaves.

Achievements in green manuring

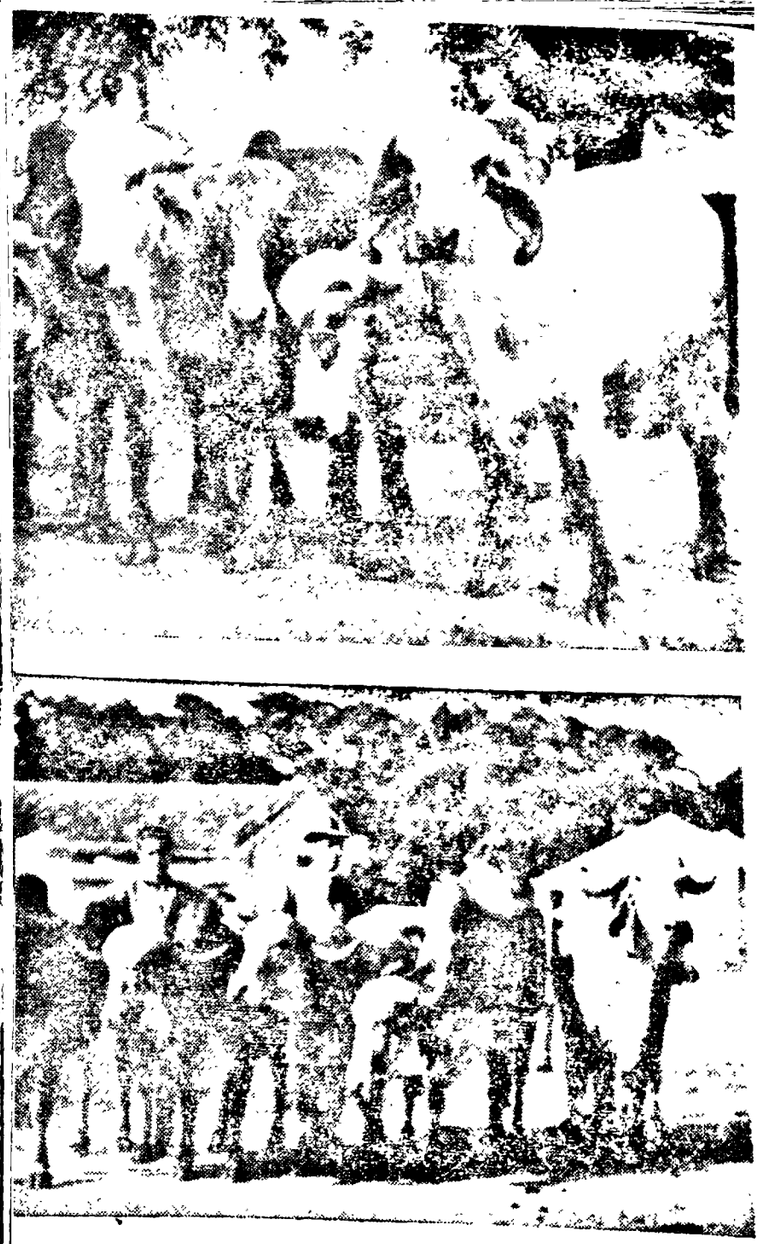
In the first year of the Second Plan (1956–57) against a target of 577 tonnes, 599 tonnes green manure seeds were distributed covering an area of 1,497,500 acres against the target area of 1,442,500 acres. In the second year of the Second Plan (1957–58) against a target of 861 tonnes, 1,028 tonnes of seeds were distributed covering an



Sesbania grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet. It is fully grown in four months and is not relished by the cattle

area of 2,570,000 acres against the target area of 2,152,500 acres. During the third year of the Plan period (1958-59) against the target of 1,140 tonnes, 957 tonnes of seeds were distributed covering an area of 143,550 acres against the target area of 171,000 acres. In the fourth year of the Plan period (1959–60) against the target of 1,342 tonnes, 1,305 tonnes of green manure seeds were distributed covering an area of 195,750 acres against the target area of 2,013,000 acres. During the last year of the Second Plan 1,783 tonnes of seeds were distributed against the target of 1,532 tonnes, covering an area of 267,450 acres against the target area of 229,800 acres.

During the first year of the Third Plan against a target of 2,500 M. Tons, 2,039 M. Tons of green manure seeds were distributed covering an area of 305,850 acres against a target area of 375,000 acres. The total acreage covered with green manure up to 31st March 1962 in the State is 40·95 lakhs of acres.





BRAZIL BUYS MADRAS CATTLE

Five Gir bulls sold for Rs. 10,000 to the breeders of Brazil from Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle farm.

The study Gir cattle being bred in this State is becoming popular in Brazil.

This cattle is imported by Brazil for three reasons. Firstly, the milk obtained from these cows is superior to that obtained from other breeds of cows. Secondly, these animals, being huge in size, yield large quantities of beef. Thirdly, they are docile.

Five Gir Cows sold for Rs. 15,000 to the breeders, Brazil from Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

The Gir cattle was introduced in Madras in 1950 by the then Governor of the State, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. He presented 55 Gir cattle to the State Government Cattle Farm at Hosur. At present, the farm has a stock of 157 Gir cattle, of which 40 are milch cows.

Brazilian breeders have so far purchased from the Hosur Cattle Farm nine cows, an equal number of bulls and two heifers at a total cost of Rs. 34,000.

A Madras Cow for Rs. 8,000. The Gir Cow No. 112, from Livestock Research Station, Hosur, was sold to Mr. Verissimo Costa Junior, a breeder from Brazil.

303

NATIONAL TELEX SERVICE



Four Metropolitan Centres Linked

June 24 is a memorable day for Madras as well as the country because Madras City was connected by the Telex System with other important cities in the country. The inauguration of this service is a high watermark in the development of communications.

The National Telex Service, linking subscribers in the four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras through an automatic dialling teleprinter network, was inaugurated by Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, in New Delhi on June 24, 1963.

In Madras the service was inaugurated by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, at a function held in the Committee Room of the Madras Secretariat.

Sri Jagjivan Ram's inaugural message received on the teleprinter, hoped that the new methods of long distance communication being provided by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, would help further in achieving National integration.

Sri R. Venkataraman, replying, congratulated the Union Minister and the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for providing the National Telex Service. The Minister also exchanged messages with Sri G. Kuchelar, Mayor of Madras.

What is Telex service ?

Telex is an abbreviated name for Teleprinter Exchanges. These exchanges can be of the manual type or of the automatic type though the modern trend is to use automatic types except for special purposes. The teleprinter subscribers may be in the same city in different cities or even in different countries. Telex makes available a new form of communication by which a typed message can be sent without delay directly from one subscriber to another, in any part of the country or even abroad. The typed text will not only be produced at the distant place but also in the machine of the subscriber originating the call.

The Telex Service links the Cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. This is an important step in the expansion of telecommunication facilities in the country. The first experimental Telex system was installed at Bombay and Ahmedabad as far back as in 1953 with

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, inaugurated the Telex service in Madras on June 24, 1963. He is seen transmitting a message to the Mayor of Madras





Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Fisheries and Co-operation, laid the foundation stone for the Ice-Plant-Cum-cold Storage at Madurai on 4th July 1963

imported equipment. Based on the information and experience of Telex working in these two cities, it has been possible to design and manufacture the equipment for the service now under inauguration. For the present, complete inter-connection on automatic dialling basis will be provided to Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. The Telex system at Ahmedabad which is at present connected only to Bombay will also shortly be replaced by new equipment of Indian manufacture for full inter-connection to the national network. During this plan period, new teleprinter exchanges will be opened at Ambala, Amritsar, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Gauhati, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Rajkot, Secunderabad and Tiruchirappalli.

Various types of equipments

The commissioning of the National Telex Service involved manufacture of several types of equipment of which the Telex Exchange equipment, the Voice Frequency Telegraph equipment and the Teleprinters are the most important. Of these, the Telex Exchange Equipment and the Voice Frequency Telegraph equipment have been designed in the Telecommunication Research Centre of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. These equipment have been manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore. The teleprinters used in Service have been manufactured by Messrs. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited at Madras, which is a Public Sector Company functioning in collaboration with Messers. Ing. C. Olivetti & Company of Italy. A large proportion of the cables which are being used for the Service has been manufactured by Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarayanpur, West Bengal. In the context of national development it is a matter of great gratification that this modern Telecommunication Service is designed and manufactured in the country itself.

The subscribers in the Telex Service can get access to each other by dialling in a manner similar to the Telephone service. They will also have the facility of being connected to the International Telex Service. International Telex Service or "INTELX" as it is shortly called, will continue to remain available for the subscribers at Bombay and Ahmedabad as at present. The Service will be introduced in the near future for the subscribers at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

Telegraph service in India

Transmission of telegraphic message by Morse code has been in operation in India for more than 100 years. In fact, India was the first country in the world to introduce the telegraph; the first experiment was carried out between Calcutta and Dum Dum in 1829 by O' Shaugnessy. The difficult technical problem connected with the linking of the vast sub-continent telegraphically were successfully solved by the Indian Telegraph Department.

The introduction of telegraph transmission by printed word technically involved a bigger challenge and: as is well known, the problems were successfully solved by Indian engineers. Initially, the system adopted was 'baudot' in which the operator operated selecting levers in the order required for transmitting the code appropriate to the particular letter or figure to be transmitted. The baudot equipment was manufactured in India in the Post and Telegraphs Department's workshops. Baudot was subsequently substituted by teleprinter transmission in which the operator typed out on a key board similar to that of a typewriter. With rapid advance both in transmission techniques and in teleprinters design, the speed of operation was successively increased and at present teleprinter transmission is the main means of transmitting telegraph messages. The transmission equipment is largely of indigenous make, manufactured by ITI to the specifications and design of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs.

Accuracy and speed

The Telex exchanges provide a very important facility for commerce and industry. The benefits of Telex service to commerce are many. Subscribers in different parts of the country can exchange written messages which will be available to them as permanent records. Large firms with many branches can obtain daily reports from their branches. Neither the telephone service nor the public telegraph service can provide these facilities with the same degree of accuracy and speed. Whilst Telex service will not supersede trunk calls in business houses or the public telegraph service for the man in the street, it is obvious that it has many features that make this service unique in its own way.

305

The main advantages of automatic Telex service are:

(1) Direct communication with the required subscriber can be established instantaneously by dialling;

(2) Messages can be received even when the called subscriber is not present or after working hours of office;

(3) The subscriber has a printed record of messages transmitted by him; and

(4) The subscriber has also access to the International Telex Service.

New Vista

The introduction of Telex service opens a new vista in the realm of business. It offers the advantage of accurate written communication economically with the speed and flexibility of telephone service. It puts the subscriber in two-way contact with customers, suppliers or bankers. A single typing can deliver copies, if required, at multiple destinations simultaneously and at the same time provide copies at the place of origin for routing, checking or filing. Above all, the single typing reduces the possibility of errors inherent in copying and re-copying. It provides a written record of every message.

The installation of these Auto Telex marks a major advance in the country's telecommunication systems. The telex service will gradually be extended to other important centres in the country.

PRODUCTION OF TELEPRINTERS

Plans to Expand Madras Factory

The Telex System could not be introduced in this country earlier as the teleprinters had to be imported. With the difficult foreign exchange situation, it has been obvious for some time that the modernisation plans could be successful only if teleprinters were manufactured in India. The need for the setting up of a factory thus became very urgent.

Proposals were taken up in 1958, but had to be temporarily shelved owing to various reasons. They were revived in 1959 and after negotiation with the leading manufacturers of teleprinters in the world, an agreement was entered into with Messrs. Ing C. Olivetti & Co., S.P.A., of Italy on August 26, 1960. The agreement provides for technical assistance. There is no financial colloboration.

As a result of the above agreement, a joint stock company under the name of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited was registered in December 1960 in Madras. The factory started functioning practically immediately thereafter in temporary premises hired from the Government of Madras. For the first few months, machines were assembled from imported components—the cost of assembly and associated operations being estimated at 25 per cent of the total value of the machine. The manufacture of components indigenously was also started and by March 1963 about a third of the parts had been made locally. The basic teleprinter machine, has approximately 2,000 parts. Most of the parts are to be manufactured and assembled to very precise limits. This accounts for the fact that the proportion of labour to material in a teleprinter is of the order of three to one.

The production schedule includes the manufacture of the following models of teleprinters and ancillary equipments:

Tape Model Teleprinters: (*a*) Send Receive; (*b*) Receive only; (*c*) Off Line.

Page Model Teleprinters (Moving Basket Type): (*a*) Send Receive; (*b*) Receive only; (*c*) Off Line.

Ancillary Equipment: (*a*) Reperforator attachment; (*b*) Transmitter attachment; (*c*) Independent Automatic Tape Transmitter.

In addition to English, it is proposed to manufacture Hindi teleprinters in Devanagari script.

The permanent factory buildings are being built just outside the Industrial Estate, Guindy, on a 10 acre plot. Practically fully air-conditioned, the building is expected to be ready for occupation by about March 1964.

The factory was originally planned for an output of 1,000 machines per annum. But the demand now is so great that proposals are in hand for the expansion of the factory to double the production by the end of 1964. By this time the factory is expected to produce practically all the parts locally.

A light precision engineering industry involving manufacture of about 2,000 parts to close tolerances, the Teleprinter factory at Madras is the only one of its kind in South and South-East Asia and it is hoped that it will play a major role in the development of telecommunications in this area.

The Boiler Plant in TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

The high pressure boiler plant in Tiruchirappalli is expected to be commissioned early next year and the first two boilers which are expected to be turned out in March and July 1966 *have been booked for the Kothagudam Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh.*

The Tiruchirappalli Plant would cost Rs. 18 *crores and would have an annual output of* 12 *boilers costing Rs.* 20 *crores.*

The High Pressure Boiler Plant that is being set up by Heavy Electricals (India), Limited, is intended for the manufacture of high pressure boilers needed for thermal power stations as well as pressure vessels, heat exchangers and high pressure boiler fittings. This plant is being constructed at a place about 7 miles south-east of Tiruchirappalli town, the exact location being about 300 metres south of Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur Road and about 3 kilo meters from Tiruverumbur Railway Station.

Tiruchirappalli is well served by Railways both on Metre gauge and Broad gauge. It is also on the National Highway. There is a civilian airport and hence from communication and transport points of view, it is an excellent location for the construction of the plant.

One of the four

This Project, one of the four big industrial units under Heavy Electricals (India), Limited, will have collaboration with Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia. The machinery that will be purchased for this plant from Czechoslovakia will be procured against credit offered by Government of Czechoslovakia. About 200 Indian Engineers and technicians will be given training in various works in Czechoslovakia for periods varying between 3 and 24 months. The collaborators will further send their experts to this Project for bringing the plant into production and to offer technical assistance.

A separate broad gauge siding to a length of 11 kilo metres from Golden Rock to the plant is being put down to serve as the main means of transport for the raw materials and finished products. Electric power needed for this plant is going to be drawn from the existing 66 KV lines passing adjacent to the plant. A sub-station to serve the factory has already been constructed. A main pumping station that is being constructed at Vengur on the banks of Cauvery and very near to the Grand Anicut will provide the water supply need for the plant and the township.

Production programme

The production programme of the plant consists of manufacturing high pressure boilers, packaged boiler units, high pressure boiler fittings, coal handling and ash handling equipment. In the first stage of its construction, it is proposed to manufacture 12 high pressure boilers of an average of 200 tons of steam per hour and 10 packaged boiler units of an average output of 6 tons of steam per hour, along with the valves and fittings needed for the above boiler units. In the second stage of its construction, it is proposed to produce boilers to a total capacity of 5,000 tons of steam per hour including high pressure boilers even for the 200 MW turbo sets while maintaining the same volume of production of packaged boiler units as in the first stage. Coal and ash handling equipments needed for all the boilers will also be produced at the second stage.

Apprentice training

In order to build up the large man-power that will be required in the way of skilled artisans, an apprentices training centre consisting of a school, workshop and hostels has been sanctioned and the construction is nearing completion. When working in full steam, the centre will work in two shifts and 800 boys will be under training at any one time. The construction of the plant has commenced and the civil works relating to main production buildings are expected to be completed by the end of the year 1964.

As regards machinery and equipment, every effort has been made to maximise an indigenous supplies and only the irreducible and unavoidable minimum will be imported. Of the imported equipment of machinery, Czechoslovakia will supply goods to the value of about 280 million rupees. These are expected to start arriving at site from the first quarter of 1964 and their erection will be taken up progressively with a view to completing the erection by middle of 1965.

The production of boilers will commence from early 1965 and it is hoped to complete the production of the first boiler by second quarter of 1966. Target production of 12 boilers of the first stage may be achieved by the year 1971.

Raw materials

Production of these high pressure boilers requires about 3,300 tons of steel and non-metallic raw materials for each of them. Excluding a quantity of about 800 tons per boiler which will be obtained as sub-deliveries (bought out items) from recognized fabricators and dealers, a total of 2,500 tons of fabricated steel items manufactured in this plant will be needed for completing each boiler. Government of Madras is setting up an ancillary industrial estate adjacent to this plant so that the bulk requirements of sub-deliveries could be supplied by small scale industrialists.

To house the large number of essential staff of this project, a colony is being built up complete with medical facilities, shopping centres, schools and other necessary amenities.

Technical training school for the units

A Technical training school each for the three new units of Heavy Electricals (India), Limited, being set up at Tiruchirappalli, Hyderabad and Hardwar, will start functioning from this month. The School for the Tiruchirappalli Unit was inaugurated on July 4; Hyderabad Unit, on July 8 and Hardwar Unit on July 19. The inauguration of these schools marked the completion of one of the major preliminary steps taken for the speedy implementation of the new plants.

All the three schools will meet the basic need for specially trained technical personnel required for manning such highly complicated manufacturing Units. Each school will have a capacity for training about 400 trainees at a time in single shift and double this number by working two shifts. The duration of training will be 18 to 24 months. The completion of training of the first batch of artisans in all these schools will synchronise with the commencement of production by 1965 in Tiruchirappalli and Hyderabad Units and by 1966 in Hardwar Unit.

Collaboration with Czechs

The three new Units of the Heavy Electricals will be in addition to the one which is already in commission at Bhopal. Immediately after a decision was taken to establish a factory at Bhopal in the Second Five-Year



Community tree planting as part of the 14th Vanamahotsava Week programme was inaugurated by Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister of Food and Agriculture at the Delhi Zoological Park on July 2, 1963.

Plan period for manufacturing heavy electrical equipment, it was realised that the demand for such equipment during the Third and the subsequent Five-Year Plans would be much larger. It was, therefore, considered necessary to create additional capacity for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in the country. Consequently, a decision was taken to establish two more factories at Hyderabad, Hardwar and a Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli to feed all the three factories including the one at Bhopal. Collaboration agreements were entered into with Czechs for setting up the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli and the factory at Hyderabad; and with Russians for establishing a factory at Hardwar. The agreements for preparation of detailed project reports for Tiruchirappalli and Hyderabad Units were entered with Czechs on June 7, 1961. The detailed project report for Tiruchirappalli Unit was received in the end of August, 1962 and for Hyderabad Unit in September, 1962 and final sanction of the Government for the execution of Tiruchirappalli Project was received towards the end of last month.

Details of Tiruchirappalli Unit

This Unit is being set up for the manufacture of Boilers in collaboration with Messrs. Technoexport, Foreign Trade Corporation for export of complete Industrial plants. The consultants have agreed to supply most of the equipment from Czechoslovakia and to provide the know-how in the design and production of Boilers and Fittings. Initially it was contemplated to design the plant for the manufacture of Boilers up to 300 tons of steam per hour corresponding to a 75 mW Unit, with a pressure of 100 atmospheres and temperature of 530°C, but in the light of prespective demands the range of manufacture has been extended to suit 100/120 mW and even larger steam turbines including the "once through" types operating near critical pressures. The total annual production will be about 42,000 tons of material for production of 12 complete boilers. Each composite unit will roughly weigh 2,500 to 3,000 tons about two to three train load of finished materials. The factory alone is estimated to cost about Rs. 18 crores and will have an output capacity of Rs. 20 crores annually.

The design work of the first set of boilers has already been started and the first two Boilers to be turned out in March and July, 1966 have been booked for Kothagudam Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh.

For manning such a highly complicated manufacturing Unit specially trained technical personnel is required. Keeping this in view an intensive integrated training programme has been chalked out. The Czech Consultants had in the beginning suggested the training of about 250 Indian Engineers and specialised artisans in Czechoslovakia for periods ranging up to 24 months. As the training of Design Engineer takes the longest time, 28 Engineers were selected in May, 1962 and were put on an orientation course conducted in Bhopal with the help of a team of four Czech instructors. The training included refresher courses on the design and technological aspects of Boilers and the teaching of Czech language. The orientation course has just been completed and the first batch of 28 engineers are leaving for Czechoslovakia in the second week of July 1963. The training for the second batch of engineers will start at Tiruchirappalli thereafter.

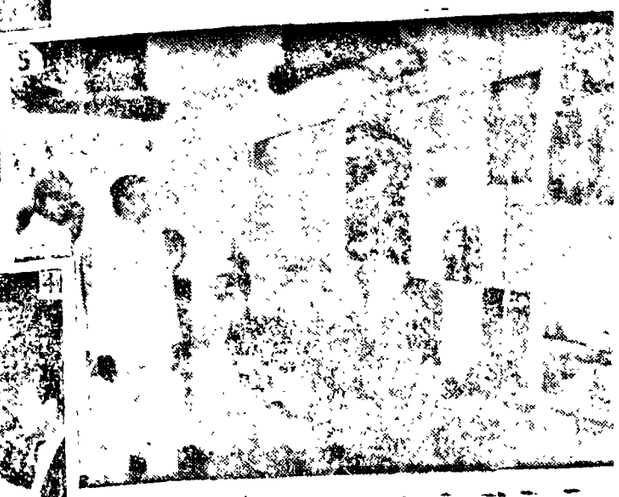
A technical training school has been set up at the Plant itself with capacity to provide training for about 375 workers in each shift and in two shifts operation it would be possible to train 750 persons at a time. Those qualified from the industrial training institute will be recruited as trainees for training as machinists, fitters, turners, welders, sheet metal workers and draughtsmen. Duration of training will be 18 to 24 months after which successful trainees will be absorbed in the factory as B grade artisans. A team of 45 instructors was selected in November, 1962 and they are undergoing craft instructors training in their respective trades from December, 1962 onwards. They will be completing this course to take up their positions in the training school.

The training school is a two storeyed building with a floor area of 2,235 sq. meters. The workshop has a floor area of 5,235 sq. meters with an annexe measuring 624 sq. meters for accommodating the supervisory staff. Machinery and equipment valued at Rs. 40 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which 130 units costing about Rs. 26·9 lakhs have been installed. Two blocks of hostels with a total accommodation of 400 beds have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 13·58 lakhs for the trainees.









SEMINAR ON TOURISM

The Seminar of Impact of Tourism on National integration was held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on July 12, 1963

1 The Governor is received on arrival.
2 The Exhibition is being inaugurated.
3 The Governor is seen going round the exhibition.
4 Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information & Publicity, is being introduced to the delegates.
5 The Minister looks on, at some of the exhibits.



MADRAS PROPOSALS TO SOLVE THE RECURRING POWER CRISIS

The Madras Government have proposed to the Centre to increase the capacity of the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Station from its present planned capacity of 400 mW. to 1,000 mW.

The State has also proposed the establishment of a chain of thermal power stations to correct the "imbalance in the hydro and the thermal power contents" of the Madras Grid, which accounted for restricted supplies to industries during the summer months.

The Madras Government imposed a power cut on the midnight of June 20–21 following the failure of rains in the catchment areas, which was in force for about two weeks. The cut was lifted from the midnight of July 4–5 in view of the encouraging signs of the monsoon in hydel regions.

Although there was 80 per cent cut in the supply of high tension power for a fortnight the overall assessment showed that the cut worked only to 20 per cent. The daily consumption figure for the State is 8·8 million units but a supply of 6·9 million units was maintained during this critical period ; leaving the low tension supply completely unaffected.

Conference of the officers of Highways and Rural Works Department held at Highways Research Station, Madras, on July 3 and 4, 1963. Sri Ramiah, Minister of Works, Presided over the Conference. The Minister is seen being received at Highways Research Station.



Power position reviewed

In a broadcast talk from A.I.R., Madras on June 27, Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Power, explained the power position in the State. The following is the text of the Minister's talk :

As you are all aware, Madras State is passing through a period of difficult power position entailing drastic curtailment of supply of power to high tension consumers. The public have become uneasy with this almost annual recurring power cuts, notwithstanding the impressive record of power development in the State during the past decade. The difficult power position has arisen in spite of all efforts of the Government to avert such a situation for causes beyond its control.

Madras State has a well-knit grid inter-connecting seven hydro stations and two thermal stations with an installed generating capacity of 560,000 K.W. Neyveli Lignite Thermal Station has at present three sets of 50,000 K.W. each and after meeting the local demand of 30,000 K.W. it is exporting 120,000 K.W. to the Madras Grid. The thermal installed capacity including the power purchased from Neyveli is of the order of 221,000 K.W. and accounts for 32 per cent of the total installed capacity. During last year, the total generation of the Madras Grid including the power purchased from Neyveli was 2,800 million units. Of this, 2, 300 million units were contributed by the hydro stations accounting for nearly 82 per cent of the total generation.

311

Load growth

During the past decade, the generating capacity has increased from 156,000 K.W. to 560,000 K.W. This will be further raised to 1,100,000 K.W. at the end of the Third Plan period excluding the power generation at Neyveli. The annual generation which was 630 million units in 1951 has grown to 2,800 million units last year. The number of consumers increased from 2·5 lakhs at the beginning of the First Plan period to about 9·5 lakhs while the per capita consumption rose from 12 units in 1951 to 72 units now. These figures indicate the phenomonal load growth that has taken place during the past decade. But our experience has always been that the demand out-stripped the generating capacity. It was only to meet this ever-increasing demand that Madras Government recommended for favourable consideration the establishment of a few thermal power stations by a consortium of industrialists at Madras and Coimbatore.

Of the seven hydro stations of the Madras Grid, Pykara, Moyar and the Kundah stations are solely power projects and are not affected by the irrigation requirements, while those at Mettur, Papanasam and Periyar are subject to the irrigation requirements. During the non-irrigation period, the generating capacity of the Madras Grid is limited to 408,000 K.W. If we limit our development to what could be supplied during the summer season only, large number of consumers particularly the rural population and agriculturists as well as new industries would have been denied the benefits of electricity This policy will not be in the interest of the State especially when more power is available for a major part of the year. Keeping this in mind the Government have been connecting up new loads and power has not so far been refused to any industry. Maximum utilisation of available power has been achieved in the State by restoring to measures like staggering of peak load, grouping restrictions and by giving night supply to new industries.

Limited power cut

The South west Monsoon normally sets in by the first week of June every year in most of our catchment areas. On this assumption, the storage in the various reservoirs were judiciously used so as to last till the third week of June. But unfortunately this year there was only a brief spell of rain on 7th and 8th of this month and hence it was possible to meet the demand in full only till 20th June. The introduction of power cut was delayed till it became inevitable The power cut has been limited to



For the first time in the history of Madras City 'Laksha Deepam' was celebrated in the Mylapore Kapaleswarar Temple on 6th June 1963

The Majestic Gopuram and the mandapam in the tank were illuminated by electric lights. The entire temple was a blaze of light. The authorities have decided to make this festival of lamps an annual event

only high tension industries and even here the industries engaged in continuous process, like cement, tea, sugar factories, chemical industries, etc., have been exempted from power cut. In addition, essential services like railways, hospitals, water supply, sanitary arrangements, A.I.R. broadcasting stations, telephone exchange, recognised educational institutions, research institutions, etc., have all been given their full supply. Initially, these restrictions were given effect to for a week in the hope that at least by the end of the week there would be rains. Unfortunately, the rains did not materialise and the Government have been compelled to extend the restrictions on high tension industries for a further period of one week. As a result of power cut, the offtake has been reduced from 88 lakhs of units per day to about 69 lakhs per day.

Proposals to Government of India

It has been pointed out that there has been an imbalance between hydro and thermal generation in Madras Grid which accounts for the restrictions on power supply during the summer months. The Government are not unmindful of this situation. The availability of lignite at Neyveli has since afforded us an opportunity to tackle the problem to some extent. The capacity of the thermal station at Neyveli is being increased from the present phase of 250,000 K.W. to 400,000 K.W. at the end of the Third Plan. The Government of India are being urged to increase the capacity of the Neyveli Lignite Thermal Station to 1,000,000 K.W The Government have also proposals for the installation of thermal stations of a capacity of 100,000 K.W. each at Tuticorin, Nagapatnam or Cuddalore and Ennore to increase the firm power output of the Madras Grid. When we talk of thermal power stations operated by coal to be imported from Bengal, Bihar, Singareni, etc., it should be borne in mind that the cost of transport is sometimes higher than even the cost of coal with the result that the cost of generation at thermal stations becomes three to four times the cost of power generated in a hydro station.

ALL ABOUT Gold CONTROL

The Gold Control which is in force now is certainly, likely to be effective and successful. A problem of this diamension cannot be tackled with complete effectiveness within a few weeks or months.

The scheme of control has already had the effect of reducing illegal imports and of conserving our foreign exchange. This by itself is a significant gain.

The main object of the gold control order is to conserve our foreign exchange resources.

This object is intended to be achieved by preventing the continuous drain of our accumulated and current foreign exchange earnings, for the purpose of making illegal additions to the private stocks or hoards of gold.

The scale of smuggling of gold from abroad and the profits of smuggling increased considerably in recent years. In 1938–39 the year before Second World War, the highest price of gold was about Rs. 32 for ten grammes (spot). Because of the increase in population, the rise in the standard of living and the consequent demand and the convenience of gold as a store of value particularly from the point of view of those whose incomes have risen during the war and subsequently, the price of gold tended to rise continuously. It touched a peak of Rs. 129·90 per ten grammes towards the end of August, 1962, as compared with the official parity price of Rs. 37·22 till September 21, 1949 and Rs. 53·58 since that date. Forward trading in gold, which continued till the middle of November 1962, had the effect, by and large, of accelerating the extent of this trend towards an increase in price.

A lunch on party was given to the members of the study team of Five-Year Plan Publicity by Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity on July 10th, 1963



Large-scale smuggling

As the margin between the international and domestic prices widened, smuggling became more and more profitable. The extent of smuggling in gold has been estimated at about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 crores per annum, on the basis of arrivals of stocks in the principal bullion markets, the operations of the known refineries, the information available to the preventive authorities and other indications. For a country with an acute balance of payments problem, this was obviously an impossible price to pay.

Smuggling is generally financed in a variety of ways, e.g., by building up illegal balances abroad through the over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports, by Indian importers of smuggled gold entering into arrangements with persons abroad intending to remit money to India (which have the effect of preventing such remittances and diverting them for payments to the suppliers of gold), by unauthorized exports of Indian currency for subsequent presentation and redemption in foreign exchange, by hundies drawn on the Indian offices of foreign establishments which are subsequently paid in foreign exchange, by payment in the form of undeclared travellers' cheques in foreign currency which are obtained or collected in an unauthorized manner, and by undeclared exports of Indian goods.

Several methods have been tried to stop this smuggling. First, in 1959, special Indian currency notes were introduced in the Persian Gulf, with a view to fixing the quantum of our money used as the medium of exchange in the Sheikhdoms of this area and preventing the regular flow of Indian currency outward to these areas for payment for illegal acquisitions of gold by Indian citizens.

Secondly, the new Customs Act specifically provides for the determination of the value of imports and exports, with a view to checking the malpractice of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports for building illegal balances abroad which may subsequently be used for importing gold.

The preventive and enforcement machinery has also been progressively tightened up.

Moreover, exchange control regulations have been revised, so as to prevent the outflow of Indian currency and leakages in the accrual of foreign exchange reserves to the country.

These measures by themselves can, however, have only a limited effect, unless the illegal import of gold, and its subsequent disposal within the country, are made physically impossible or very difficult, and unless the demand for gold is also reduced with a view to reversing the upward trend in prices. The gold control rules, which seek to achieve these objects, among others, are, therefore, necessary, in addition to all the other steps which are being taken.

Not introduced in a hurry

Although the conservation of our foreign exchange reserves has become even more important, because of the emergency, the gold control rules are not meant to be temporary and have not also been introduced in a hurry.

That the smuggling of gold has been very considerable has been known or suspected for a long time. It was also known that in the absence of drastic action to curtail the demand for gold generally and to prevent the entry of smuggled gold into the country or subsequent transactions therein, (*a*) the disparity between Indian and international prices was likely to be increased further, (*b*) the profits of smuggling might increase and (*c*) the extent of smuggling and the loss of foreign exchange were likely to become much greater than at any time in the past.

The gold control rules have been framed against this background. They were carefully considered over a period of several months, and are based on a consensus of agreement in informed quarters regarding the action which has necessarily to be taken in the circumstances.



The Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangham gave a party to Sri B. Gopala Reddy, Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, on July 13th, 1963

Since the gold control rules (and any amendments thereto which may hereafter follow) are primarily directed against smugglers and other persons who are carrying on illegal transactions, and element of surprise is unavoidable and the measures which are contemplated from time to time cannot be announced in advance.

As regards education and persuasion, a drastic change in social habits and in the attitude towards gold cannot be brought about without the aid of law. Education and persuasion are likely to much easier, when the object is to get the public to comply with a law, which is and can be represented to be in the national interest. On the other hand, if the law is to follow the acceptance of new habits or requirements by the public, a greaf deal of time is likely to elapse, and the cumulative loss to the country during this period will be colossal.

Majority of people unaffected

Apart from the goldsmiths themselves, the only persons who have been or may be affected by the rules are members of the upper and middle classes who may find it irksome or inconvenient, not to be able to obtain gold ornaments of the purity which they may desire. The vast majority of the population do not use gold in their daily lives to any significant extent.

As regards the upper and middle classes, there will be very little real inconvenience, if they accept ornaments of 14-carat or below or costume or other jewellery. Pure gold is not used for personal adornment in any other country in the world, Asian or European, to the same extent as it is used in India. A change in the social habits and outlook of the upper and lower middle classes in our country has long been overdue.

14-Carat Jewellery is cheaper

Question has been asked why it was felt necessary to introduce the 14-carat rules without reducing the gold content of jewellery or other articles which are currently manufactured (*a*) the available supply of gold cannot be balanced with the demand and (*b*) a lasting reduction in prices cannot be brought about.

NOT NEW.

In 323 B.C. Kautilya as the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Mourya devised measures to regulate gold possession and hound out the hoarded yellow metal.

Kautilya India's and perhaps the world's greatest financial expert, centralised the acquisition of gold and the manufacture of gold ornaments through State agency, both during peace and emergencies.

Many of Kautilya's measures are reminiscent of our present day Gold Control Orders.

It is interesting to note how, as early as the fourth centuary B.C., the State was empowered to impose the strictest control on the acquisition, manufacture and the conservation of gold purely in the interests of the Government and in a national crisis.

Jewellery of 14-carat and below is on display in shops in all the important cities. Some of the dealers are also stamping and hall-marking their products and are guaranteeing their gold content. If customers are not particular about " pure gold " ornaments (which may in actual practice have a carat value of much less than 24) and if they are not in a rush to buy, they can get jewellery of 14-carat or below at reasonable prices.

It is wrong to assume that the 14-carat jewellery is relatively more costly because of increased making charges and the higher cost of 14-carat alloys of gold. Although labour or manufacturing charges in the case of 14-carat ornaments are comparatively more than in the case of pure gold ornaments, it is possible, because of the technical properties of the inferior alloys, to manufacture more ornaments in such alloys with a given quantity of primary gold. As regards complaints that dealers are charging more than they should for the 14-carat alloys, the price will come down further, if buyers are not anxious to purchase these ornaments at any cost.

Ornaments of 14-carat and below are quite attractive and several designs and atricles including kundan and mina ware have been produced. As regards, colour, this can be varied to suit individual tastes. If necessary (and so long as the ultimate gold content is not increased beyond 14-carat) plating, rolling or flash-pointing can also be undertaken, so as to cover any article with an outer layer, which may have the colour of pure gold. As regards chemical reactions, they can be eliminated without any difficulty.

There is no religious or sacramental requirement that gold of any purity should be used, or even that gold should necessarily be used for mangalasutras, thalis or wedding rings. Fourteen-carat thalis, mangalasutras and wedding rings in quite attractive forms and designs, are being produced and used.

Jewellery produced in baser metals, and either rolled or gilded, so as to acquire a covering of gold, has been in the market for some years and has been supplied from such centres as Calcutta, Madras, Masulipatam and Amritsar. Silver ornaments, gem-set jewellery in which the frame work is of gold of 14-carat or lesser purity, and costume jewellery made of cultured or imitation pearls or glass or ivory or plastic materials have also been in use of a fairly large scale, and, with proper research and attention, can be popularized further.

Non-ornament gold

Declarations of non-ornament gold have been called for in order to obtain a clear and definite idea of the holdings of gold in this form, so that illegal or undeclared acquisition of gold, as a result of smuggling, can be traced, after the date of the initial declarations.

The Study Team on Five-Year Plan Publicity which visited Madras met the representatives of the Newspapers (Editorial side) and office-bearers of Press Associations at the Committee Room in the Secretariat on 8th July 1963. Sri Amarnath Vidyalankar is the Chairman of the Team.



About 13,000 individuals have declared their stocks of non-ornament gold. Although the total value of the declared gold in non-ornament form has turned to be much smaller than was expected, it is difficult to say precisely to what extent there has been evasion and to what extent our own earlier estimates of the stocks of gold in the country or of non-ornament gold were exaggerated. Without prejudice to any action, which may be taken in respect of past lapses or offences, all persons who have any gold to declare will be well-advised, however, even at this stage, to comply with the requirements of the law in their own interests.

Temples, mutts and other religious institutions are not experiencing any difficulty as a result of the gold control rules. Although they are required to declare their stocks of non-ornament gold and although in the conditions which now exist, the fresh manufacture of articles of gold, other than ornaments for the adornment of the deities, is being discouraged, the rules are being applied, in relation to temples, mutts and other religious institutions, in a broad and liberal manner. Special consideration has been and will be shown, wherever this is necessary.

Industrial users

Under the law as it has been amended with effect from June 24, 1963 the use of gold of any purity or to any extent in any article, other than ornament or primary gold, has to be authorised by the Gold Board, and will be regulated and supervised, so as to prevent the diversion or improper use of any gold which may be earmarked or allotted for this purpose.

Dentists, ayurvedic and unani medical practitioners and pharmacists, electroplaters and the manufacturers of surgical instruments, liquid gold, zari, gold coloured glass beads, gold fountain pen nibs and rolled gold or gilded gold articles have been granted basic or special permits, as the case may be, for the purchase of gold which required by them. The use of gold for purposes of research has also been authorised.

Persons requiring gold for any essential purpose or for use in any industry, which produces substitutes for gold or for articles of gold, are not likely to experience much difficulty.

Effect on rural credit

It is not true that the gold control rules have led to the restriction of credit in rural areas and to difficulties for person who looked upon gold as a store of value in the absence of adequate banking facilities. The use of gold as a store of value results in a sterile waste of resources. Even on purely commercial considerations and from the point of view of the individual owner or hoarder the risk of a steep fall in price and of a depreciation in capital or of the possible loss of owner ship as a result of the manipulations of the sowcar are so great that the advantages of investment in gold are more or less illusory. With the recent increases in rates of interest paid by banks, with the expansion of the organised banking sector in the rural areas and the increase in the number of primary land mortgage banks, with the growing resources of co-operative societies and with the various facilities for investment in small savings and in life insurance policies, which are now offered by Government and the Life Insurance Corporation, gold is no longer valuable for purposes of investment or as a security or as a store of value.

The previous arrangements for the import of gold, for fabrication or manufacture and subsequent export under bond and with the Reserve Bank's permission is being continued. The Department of International Trade has announced, in addition, revised schemes for the manufacture and sale of gold jewellery, for export or sale to tourists, under proper supervision.

Rehabilitation of goldsmiths

To the extent possible, all reasonable steps have been and are being taken for the rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths. The Finance Minister himself wrote to the Chief Ministers of the States in March 1963, offering to place funds at their disposal for this purpose, and has again written to them in June 1963 making concrete suggestions regarding schemes of relief or rehabilitation.

State Governments are taking steps to provide assistance in the form of allotment of lands, grant of loans for the purchase of equipment for starting alter-

A LANDMARK.

In a broadcast to the nation on July 9th, 1963, the Finance Minister, Sri Morarji Desai, said that the Gold Control Policy was succeeding though its objectives could not be achieved fully within a few weeks or months.

He was reviewing the progress of gold control during the six months it had been in operation.

Sri Morarji Desai declared that the objectives would be pursued with vigour and the results would be good. A change of this nature in the outlook and habits of the people, which had taken place much earlier in many other countries, had been long overdue in India. He was sure that gold control, apart from being useful by itself, served a wider purpose by educating and disciplining us. In course of time, he added, Gold Control would come to be regarded as a landmark in the social and economic progress of our country.

native enterprises, educational concessions for children, preference for employment in certain departments and technical training at the establishments run by the State Governments so as to facilitate rehabilitation in other professions or occupations.

Workshops and industrial or other co-operative societies have also been started in some states to provide for assistance to goldsmiths. The Central Government has issued instructions to the employment exchanges regarding the separate registration and categorisation of bonafide goldsmiths who apply for such registration and has granted to them priority in category III, i.e., the highest effective priority, for purposes of employment or absorption in Government service.

The age-limits and qualifications prescribed for employment in Government have been relaxed by the States and the question of extending the scope of this concession is under active consideration.

Smuggling reduced

Prices went down appreciably, and were in the range of Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per ten grammes shortly after the promulgation of the rules. With many jewellers manufacturing ornaments of 14-carat and below, the prices of gold have increased latterly. Even with this increase, they are still very much below the peak level of August 1962.

To the extent that the gold control rules have been effectively enforced and have resulted in reducing the extent of smuggling the arrivals and supplies of gold in the markets have been reduced. To some extent, the sale of the old higher purity ornaments has also been arrested, because of the reluctance on the part of the owners to part with ornaments which cannot be legally replaced. In view of reduced supplies, some increase in price is understandable.

There is independent evidence that smuggling has been reduced. Delivery periods for standard gold bars in London have been reduced, because of lack of demand from smugglers. The operations of the big refineries in Bombay indicated that arrivals since the enforcement of control have been very much less.

Gold prices in Hongkong and Macao have been quoted at lower levels. The production and sale of nitric acid, a refining aid, in the Delhi area have been very greatly reduced. The quotations for the Indian rupee in the principal foreign markets have improved, indicating that the outflow of our currency and the consequent additions to the supplies of Indian currency are, perhaps, not very considerable at the present time.

As regards proper enforcement routine checks of the accounts and transactions of licensed dealers are being carried out continuously by the Central Excise authorities.

Also, more than 2,000 cases involving persons other than licensed dealers have been traced and investigated between the 28th February 1963, the last date for individual declarations under the gold control rules and the middle of June 1963. Primary gold and ornaments worth approximately Rs. 46·87 lakhs (at Indian prices) have been seized, either because they were not declared or because they have been manufactured in contravention of the rules.

The rules, as they have been amended with effect from June 24, 1963, provide for the amplification of the powers of search and seizure, the compounding of offences, congnisance of offences without the intervention of the police authorities and summary trial. This is expected to facilitate still further the prosecution of offences and the enforcement of the rules.

Other countries have not, perhaps, tried gold control on the same ambitious scale, because no other country has had the same kind of problem. In the U.S.A., however, following the world economic depression of 1929, restriction were imposed on the refining, use and possession of gold, which are comparable to the restrictions imposed under the rules.

Significant gain

On the evidence available so far, the control is certainly likely to be effective and successful. A problem of these dimensions cannot be tackled with complete effectiveness within a few weeks or months. The scheme of control has already had the effect of reducing illegal imports and of conserving our foreign exchange. This by itself is a significant gain.

If there is a change in our social habits and outlook, the demand for gold for wasteful or ostentations purposes will in due course disappear, or at least be reduced very drastically. At that stage, gold prices will also be realistic and more reasonable compared with world prices. When that stage is reached, smuggling will automatically be eliminated, because it will not pay. The nation as a whole and individuals, who are not attracted to gold, will benefit by the more prudent and fruitful use of the resources which are now spent in acquiring gold for mere hoarding.

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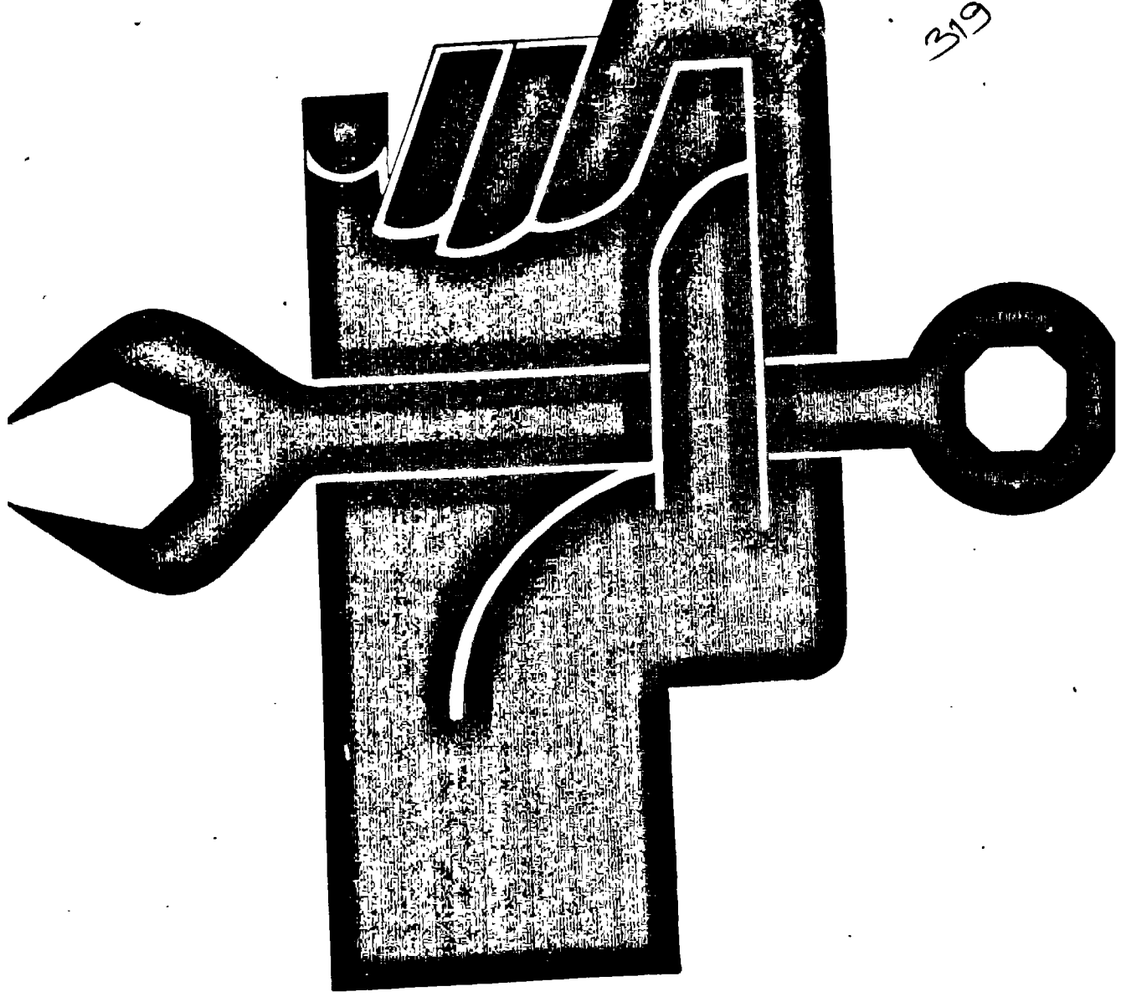
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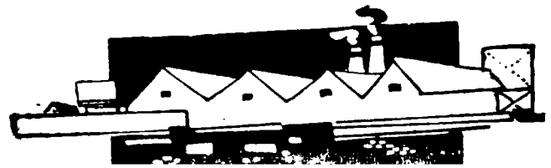
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319

MADRAS INFORMATION



INDEPENDENCE DAY Celebrations

1 The Governor taking the salute at the N.C.C. Parade

2 Flag hoisting ceremony at the Fort

3 Governor receives the guard of honour

4 At the party at Raj Bhavan

5 Inspecting the N.C.C. Cadets

6 Governor takes leave after the function

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII SEPTEMBER 1963 No. 9

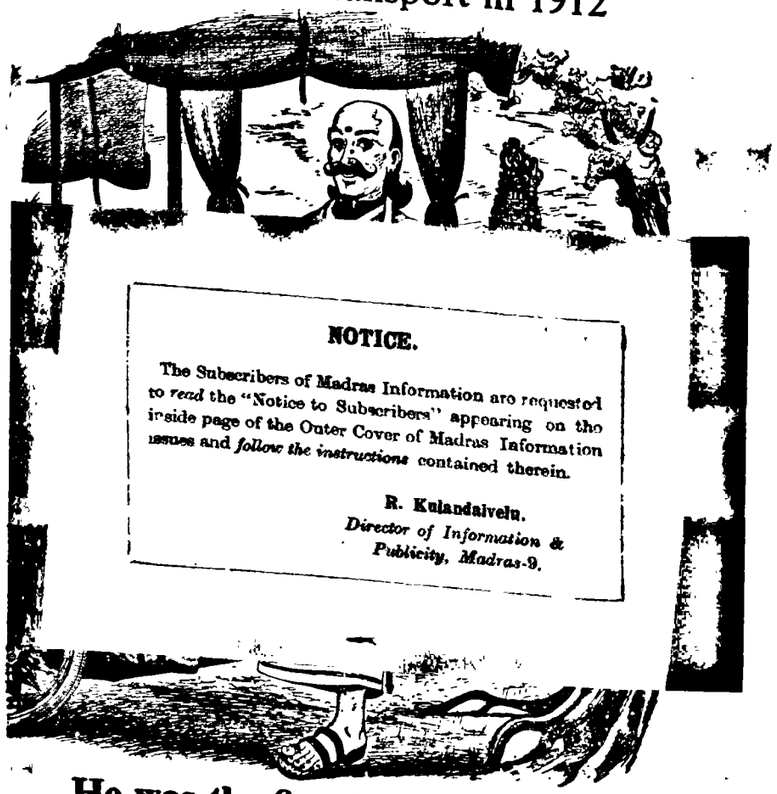
CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Industrial Truce and National Emergency .. *Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, Government of Madras.*	3
2. Emergency and Productivity in Industry .. *Sri R. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras.*	6
3. Compulsory Military Training for 900,000 Boys. *Sri Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Defence.*	9
4. Industrial Development of Madras State—Quick Pace of Progress.	13
5. Neyveli Project makes progress	19
6. Industrial Estates in Madras State	24
7. Scope of Industrial Development in Ramanathapuram district.	31
8. Integral Coach Factory, Madras	34

This Month's Cover :

The pace of Industrial Development in Madras State is remarkable. The emergency had in fact induced many to start new lines of production. The development of Industry along with agriculture is essential for war-effort and Madras State has done well in both these spheres. An attempt is made to give glimpses of the industrial development of Madras State in this issue.

This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912



He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

Today, TVS, with its several units, meets the increasing demands of the automotive industry in all its aspects in South India. As in 1912, it is the confidence of the customer that sustains its progress.

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323

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE AND NATIONAL EMERGENCY

SRI M. BHAKTHAVATSALAM,
Minister for Finance, Government of Madras.

The workers and the industrialists of Madras met at a conference on November 14, 1962 and unanimously ratified the Industrial Truce resolution adopted at New Delhi. The nine months which have gone by have shown that this Resolution has been generally respected by the parties.

"Even between hands folded in greeting may lurk lethal weapons" said the great saint Valluvar and to-day China has proved to us that this maxim is not less true to-day.

In conformity with our policy of being friendly with all countries, we treated China as a friend. But intoxicated by imperialist ambitions, China attacked India suddenly setting aside all principles.

And an angry nation rose as one man to face this treacherous attack on our Motherland by a country which had all along professed itself to be a friend. Everyone knew that this was not to be a war to be fought by our jawans merely on our frontiers with guns and ammunition but a grim, all-out struggle by the people in every walk of life—at the front, in fields and farm yards, in factories and offices—a fight for guarding their hearths and homes, their hard won freedom, their democratic way of life. Seven months ago, in October 1962, our President declared a state of National Emergency—in order to meet the challenge of unprovoked aggression by China on our northern frontiers. In that hour of crisis our Prime Minister spoke to us in these stirring words :—

"We shall have to carry a heavy burden, all of us, whatever our vocations may be."

"The price of freedom will have to be paid in a full measure and no price is too great for the freedom of our people and our motherland."

"I invite you all, to whatever religion, party, group you may belong to be comrades in this great struggle that has been forced upon us, with full faith in the people, in the cause, in the future of our Country."

Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty



The first meeting of the high-level Tripartite Committee on Industrial Truce Resolution, constituted under a decision taken by the Indian Labour Conference was held in New Delhi on 5th July 1963, under the Chairmanship of Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.

On November 3, 1962, eight days after the declaration of the National Emergency, the leaders of labour and industry met at New Delhi and took a momentous decision in response to the Prime Minister's call. They took a pledge to give the maximum production possible by the men and machines available and to stand firmly united in defence of the motherland in her hour of need as she faced the greatest menace in her long history. Representatives of workers and employers belonging to different industries and reflecting various shades of political thinking readily agreed to sink their differences and accepted a nation-wide industrial truce—pledging themselves to refrain from strikes and lockouts and any form of interruption in or slowing down of production of goods and services. On the question of productivity they resolved that there should be better and fuller utilization of men and material and machinery and to that end decided that steps should be taken to eliminate waste, utilise idle plant capacity, work extra hours, reduce absenteeism and divert skilled technical personnel who were in short supply, to activities having a bearing on defence. They also took a decision that every effort should be made to check any upward trend in the prices of essential commodities and that the organisation of Consumers' Co-operatives in industrial establishments and areas should be actively promoted. And finally they pledged themselves to step up the tempo of savings in the larger interest of the country and to contribute liberally to the National Defence Fund and invest regularly in Defence Bonds. The workers of Tamilnad have not failed to fulfil this pledge with zest.

Effective implementation

At Madras on 14th November 1962, the leaders of the workers and the industrialists met at a Conference convened by the State Government and unanimously ratified the Industrial Truce Resolution adopted at New Delhi and also chalked out detailed programmes for their effective implementation.

The seven months which have gone by have shown that the Industrial Truce Resolution has been generally respected by the parties and I am happy to find that industrial disputes are being resolved by and large without recourse to strikes or lockouts. However, while the number of stoppages have been few, there have been one or two strikes of fairly long duration in certain textile mills in Coimbatore over issues relating to rationalization which I believe could have been solved without such avoidable loss of production. I would urge the concerned parties to do some earnest heart-searching in this regard and avoid such stoppages under all circumstances in future in the national interest.

There have also been representations by workers' unions that certain employers seek to exploit the industrial truce for the purpose of victimisation of workers for their trade union activities and refuse to submit such cases for arbitration ; and there have been representations by employers that certain trade unions seek to create rival organisations in industrial units with well-established unions in existence and thereby foment inter-union animosity with all its attendant evils. I must warn the persons actuated by such an anti-truce approach, be they employers or trade unions, that any attempt by either party to interpret the terms of the industrial truce in the light of its own interests, forgetting the larger interests of the country in its hour of crisis, can only be considered to be anti-national. I would urge one and all not to do anything to suppress the patriotic upsurge that has taken place and to guard against any tendency to give way to selfish pressures.

Maximum productivity

As regards productivity, you know that an Emergency Production Committee at the State Level has been constituted with which I and the Minister for Industries are associated. The Government of India have constituted a Technical Arm with the assistance of experts from the I.L.O. and the collaboration of the National Productivity Council. Appeals have been made to important industrial undertakings to constitute Emergency Production Committees immediately at the plant-level and place their production on an emergency footing. While the response has been good, it is by no means commensurate with the need of the hour and I would strongly urge all employers in major industrial units and units engaged in work with a bearing on defence to take immediate steps in this direction and make use of the Emergency Production Committees to achieve maximum productivity.

Another aspect of the industrial truce resolution is the need for preventing a rise in the prices of industrial products and consumer goods and ensuring availability of food-stuffs and other essential commodities at fair prices in industrial undertakings and industrial areas. Government have prepared a scheme for the organisation of Consumer Co-operatives in major factories, and plantations and suggested that employers should extend certain minimum administrative set-up, etc.

I would urge all employers to extend their co-operation to this scheme, and make it a success by affording in full measure the assistance requested of them.

Mobilization of savings

In the field of savings, the response has been truly magnificent. Both workers and employers have risen to the occasion and at considerable personal sacrifice contributed generously to the National Defence Fund and made substantial investments in Defence Bonds. But such endeavour should not be sporadic if it is to be of abiding value to the nation. The mobilization of savings must be organised on a systematic basis so that there is a steady and uninterrupted flow of funds into the defence effort of the nation which has necessarily to be on a gigantic scale. I would make an earnest appeal to the central organisations of employers and of trade unions to devise and implement a planned programme for making contributions to the National Defence Fund and investing in Defence Bonds on a regular and systematic basis, month after month. In this context, I must mention that there have been stray cases in the country of employers including in their own contributions to the National Defence Fund, the moneys which had been contributed by their workers. This should not be allowed to happen as it would tend to dampen the spontaneous enthusiasm which is being shown by labour in responding to the call of the nation.

Lastly a word of caution against complacency. Now and then we hear a whisper that the enemy has gone back and that there is no longer any need for the continuance of the state of emergency. Nothing can be more dangerous or farther from the truth. We have a long and hard struggle before us, against a treacherous and implacable foe and nothing should be allowed to weaken our resolve or to make our step falter on the march towards our goal of ultimate victory. Let all of us re-dedicate ourselves to the great task before us and go ahead with an unshakable determination not to rest until that task has been carried out and the invader pushed back beyond our frontiers.

(This is an English translation of the talk broadcast over the All India Radio, Madras by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and is reproduced from 'Madras Labour Gazette.')

Courtesy : A.I.R.

Rapid Development of Rural Industries

Sri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, called for vigorous efforts by the State Governments to push through speedily the programme of rural industries projects.

Addressing the Conference of Secretaries and Directors of State Industries Departments, in New Delhi recently, Sri Nanda said that maximum possible use should be made of the available resources and the activities of various departments and organisations should be fully integrated for achieving quick progress in the rural industries programme.

He said that some progress had been made in the rural industries programme 45 areas had been selected in various States ; surveys had been completed in several States and training provided to project staff.

He said that existing scientific knowledge and technology, including power and machines, should be utilised in rural industries, wherever necessary, to reduce cost of production and increase operational efficiency. Research should also be carried out for effecting further improvements.

Emergency and Productivity in Industry

SRI R. BALASUBRAMANIAM, I.A.S.,
(Commissioner of Labour, Madras.)

Independence has its price in terms of work and sacrifice which every citizen of India has to pay. Ways have to be devised to increase output, improve quantity, cut out wastes and reduce costs.

BANISHMENT of poverty and unemployment has been among the cardinal objectives of our society enshrined in the Constitution, and to promote this objective, industry has been developed steadily over the years, since the advent of Independence, through our Five-Year Plans.

The Chinese aggression on our Himalayan border has created a National Emergency in the context of which, the programme of industrial development and the increase of productivity in industry have achieved a special significance.

Historic decision

Immediately after the declaration of the National Emergency, the leaders of the labour movement and employers joined hands in taking a historic decision to observe industrial truce during the Emergency.

It was resolved that : (i) *All Impediments in the way of better and fuller utilisation of men, machinery and materials should be removed.* There should be no idle plant capacity or waste. Managements should exercise the maximum economy in their operations ; (ii) to maximise production, establishments should work. wherever possible, extra shifts, extra hours or on Sundays and holidays by mutual agreement. Full co operation should be extended by all in this respect. All advantages accruing to industry out of the extra effort of the workers should go to the consumer and or be made available for defence effort ; (iii) absenteeism and turnover should be discouraged and reduced to the minimum. Negligence of duty, careless operation, damage to property and interference with or disturbance to normal work should be denounced by the Unions. Similarly any lapse on the part of the management that contravenes the spirit of the defence effort should be condemned and put right forthwith ; (iv) technical and skilled personnel in short supply should be switched over to emergent work having a bearing on defence. Simultaneously steps should be taken to increase the supply of technical and skilled personnel through apprenticeship and other training programmes ; (v) in the production drive the well-being and health of the working class should not be ignored.

To give concrete shape to their determination that " no effort shall be spared to achieve maximum production " an Industrial Truce was declared in the following unequivocal words : " (i) *Under no circumstances shall there be any interruption in or slowing down of production of goods and services.* (ii) In respect of their economic interests both workers and employers will exercise voluntary restraint and accept the utmost sacrifice, in an equitable manner, in the interest of the nation and its defence effort. (iii) There should be maximum recourse to voluntary arbitration and adequate arrangements should be made for the purpose. If the necessity for a reference to adjudication arises the processes connected with it should be completed with the utmost promptness..... Dismissals and discharges of workmen should be avoided as far as possible.... The Labour administration at the Centre and States should be streamlined so that grievances and disputes are settled promptly and cordial industrial relations are maintained."

It was also agreed that every effort should be made to insure that prices of industrial goods and of essential commodities should not be allowed to increase, and that consumers' Co-operatives should be promoted to this end in industrial areas. The State Government took swift action on 14th November 1962 to translate this resolution into a practical programme.

In spite of the increased defence demands arising out of the National Emergency, Government decided that the bulk of the Plan was essential for strengthening the nation and that it could not be pruned in any manner. Its implementation was therefore necessary even from the point of view of defence. Economic development and industrial growth form part of our defence preparedness. No doubt undertakings geared to defence needs directly or indirectly would have priority ; industries engaged in export and earning foreign exchange in the country would also occupy an important place. Apart from the importance of stepping up production in industries having a bearing on defence, there is an universal need for augmenting production in all branches of industry so that there could be not only a steady and adequate flow of goods and services for sustaining the defence industries but also a general increase in the volume of consumer goods to keep the prices down.

To increase productivity

As new machinery cannot be fabricated and set up quickly, extra shifts are being worked on a large scale, absenteeism reduced, production targets built up and special efforts made to increase productivity. The State Government have granted exemption from the relevant provisions of the Factories Act in respect of working overtime or on weekly holidays in factories, wherein workers desire to do so. At the Centre, an Emergency Production Committee has been set up charged with the responsibility of studying the needs as well as the possibilities of enlarging production in various industries, especially those, which directly subserve the requirements of defence. A Technical Arm consisting of high level specialists has been set up with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation to help in attaining optimum production and productivity. An Emergency Production Committee at the State level has also been constituted with the Minister for Finance and Minister for Industry associated therewith. As Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Labour Minister has observed, ' there is no limit to the opportunities which reside in labour management collaboration through the medium of Emergency Production Committees. It must be, the day-to-day concern of the members of these Emergency Production Committees to discover and devise ways to achieve larger output, improve quality, cut out waste and reduce costs.'

Requirements of defence would provide a great stimulus to engineering industry in particular. As a consequence, there is growing scope for small firms in the manufacture of special tools, fittings, etc. The organisation of industrial estates has served to stimulate small industry. The steady increase in the number of technical training centres and the training of apprentices planned under the Apprentices Scheme would help industry to have a steady flow of trained manpower to meet its requirements.

On the part of workers, pride in higher productivity and realisation of the significance of their work in the national context and a proper attitude on the part of the employers towards adequate maintenance of machinery, elimination of waste, etc., could help to improve greatly our industrial efficiency.

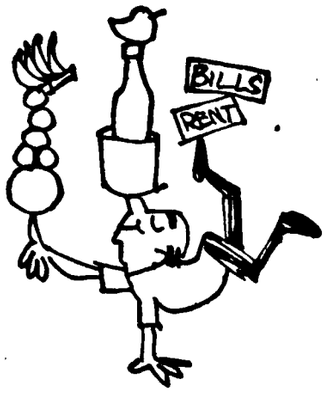
To check the inflation

Savings have to be promoted to check inflation and the portion of the incomes spent on such items as ceremonies, etc., could be effectively channelised into savings without undue hardship. The Payment of Wages Act has been amended to permit deduction from wages to contribute to the Defence Fund and Defence Savings Schemes.

As Sri Nanda has exhorted, ' Independence has thus its price in terms of work and sacrifice which every son and daughter of India has to pay. Let all those who participate in the industrial activity of the country, workers of all grades, take their full share of the burden so that the soil of India and the dignity and freedom of every Indian may become safe and secure for all time '.

The 5-member study team headed by Sri K. Santhanam, M P., set up a year ago by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to examine the resources and finances of the Panchayati Raj institutions signed its report and submitted it to the Government in New Delhi on 31st July 1963





Have you tried balancing your budget?

I have—often!

It is no longer a case of balancing—it's just plain juggling!...Pay the milkman in full this month and the grocer on account so that the vegetable seller can be paid in part—the tailor will have to wait...and just when it seems to be working out—there are fees, doctor's bills and insurance premiums, not to mention taxes and compulsory deposits.

All of which remind me that I must somehow keep my insurance policy going—and take some more, if possible. I look at it like this: if I, with my regular income, can barely make both ends meet, how will my poor wife manage should the worst happen to me?

I must cut down on clothes? Perhaps. Less travelling, less entertainments, less parties, less festival expenses? Must talk to the wife.

AIP/UC-1.2

Compulsory Military Training for 9,00,000 boys.

SRI Y. B. CHAVAN,
Union Minister for Defence.

Independence Day this year was a Red Letter Day in the history of India's youth. On this day the scheme of compulsory NCC training for boys in Colleges and Universities throughout the country was launched.

From August 15, 1963, *over* 900,000 *of our able bodied young men will be receiving compulsory military training as members of the National Cadet Corps.*

This marked a new phase in the life of the National Cadet Corps, founded by an Act of Parliament in 1948.

After the Chinese treacherously invaded our northern borders last year, and a state of emergency was declared in the country, the expansion of N.C.C. acquired urgent importance. On the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, who met in Bombay in February 1963, it was decided to introduce compulsory N.C.C. training in all colleges and universities.

Initially, the scheme will cover all under-graduate male able-bodied students. Later, the extension of the compulsory scheme to cover high school students will be considered.

A feature of the scheme is that it will be integrated with regular curricula so that it does not interfere with the academic, cultural and sports activities of the students. Training will be given on two days in a week for two hours per day during the working hours of colleges and universities. This would facilitate maximum utilisation of instructional manpower and equipment.

Even before the emergency, N.C.C. has been contributing 50 per cent of the officer intake in the Armed Forces. In future, it should be able to do better.

A larger number of students receiving training would require a larger inflow of instructors. To meet the situation created by the introduction of compulsory N.C.C. training, it has been decided to recruit former N.C.C. cadets with 'B' and 'C' Certificate on a full

The Defence Minister, Sri Y. B. Chavan, addressing the troops somewhere in Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir Prime Minister, Bhakshi Ghulam Mohammed, is sitting to his left





A battalion of the Madras Regiment recently celebrated its 20th anniversary somewhere in the forward areas. Photograph shows a tug-of-war between the Officers and JCOs held on the occasion

time basis on attractive terms and conditions. The services of senior serving cadets would also be utilised on a part-time basis for instructional purposes.

Since the announcement about compulsory N.C.C. training was first made, the response already received from the teaching staff in colleges and universities for training as N.C.C. officers has been encouraging. During the past few months alone, 3,000 N.C.C. Officers have been trained at two institutions—the Officers' Training School at Kamptee, near Nagpur, and the N.C.C. Academy at Purandhar, near Poona in Maharashtra State. Training has also been given at eight zonal camps.

Shortage of about 8,000 JCO and NCO instructors is being met by employing suitable ex-servicemen and selected ex-cadet graduates.

Exemptions from compulsory N.C.C. training would be granted by university authorities only on very special grounds. In the case of students who are not fit to undergo the rigours of military training, some form of physical exercise would be introduced.

Compulsory N.C.C. training does not apply to post-graduate students and foreign students studying in India.

Remarkable growth of N.C.C.

The National Cadet Corps came into being by an Act of Parliament in 1948. From a mere 38,058 in 1948–49, the number at the end of 1962–63 had risen to 1,067,600. Of these, 141,000 were in the Senior Division, 697,400 in N.C.C. Rifles, 188,250 in the Junior Division and 40,950 in the Girls Division.

The primary object of N.C.C. is to develop among students qualities of leadership, character and comradeship. An important object is to create among our educated young men a keen interest in the defence of the country and to build up a reserve of potential officers for India's Armed Forces.

To cover students in different age groups, N.C.C. is divided into Junior and Senior Divisions, which are further divided into Army, Navy and Air Wings. The Junior Division is open to students in the age group of 13 to 18½ years studying in schools. The Senior Division caters to college and university students under 26 years.

The training provided to cadets in N.C.C. is fairly broad based. The Army Wing in the Senior Boys Division, for example, has armoured, artillery, infantry signals, electrical and mechanical, engineering and medical units. Similarly, in the Air and Naval Wings facilities are provided for training in different branches of these two Services.

Training for Girls

The training for girls is so oriented that in case of an emergency they can successfully perform some of the duties carried out by men, such as, signalling, map reading, etc. Training is also provided in nursing.

A major development in 1959 was the introduction of the Officers' Training Units. The object was to impart intensive training to specially selected cadets of the Senior Division to enable them to make their careers in the Armed Forces. The overall strength of the Officers' Training Units has been fixed at 750, and the course has to be completed in three years.



Four army personnel were awarded the Maha-Vir Chakra for conspicuous gallantry. Top left Lt.V.P. Trehan (Posthumous), top right Nk. Chain Singh (Posthumous), bottom left Sep. Kanshi Ram and bottom right Rifleman Jashwant Singh Rawat (Posthumous)

N.C.C. Rifles

A new scheme, N.C.C. Rifles was introduced in 1960. The scheme is based on the pattern of Rifle Regiments in the Indian Army. Since the Emergency, it has been decided to increase the strength of N.C.C. Rifles by over 400,000 so as to cover all able-bodied eligible male students in colleges and universities. At the beginning of the new academic session, the authorised strength of N.C.C. Rifles was over 7 lakhs.

As the expansion in the context of the compulsory N.C.C. training will take place essentially in N.C.C. Rifles, it is estimated that the total number of Senior N.C.C. and N.C.C. Rifle trainees will exceed 900,000 by the end of August 1963.

The estimated population of students in colleges and universities is in the neighbourhood of 1,200,000.

National youth movement

In view of the financial difficulties involved in the expansion of N.C.C., the Government of India in 1952 decided to start a cheaper substitute in the form of the National Youth Movement, which was later designated as the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. A.C.C. is open to school boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 16. Although training is not of the same standard as in N.C.C. it includes training in field craft and elementary weapon training.

We have taken an important decision in launching the compulsory N.C.C. training scheme. I hope, in due course, we would be able to extend some similar scheme to cover boys in schools as well.



A memorial to 114 men of the Kumaon Regiment who gave their lives in the battle at Rezang La was unveiled on 5th August 1963. Photograph shows army officers and men paying homage

These young men will provide the hard core for the officers which the Indian Armed Forces will need in the future in increasing numbers.

The response which N.C.C. has received during the 15 years of its existence holds out a promise that the compulsory military training scheme would receive enthusiastic response from India's youth and their parents and guardians.

Expansion of N.C.C. in Madras State

The original Budget provision of this programme is of the order of Rs. 57 lakhs. Since then the Government have approved proposals for the raising of additional 50 Boys' Companies and 4 Girls' Companies of N.C.C. Rifles. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sought on this account in supplementary estimates. The Government have also agreed to supply uniforms to over 1·23 lakhs of Auxiliary Cadets and an additional allocation of Rs. 16 lakhs on this account has been included in the Supplementary estimates.

The First Indian National Exhibition in Moscow

The first ever Indian exhibition in USSR since India's Independence was opened in Moscow on July 20, to promote the good relations already existing between India and the USSR and to strengthen the bonds of Indo-Soviet collaboration for economic and industrial development of India.



The first Indian National Exhibition in Moscow opened on July 20, drawing large crowds of Soviet Citizens. Photo shows a view of the engineering industries section in the exhibition

The exhibition presents a panorama of the life of the people in this vast sub-continent, their social condition, education and culture, and the sustained efforts that they have made for rapid economic and industrial growth.

More than 800 Indian enterprises, both in the private and public sectors and many Government departments have participated in this exhibition to depict the immense variety of the products of Indian industries, large and small. The sections devoted to textiles, handlooms and handicrafts are among the most popular exhibits on show.



Some 50,000 Soviet Citizens visited daily the Indian National Exhibition currently held at Moscow. Photo shows people gathered in large numbers in one of the Pavilions seeing the exhibits on display

The exhibition is unique in several respects. Along with the products of large-scale industry, machine tools, locomotives and automobiles, the Moscow Citizens are seeing exquisite replicas of Indian sculpture and other fine arts including a display of musical instruments which tell the story of India through the ages.

A festival of Indian Feature films, performances by the Little Theatre Ballet Troupe and an Indian restaurant offering delicious Indian dishes to the visitors are some of the other special attractions in the exhibition.

A display of Indian books highlights the rich cultural heritage of the second most populous country in the world.

Over 50,000 Soviet citizens have been visiting the exhibition daily since its opening.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS STATE

QUICK PACE OF PROGRESS

The pace of industrial development in Madras State has been steadily quickening in the last one year. The Emergency, far from dampening the enthusiasm of the entrepreneurs, has been inducing several of them to go into new lines of production to meet the new demands now cropping up.

During the Second Plan period the pace of industrial growth has been commendable despite the handicaps the State had in fuel and power. The investment in industrial concerns during the last ten years is an index of the pace of development.

The Industrial growth of any nation is, for obvious reasons, conditioned by the availability of natural resources, such as minerals, water, power, transport facilities and technical know-how. Madras State cannot be said to be rich in mineral or forest resources. The minerals available in this State—Iron Ore, Magnesite, Limestone, Gypsum, Ilmonite, China clay—account for a little over one per cent of the value of the mineral output of India. Even of this, a half is from salt produced from Solar evaporation. This land area under forest is only 17 per cent as against the all India average of 33 per cent. Precious raw materials like Coal, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Petroleum, etc., which constitute the Industrial base, so to say, are conspicuous by their absence. Iron, Steel, Coal and other industrial fuels have to be necessarily imported from the Northern States and there are considerable difficulties in getting them. Nor our water resources are unlimited either for producing power or for meeting industrial needs. It is not surprising, therefore, that our State has remained predominently agricultural even as late as a decade back. Barring a few textile units clustering around Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras and one or two cement factories, there were practically no industries of importance in the State worth-mentioning.

Remarkable transformation

Notwithstanding all these handicaps, a remarkable transformation has come over the State in the Industrial sphere during the last decade. A number of Industrial units—large scale, medium and small—have been started in both the sectors, public and private, which has resulted in this transformation. To-day, we manufacture and have programmed to manufacture a wide range of products and they include such products as rail coaches, goods wagons, cars, trucks, motor cycles, scooters, cycles, diesel engines, machinery for textiles, sugar and cement plants, agricultural implements of various kinds, electrical equipments like motors, pump sets, lamps, switches, meters, batteries, insulators, transformers, radios, special steels, machine tools, mathematical and scientific instruments, rubber and leather products including tyres and tubes, heavy chemicals like Caustic Soda, Carbide and Chloride, plastic and synthetic resins, fertilisers, insecticides, etc. The list is not exhaustive. The measure of the progress made is indicated, to some extent, by the number of industrial companies registered. During the First Five-Year Plan period from 1951–56, 422 companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 45·26 crores. The number rose to 908 during the Second Five-Year Plan period, and the capital authorised was Rs. 160 crores of which about Rs. 55 crores were subscribed. For starting industries of various kinds on a large scale, not less than 487 licences have been issued so far to the State under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, of which it is gratifying to note that effective steps have been taken to implement them in 305 cases.

The number of Small-Scale Industrial Units in the Private sector has shot up and to-day they number more than 4,500. In terms of all India ranking, Madras ranks first with the exception of West Bengal and Maharashtra. Surely this is no mean achievement by any standards, considering the short span of time taken and the natural handicaps.

Increase in Production

As against the 1961 figure of 5,803 factories in the State, the figure for 1962 was 6,490, recording an increase of 687—say a rate of two per day which was the present aim of the Government. The production of cement had increased from 7,48,000 tons to 12,89,000 tons; cotton yarn from 1,27,000 (1,000 kg.) to 1,54,000 (1,000 kg.); cotton cloth from 1,11,000 (1,000 metres) to 1,49,000 (1,000 metres); sugar from 68,000 tons to 1,26,000 tons; and super-phosphate from 60,000 tons to 1,06,000 tons. Production of cycles had increased from 2,04,000 to 2,77,000; storage batteries from 23,000 to 83,000; power transformers from 77,000 (KVA) to 4,24,000 (KVA).

Four hundred and ninety-four licences had so far been granted under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, for establishing major industries in the State of which 334 undertakings had already been established, 138 undertakings were taking steps to implement their licences and 22 licences had so far been revoked.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation had given financial aid to industries to the tune of Rs. 7 crores and in this, Madras lead the other States. Bombay came second with Rs. 4·72 crores.

Lignite Excavation at Neyveli

Up to December 1962, a quantity of 177,105 tonnes of lignite had been excavated and used for the Thermal Power Station. The third and fourth units of the Thermal Power Station were under various stages

Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Agriculture, is seen handing over the Rolling Shield to Dr. Iravathy, Principal, Queen Mary's College, for maintaining the College garden excellently well.



FIVE INDUSTRIAL ZONES

The Madras Government have decided to take steps for strengthening roads of importance in industrial areas of the State. A high-level conference considered the roads which required to be improved to meet the needs of industries. The Industries and Public Works Departments, it was decided, should jointly fix priorities on the basis of immediate urgency in the several zones.

The State has been divided into five industrial zones: Madras, Neyveli Project area, Tuticorin belt, Salem-Pallipalayam-Coimbatore-Pollachi area and Tiruchirappalli Zone. In the Madras area, sanction has already been accorded for laying the Madras-Ennore road and the work has been taken up for execution. The other roads of importance in this area are the Madras-Trivellore road, Trivellore-Arkonam road and the road between Madras and Kalpakkam (where a site has been chosen for atomic power station). In the Neyveli Project area, the roads that would come up for improvement for industrial purposes are: Cuddalore to Vridhachalam, Vridhachalam to Ulundurpet airport and Vikravandi to Lower Anicut.

In the Tuticorin belt, roads of industrial importance are: Tuticorin to Ettayapuram, Palayamcottai to Tuticorin and Tiruchendur to Tuticorin. There is also a scheme for the construction of an express way from Kayathar airport to Tuticorin. The Salem-Coimbatore-Pollachi belt includes roads from Cuddalore to Salem, Sooramangalam to Mettur, Coimbatore to Dindigul and Coimbatore to Sathyamangalam and Chamarajanagar. In Tiruchirappalli zone, the roads to be improved are Tiruchirappalli to Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli to Thanjavur including the link road to heavy Electricals Plant site, Tiruchirappalli to Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli to Chidambaram (via) Dalmiapuram.

of erection, Civil works relating to fertiliser, briquetting and carbonising schemes were in progress. The clay washing plant had been in continuous operation. As for the Surgical Instrument Factory, preliminary works, such as the geodetic and geological engineering survey had been completed and elaborate field data required by the Russian technicians had been furnished.

Raw Film Factory

As for the raw film factory, according to the revise time schedule, the collodian section would be ready for part operation on November 1, 1963, and the film base by January 1964, while all the six base casting machine would be ready for full operation in July 1964. It was expected that the erection of the entire machinery in the factory would be completed by September 1964.

Tenders for the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli have been finalised. The machinery is expected to arrive from Czechoslovakiah shortly. A broad gauge railway line from Golden Rock to the factory site is also being laid. The project may start production by December 1964.

The two units in the State licensed for manufacture of sugar machinery have produced six complete sugar plants during the year. Another unit has been licensed to manufacture chemical machinery (rayon grade caustic soda plant, sulphuric acid plant, miscellaneous corrosion resisting chemical equipment).

New Industrial Units

Steps are being taken for the establishment of two new industrial undertakings at Vedaranyam, Tiruthuraipoondi taluk for large-scale manufacture of certain marine chemicals, such as potassium chloride, magnesium and magnesium compounds. Investigations are also going on regarding the feasibility of setting up 200–400 tons a day of Soda Ash Plant at a place along the coast line of Madras.

Government have recommended grant of licence for one more distillery for the manufacture of industrial alcohol with a capacity of 1·5 million gallons per annum. This alcohol will be used for the manufacture of P.V.C. in the State.

The India Cements, Limited, Madras, has been granted a licence for setting up a new cement factory of a capacity of 600 tonnes a day at Sankaridrug in Salem district and the factory is under process of construction. The company has also proposed to double the capacity of the plant. Large deposits of chemical grade limestone have been discovered in the Karur-Dindigul region. The setting up of a cement factory near Karur to utilise this limestone with an installed capacity of 500 tonnes a day has been approved. A third unit is also likely to come up at Pamban, Ramanathapuram district.

A new licence has been granted to Southern Tyre Manufacturers (Private), Limited, for the establishment of a factory at Vandalur for manufacturing about three lakh numbers each of automobile tyres and tubes.

An Alloy Steel Plant in the private sector in Salem district is expected to go into production shortly. Two units have been licensed for the manufacture of sugar machinery. In the field of chemical industries, the two units licensed for production of caustic soda and other chemicals, viz., Dharangadara and Mettur Chemicals, are



Sri Sri Ramulu Chettiar of Cuddalore presenting a 'Ponnadai' to the Chief Minister on the occasion of his 61st Birthday at his chamber at the Secretariat.

taking steps for increasing their production. Among the fertiliser factories, the factory in Ennore commenced production of superphosphate in August 1962. Another unit at Cuddalore is expected to commence regular production shortly. The third unit at Coimbatore will go into production by July 1963. Besides, Parry's have commenced production of ammonium phosphate recently.

Of the other major industries in the private sector, the Paper Mills of Seshasayee have gone into production. A letter of approval has also been granted for the establishment of another cement factory near Karur. The rayon factory of the South India Viscose, Limited, Coimbatore, has gone into full production and has proposed to increase its production capacity further.

Setting-up of Steel Unit

The Government have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a steel unit in the State based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem Iron-ore. The Large-scale tests conducted in this regard in East Germany and Norway have yielded successful results and have established the feasibility of the project. On the basis of these tests, the Government of India have decided to proceed with the preparation of a detailed Project Report for a Half-Million Ton Steel Plant and the preparation of the Project Report has been entrusted to Messrs. Dastur and Company of Calcutta.

The Teleprinter Factory at Guindy which has been set up with Italian collaboration is now engaged in assembling of teleprinters and is expected to achieve the target of 850 teleprinter machines. The indigenous manufacture of components is being progressively stepped up, the present level being about 50 per cent.

The State Government are rendering substantial assistance in the establishment of certain Defence Industries at Avadi. These will eventually require abou

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Third Plan.—The following table shows the schemes proposed to be set up he Third Plan period in stages, the amount spent in 1961–62, amount likely to pent during 1962–63 and the Budget Estimate for 1963–64 :—

Name of Groups.	*Total Estimated cost in Third Plan.*	*Actual expen-diture.*	*Likely expen-diture.*	*Budget Estimate 1963–64.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Small Scale Industries—				
Spillover Schemes	31·44	7·46	4·95	5·45
w Schemes—				
(1) District Surveys	5·00	0·22	0·54	0·64
(2) Common Service Facilities ..	75·00	5·79	27·07	30·6
(3) Tool Rooms	61·00			+ 2·81
(4) General Purpose Engineering Workshops.	50·00	4·67	13·30	12·00
(5) Foundries, Structural Workshops, etc.	1,03·00	2·84	15·15	15·15
(6) Research Schemes, etc. ..	7·50	- 1·73	18·70	41·81
(7) Organization Staff and Other Technical aids.	85·00	0·17	1·58	2·02
(8) Training	50·35	2·63	9·05	'16·64
(9) Financial assistance	1,27·60	2·94	13·47	6·63
(10) Marketing	10·00	33·74	30·00	25·00
(11) Industrial Co-operatives ..	1,70 63	..	0·31	1·91
(12) Other Services	8·40	27·97	43·92	41·32
(13) Dispersal of Industrial growth.	10·00	1·13	5·01	4·52
(14) State Corporation	5 00	..	..	..
		..	..	..
Total—A. ..	8,00·00	91·29	1,83·06	2,06·51
. Industrial Estates—				
Spillover Schemes	20 00	17·50	6·77	6·00
New Schemes	3,00·00	9·59	96·62	69·20
Total—B. ..	3,20.00	27·09	1,03·39	75·20
Total—A. and B. ..	11,20·00	1,18·38	2,86·45	2,81·71

3 million gallons of water daily. The requirements of other industries in the suburbs of Madras are also growing.

The Ministry of Defence is also setting up a factory for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines at Ennore.

Small-Scale Industry

The Plan provision for the year under small scale and village industries was fully utilised. The establishment of Industrial Estates continued to receive the special attention of Government. A beginning has been made in establishing an Estate in Ambattur near Madras. Of the various Industrial Estates contemplated during the Third Plan period, construction of buildings was under progress in Theni, Vriddhachalam, Karaikudi and Pudukottai.

In the coming financial year, the Government have proposed to establish three new Industrial Estates to be located at Nagercoil, Kumbakonam and Sivaganga respectively. The two cycle assembling units at Vellore and Thanjavur are making satisfactory progress. They will also start manufacturing some of the components in the coming year. Two more cycle assembling units are to be started in 1963–64 at Krishnagiri and Tuticorin respectively and provision has been made for the same in the Budget. The Government are also taking steps for expansion of the General Engineering Workshops at Rajapalayam and Kumbakonam and of the Farm Implements Units at Tiruchirappalli.

To meet the requirements of working capital of small-scale industries both in the co-operative and private sectors, the Government have established an Industrial Co-operative Bank at the Industrial Estates, Guindy. The Government have contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the bank. The bank started functioning in the current year and has already disbursed credit to a few small-scale industrial units.

Special mention may be made of the investment of a sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs each in co-operative spinning mills at Kancheepuram and Madurai.

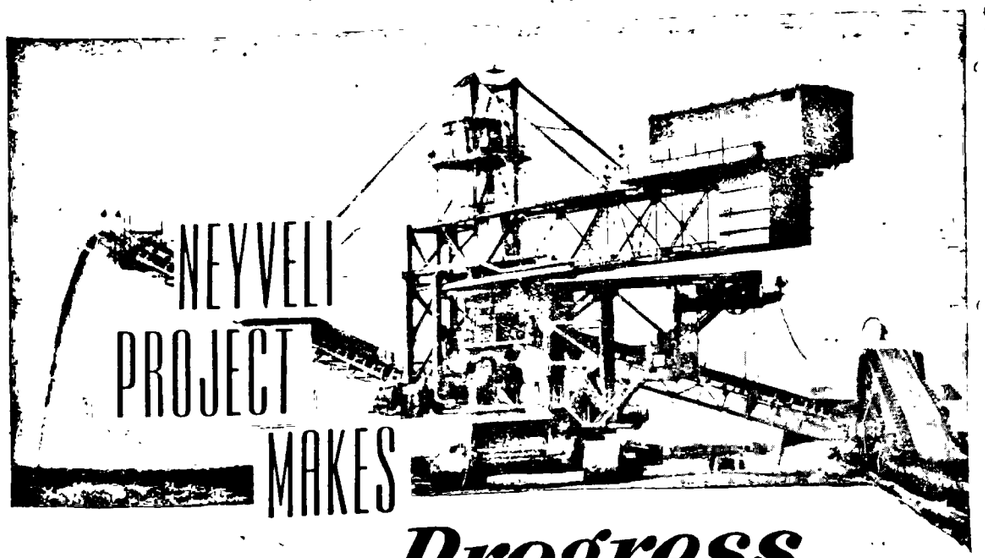
The Prospects

What are the prospects for the future ? They are quite bright indeed. The industrlal base has been firmly laid. The establishment of industries in a diversified pattern will help to promote new industries. For instance, the establishment of three Alloy Steel Plants in the State will lead to the starting of new industries such as Ball and Roller bearings, machine tools and industrial machinery of various types. Madras is fast becoming the Detroit of India and the scope for developing Automobile Ancillary industries, is, therefore, good. Examples like this can be multiplied. The possibility of starting new industries such as Petro Chemicals and Heavy Chemicals is also being actively explored. What is of greater significance is that there has been an awakening among the people to start more industries. An outstanding achievement of the last decade, as has been already pointed out, is the creation of a new class of entrepreneurs, viz., the educated class. Many who are pursuing other avocations in life have now become entrepreneurs themselves. This is our most solid asset, which will help foster the further industrialisation of the State. By the Standards of Calcutta or Bombay our industrial achievement may not compare very favourably perhaps. But what is heartening is that we have started from the scratch and have made a big leap forward, in spite of the various difficulties attendant on a nascent State embarked on a programme of industrialisation. This is, indeed, quite gratifying and augurs well for the future.

Licenses for New Industrial Undertakings

Thirty-six licences for the establishment of new industrial undertakings were issued last month under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Further 45 licences were issued for substantial expansion of existing units.

Out of the 36 licences for new industrial undertakings, 7 were granted for Maharashtra, 6 for West Bengal, 5 for Gujarat, 4 for Madhya Pradesh, 3 each for Madras and Punjab and 2 for Kerala. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were granted one each.



Progress

The Neyveli Lignite Project has opened a new chapter in the industrial history of Madras State. The industrial potentialities of Lignite are unfolding one by one. A Thermal Plant has started working and a fertiliser plant will be completed in a short time. A ceramics production unit is producing insulators, sanitary ware, crockery, etc.

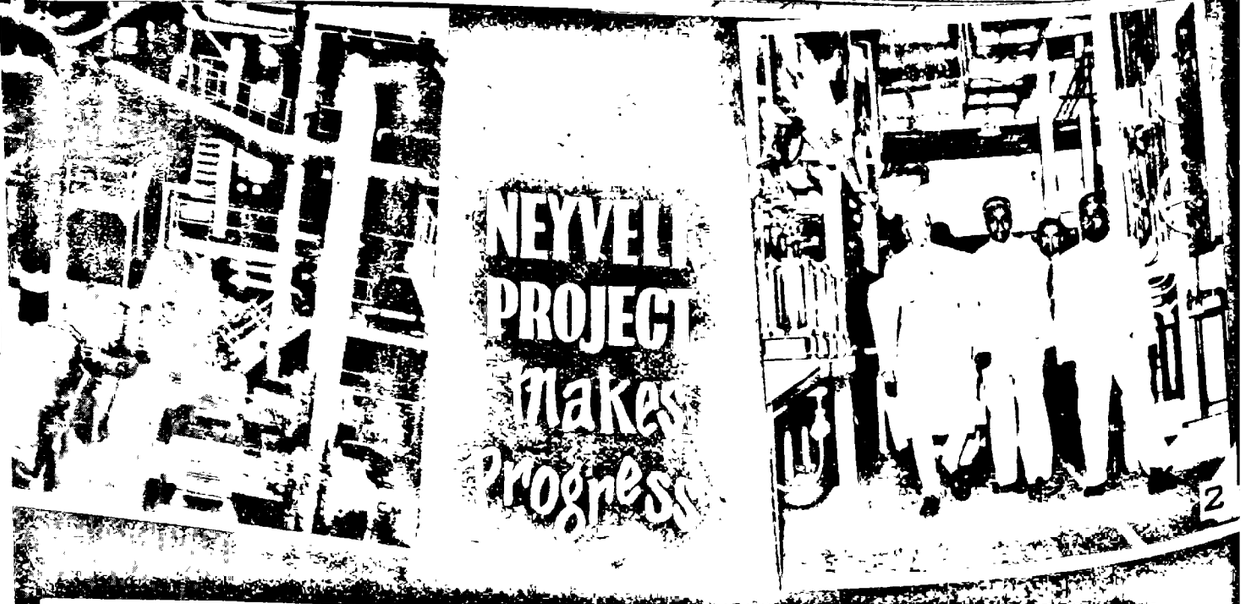
More industrial units big and small, will grow up to utilise the by-products of the project, thus expanding the employment opportunities to the people. Neyveli will create a new industrial belt in the areas adjoining it.

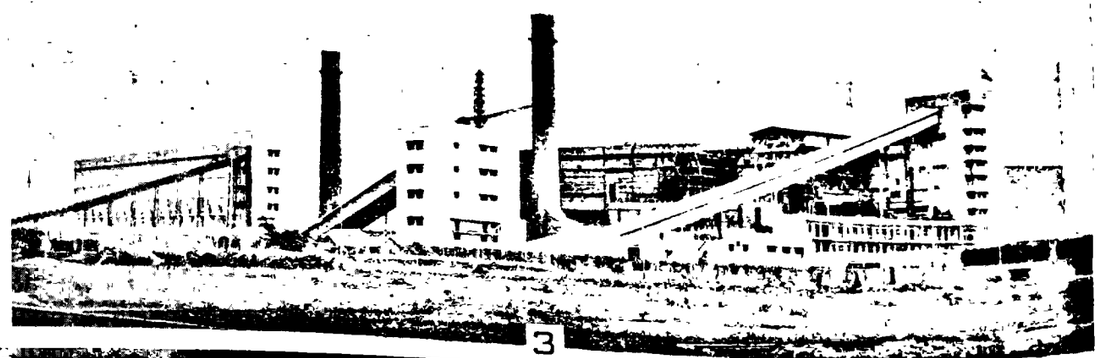
About 19 million cubic meters of overburden has been removed in the Initial Mine Cut and about 5,07,100 tons of lignite have been excavated up to the end of May 1963 for utilisation in the Thermal Power Station. The extraction of bulk samples of Lignite began on 16-9-1961 and lignite is being regularly mined and transported through 4·7 km. long belt conveyors to supply the requirements of the Thermal Power Station. The equipment in the mine have been designed to yield an annual output of 3·5 million tons. A scheme for stepping up the production capacity of the mine to 4·8 million tons per annum has been approved and orders will be placed very shortly for the mining machinery and equipment. This additional machinery will be adequate to achieve an output of 6 million tons of lignite per annum. For controlling the ground water 35 pumps are working round the clock, pumping 35,000 gallons of water per minute. The water from the mine is being utilised in the Thermal Power Station and in the Township and will be utilised in the Fertiliser Plant and the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant after they are commissioned.

The first 50 M.W. Unit which went on stream on 23rd May 1962 was formally inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, on 5th August 1962. The Second Unit was commissioned on 23rd January 1963. On account of the generation of power in the Neyveli Thermal Power Station, the Madras State Grid has reaped the benefit for two summer seasons averting major power cuts. As per the erection

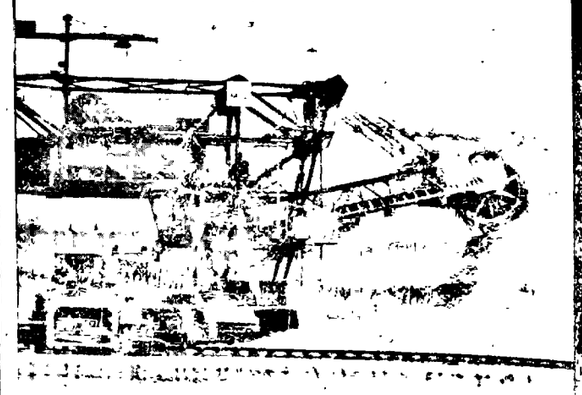
Sri S. D. Misra, Union Dy. Minister for Co-operation, had discussions with the State Officials regarding the Co-operative movement in Madras State on 15th July 1963

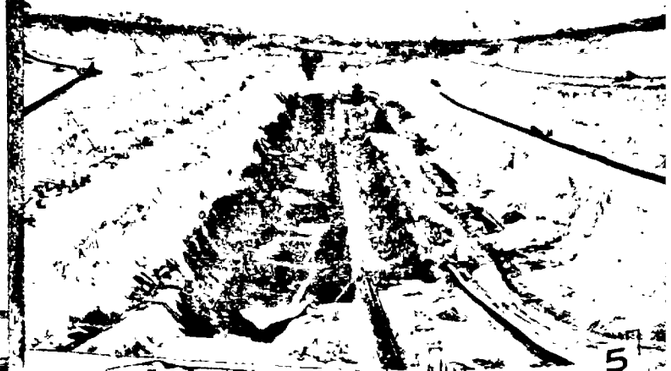






1 Inside the Thermal Station
2 Prime Minister is taken around
3 The outside view of the Thermal Station
4 Belt conveyor in action
5 The open cut mine





IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

1– 1–1955	..	Taking over of financial responsibility by the Central Government.
14–11–1956	..	Formation of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
20– 5–1957	..	Inauguration of the Mining Scheme by the Prime Minister of India.
24– 8–1961	..	Exposure of the lignite seam.
16– 9–1961	..	Extraction of bulk samples of lignite.
30–12–1961	..	Inauguration of Clay Washing Plant.
23– 5–1962	..	Commissioning of the First 50 M.W. Unit in the Thermal Power Station.
5– 8–1962	..	Formal inauguration of the First 50 M.W. Unit in the Thermal Power Station by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India.
23– 1–1963	..	Commissioning of the Second 50 M.W. Unit in the Thermal Power Station.
11– 6–1963	..	Commissioning of the Third 50 M.W. Unit in the Thermal Power Station.
13– 6–1963	..	Visit of the Prime Minister.

schedule, the Third Unit of the Power Station should have been commissioned by the end of July 1963. The Third Unit of the Power Station has actually been commissioned on 11th June 1963. With three units in service, at full load, the Madras Grid will get about 27·5 lakhs K. W. Hrs. per day, which accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the generation in the entire Madras State excluding Neyveli. Up to the end of May 1963, the Neyveli Thermal Power Station has generated 4,070 lakhs K.W. Hrs. and pumped 2,990 lakhs K.W. Hrs. into the Madras Grid. The expansion of the Power Station from 250 M.W. to 400 M.W. has been taken up and contracts for the preparation of a detailed project report and working drawings for the expansion programme have been signed with Messrs. Technopromexport, Moscow.

The remaining two units of the Thermal Power Station are expected to be commissioned by November 1963 and middle of 1964. The Project authorities are programming to advance the commissioning of these units before 31st March 1964.

The Fertiliser Factory under construction contemplates the production of fertiliser with fixed nitrogen content of 70,000 tons per annum in the shape of urea (152,000 tons). A little over 80 per cent of the civil works has been completed and the erection work has started. The contract for the supply of plant and machinery and their erection and start up has been entrusted to Messrs. Pintsch-Bamag-Linde of West Germany and Messrs. Ansaldo of Italy. The plant is expected to start production by September 1965.

The fertiliser produced from this Rs. 36 crore scheme will contribute for increased food production in the country. It is estimated that each ton of nitrogen when properly applied to the soil will yield an additional 10 tons of foodgrains. On account of the urea produced at Neyveli, it is expected that the increased food production will be of the order of 7 lakhs tons per annum, and in money value it will be of the order of Rs. 28 crores per year.

OUTPUT TARGET TO BE REACHED IN 1965

The targeted production rate of the Neyveli Lignite project is expected to be achieved in the last quarter of 1965 when all the lignite consuming units of the integrated project—thermal power station, fertilizer plant and the briquetting and carbonising plant—would be in operation, according to the annual report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for 1961–62.

For increasing the annual production of lignite from 3·5 million tons to 4·8 million tons in order to enable the expansion of the capacity of the thermal power station, from 250 M.W. to 400 M.W. during the Third Five-Year Plan, a project report has been prepared and global tenders which have been received for the procurement of additional machinery required; are under scrutiny.

By the end of December 1962, a quantity of 177,105 tonnes of lignite had been mined and used for the thermal power station.

Before the end of the same month, a total quantity of 1,017 metric tons of washed clay had been produced. The capacity of the plant is being gradually built up. It is expected that full capacity, namely production of 6,000 tons of washed clay per annum will be reached in 1963–64.

This is designed to produce 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes using about 1·8 million tons of mined lignite per annum. Civil works in the plant are in the advanced stages of progress and erection work has commenced. The contract for the supply and erection of equipment for the plant has been given to a Consortium of West Germany and Indian firms. The plant is expected to go into production in September 1965.

As the carbonised briquettes give out heat uniformly, they are nearly 25 per cent more efficient than charcoal. Each ton of carbonised briquette is approximately equivalent to 1·25 tons of charcoal or 3·75 tons of firewood. By utilising the carbonised briquettes as domestic fuel, it will be possible to save 7 lakhs trees every year now felled for meeting the domestic fuel requirements in this part of the country.

Clay Washing Plant

The raw white clay available just above the lignite and which is removed during the mining operations, is washed in the Clay Washing Plant of the Project. This Plant was commissioned on 30–12–1961. The scheme costing Rs. 14 lakhs is yielding 20 tons of washed clay per day. This clay is used for the production of low and high tension insulators, sanitaryware, crockery and ceramics of various description.

UTILIZATION OF BY-PRODUCTS

I. Thermal Station

About 50 tonnes of lignite fly ash per day will be available from each 50 M.W. unit in the Thermal Station. A large amount of research work has been carried out in various countries for the utilisation of fly ash as mortar, bulk fill, grout, concrete, industrial filler and raw material for brick, block and light weight aggregate making. Investigations have been conducted at Neyveli on the utilisation of fly ash for making hollow blocks for building construction, for making concrete and aggregate and also for its utilisation as a binder and flocculating agent. Tests conducted here indicate that it is possible to manufacture good hollow blocks by replacing at least 50 per cent of cement now used in the making of hollow blocks by substituting fly ash in the place of cement. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been making 10,000 numbers of hollow blocks per day by substituting fly ash to the extent of 50 per cent for cement in these blocks thereby effecting a saving of about Rs. 1,850 per day. Fly ash is now being sold only to Government departments. So far about 1,000 tonnes have been sold to the Public Works department of the Government of Madras for use in the Parambikulam Project.

II. Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant

The by-products that will be available from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant at Neyveli are as follows :—

Product.	Approximate quantity available per annum in tonnes.
(1)	(2)
1 Char Dust	62,000
2 Tar	46,000
3 Middle Oil	15,000
4 Kerosene	5,900
5 Light Oil	490
6 Carbolic acid	1,340
7 Ortho Cresol	580
8 Meta para cresols	1,340
9 Xylenols	585
10 Polyvalent phenols	1,400

The Government of Madras constituted a Sub-Committee in 1962 to study the utilisation of the by-products that will be available from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant at Neyveli. The Sub-Committee is examining the following schemes :

(1) Utilisation of tar for the manufacture of electrodes.

(2) Utilisation of Ortho, Meta and Para Cresols.

(3) Utilisation of char for various ranges and the utilisation of Xylenols and Polyvalent phenols.

(4) Utilisation of middle oil for the manufacture of Methanol and Formaldehyde.

The Carbolic acid, Cresylic acid, Xylenols, and Polyvalent phenols which would be obtained as by-products from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant can profitably be utilised in the manufacture of a variety of plastic goods of industrial and commercial value.

Moulded phenolic resins can be used for general purposes electrical parts, such as switches, plugs, lights sockets, control panels, electrical appliances; radio cabinets, aeroplane and automobile parts, telephone equipment and novelties as well as for manufacturing laminated products by impregnating layers of filler sheet (paper, cloth, canvas, asbestos, etc.) with a resin and shaping them under the heat and pressure into the desired form, usually sheets. The main uses

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE PROJECT

The total number of persons employed in the Project as on 1st April 1963 was 29,650 in all, as detailed below :

Regular Staff .. .. .. (Higher Grade—583, Intermediary Grade—2,322, Lower Grade—3,287).	6,192
Workmen—	
Regular labour	5,733
Casual labour employed by the Corporation.	13,821
Contract labour	3,904
Total ..	29,650

The Project, on completion, is expected to employ about 10,000 persons in various grades.

Expenditure incurred.

To the end of April 1963, a sum of Rs. 97 crores has been spent on the project.

of phenolic laminates are gear, electrical insulation, structural and decorative laminates, aviation parts, textile equipment, etc.

Char dust could be used in metallurgical industries for ore sintering. Trial sintering experiments conducted show that it would be possible for sintering magnetite by using char dust.

Lignite coke has been reported to serve as a course of "activated" carbon.

The middle oils obtained from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant as a by-product would form the basis for establishing a methanol plant in South India. Methanol could be used in the manufacture of organic chemicals like Methyl and methylene chlorides, methy acetate, methyl formate, methyl sulfide, methyl methacrylate, etc.

Amenities

About 27,000 acres of land in 22 villages of the Vridhachalam and Cuddalore taluks at a cost of nearly Rs. 2 crores have been acquired for mining, for the construction and operation of the various production units and for the construction of a township to house about 10,000 people. The project has undertaken the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in about 11,650 acres of reserve forest areas, given by the Government of Madras free of cost.

(i) *Accommodation.*—The Corporation has sanctioned the construction of about 8,600 residential quarters of varying types for its employees. The type designs, the accommodation provided for each type of the houses and the pay ranges of allottees are as given below :—

Type of quarters.	Plinth area.	Ranges of emoluments (pay plus dearness allowance in the case of employees and all-in-wages drawn per month in the case of workmen).
(1)	(2)	(3)
A ..	312 ..	Up to Rs. 74.
B ..	378 ..	Rs. 75 to 114.
C ..	555 ..	Rs. 115 to Rs. 249.
D ..	637 ..	Rs. 250 to Rs. 344.
E ..	844 ..	Rs. 345 to Rs. 569.
F ..	1256·5 ..	Rs. 570 to Rs. 1,099.
G ..	1927 (excluding Garage and 1 servant quarters). ..	Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,499.
H	2351 ..	Rs. 1,500 and above.
	Do.	
J ..	2351 ..	For D. G. Ms. and the F.A. & C.A.O.
	(excluding Garage, 1 B type quarters for servants.)	
K ..	3922 ..	For Chairman.
	(excluding Garage and 2 B type quarters for servants.)	

Ample space has been left around each house to serve as garden space. So far 6,516 houses have been completed and 1,368 houses are under construction. Besides these, there are about 1,200 quarters constructed on semi-permanent basis in the temporary colony.

Education

The Corporation is now running one High School, one Middle School, two Integrated Elementary Schools and four Elementary Schools. A second High School exclusively for Girls and two more Elementary Schools have been opened from the academic year 1963–64. Education upto Standard VII is free. The schools are housed in specially constructed buildings and have been provided with requisite furniture, teaching aids, scientific apparatus, library books, etc. Spacious playgrounds are attached to the Schools, with well laid out courts for different games.

During the year 1962–63, 3,617 children (3,078 in the middle and elementray schools and 539 in High Schools) of which 1,363 and 193 respectively were girls were provided with education in the Corporation Schools.

All the 53 students who were sent to the S.S.L.C. examination in March 1962, came out successful.

The children studying in the Elementary Schools are supplied a daily cup of milk prepared out of the milk powder supplied by the CARE Organisation with multi-vitamin tablets dissolved. The Corporation is incurring a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,500 and recurring expenditure of about Rs. 47,500 per annum under this Scheme.

A scheme for the supply of three sets of school uniforms per annum to all the Elementary School children free of cost or at concessional rates, depending on the income of the parents and guardians has been introduced from the school-year 1960–61. The expenditure during the last three years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1960–61	21,782
1961–62	30,273
1962–63	39,270

Two Nursery Schools are also run by the Corporation for children below 5½ years of age.

Medical Facilities

An up-to-date 100 bedded hospital with all modern facilities and equipment, including X-ray plant was opened in April 1962 by Sri Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras. The medical requirements of the employees are attended to by a team of specialists in Surgery, General Medicine, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Orthopaedics and X-ray under a Chief Medical Officer.

The Corporation is also running a eight bedded hospital in the Temporary Colony and a Dispensary and Maternity Centre with 4 maternity beds and 4 general beds in the Township.

Free medical facilities are given on a liberal scale to the employees of the Corporation.

In all the three medical institutions, during the year 1962–63, 240,136 old cases and 252,827 new cases in the Out-patient Department and 4,105 in-patients were treated. Eight hundred and ninty-six deliveries took place in the three medical institutions.

Consistent with the policy of the Corporation, all the trade activities are entrusted to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Employees' Co-operative Stores, and the Corporation has been giving financial assistance by way of loans, free grants and subsidies to the Co-operative Stores. The membership of the Stores on date is 4,105 and the monthly average sales during the year is about Rs. 5,58,000. The Stores besides dealing in provisions and shop articles has been running the following service units :—

Petrol-*cum*-Service Station.
Cinema House.
Dairy Farm.
Dhobi-khana.

Amenities for Workmen

The Corporation is running subsidised canteen for the industrial workmen through the N.L.C. Employees' Co-operative Stores.

Two Night Schools for the benefit of the workmen are also run by the Corporation, 30 student-workmen sat for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1963.

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha is conducting Hindi Classes to the employees and it is popular.

Two clubs for men and three clubs for ladies have been provided by the management of the Corporation.

The House Organ, 'Lignite Jyothi' quarterly journal in English and Tamil is being published since April 1962.

The General Library was opened in March 1962 by Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries. On date about 7,000 volumes in English, Tamil, Kanarese, Hindi, Telugu and Malayalam have been procured and provided in the Library and 43,677 persons utilised the library facilities during the year 1962–63.

Two reading rooms have been provided by the Corporation in the Township.

Transport

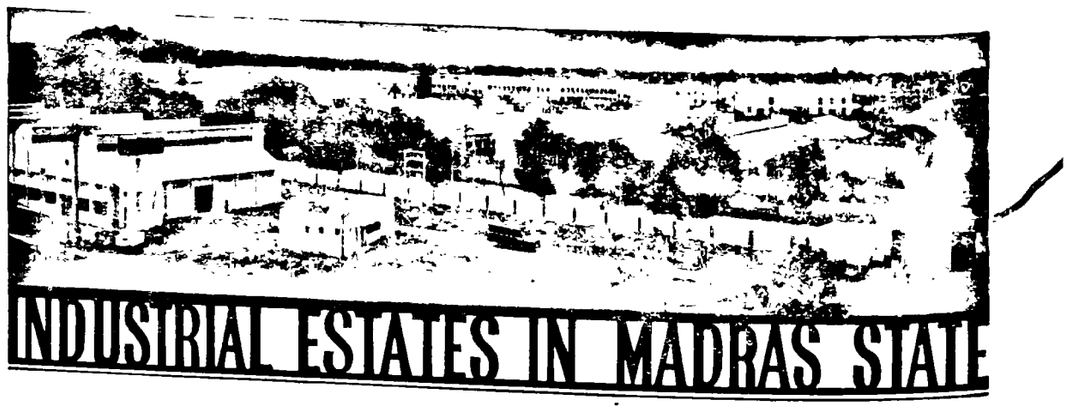
The Corporation is running a commercial bus service with a fleet of 16 buses. The total number of persons carried by the buses during the year 1962–63, was 46,03,695.

Visitors

The visitors number 93,707 persons. This includes the visitors from educational and technical bodies.

Steel Plant based on Salem Iron and Neyveli Lignite

As part of the programme for the determination of the physical and chemical characteristics of the iron ore to be used for the project, the Government of Madras have undertaken diamond drilling in the iron ore deposits of Kanjamalai and Gudamalai with a view to collect a representative bulk sample of 7,500 tons of iron ore. A provision of about Rs. 6 lakhs on this account has been included in the Supplementary Estimates.



Past experience shows that the Industrial Estates have made notable contribution to industrial growth by creating the necessary climate for the starting of new industries. The total provision for Industrial Estates during the Third Plan is Rs. 32 crores.

The economic problem in India, in the ultimate analysis, may be described as one of making non-productive or under-productive people, productive or more productive. In the context of a predominantly agricultural economy, with a high pressure of population on the land, the major task is to draw away the surplus population from agriculture and rural occupations to industry. In any programme for the rapid development and diversification of industries, the foremost place must be given, to the establishment and promotion of industrial estates.



Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Vanamahotsava Week at Nageswara Rao Park, Mylapore, Madras, during the first week of July 1963

The vision and foresight of Sri T.T. Krishnamachari were responsible for the initiation of Industrial Estates in India as the quickest and most economical means of promoting diversified industrial development. In this as in other spheres like the expansion of steel production, Sri Krishnamachari has looked far ahead.

Madras State has been a pioneer in this field. The Industrial Estate at Guindy which was started in 1958, during its brief existence has amply demonstrated the potentialities of the Industrial Estate as a means of encouraging a variety of new industries to be launched with little or no investment on the part of the entrepreneurs in factory buildings and other essential overheads.

With a view to solve initial difficulties in setting up Small-Scale Industries such as scarcity of Working Capital, delays and expenses and troubles involved in acquiring suitable sites, obtaining approval of plans, permission and licence from Municipal authorities and Factories department, securing building materials and constructing factory buildings in conformity with the Municipal laws, and Factory laws and finally in getting water supply and power supply, the Government of Madras established during the Second Five-Year Plan period near important towns, Industrial Estates with properly designed to Municipal and Factory laws, available for subsidised rents with road, communication facilities, water and electricity.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

During the Second Five-Year Plan Period the programme of setting up a dozen Industrial Estates all over the State was taken on hand and the response of the entrepreneurs in the Small-Scale Industries sector has been so encouraging that the Government have decided to set up 12 more Industrial Estates during the Third Plan period.

The ground work done in the various sectors of economy during the first two Plans has resulted in considerable increase in the pace of industrial activity in and around Madras City and in other parts of the State.

Location and details of estimate

An outlay of Rs. 175·45 lakhs has been invested in constructing 239 factory units in the following 9 Industrial Estates up to 1961–62 against 10 Industrial Estates originally proposed for establishment in the State during the Second Plan. The scheme for the Industrial Estate at Salem could not be implemented for want of land which is now under acquisition.

Name of estate.	Outlay from inception to 31st March 1962.	Extent of land acquired.	Number of factory units constructed.	Revenue per annum by way of subsidised rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.		Units.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1 Industrial Estate, Guindy.	112·71	181·47	128	5·80
2 Industrial Estate, Madurai.	20·24	42·00	30	0·92
3 Industrial Estate, Virudhunagar.	8·94	44·11	15	0·31
4 Industrial Estate, Erode.	4·24	10·37	7	0·11
5 Industrial Estate, Pettai.	0·85	21·43	12	0·25
6 Industrial Estate, Marthandam.	2·11	2·37	5	0·03
7 Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli.	7·66	17·64	22	0·37
8 Industrial Estate, Thanjavur.	3·66	12·04	6	0·10
9 Industrial Estate, Katpadi.	7·04	14·69	14	0·01
Total ..	175·45		239	

Even though an allotment of Rs. 95·00 lakhs was made for the State Second Five-Year Plan for constructing only 170 units, the Government of Madras have been able to spend a sum of Rs. 175·45 lakhs up to 31st March 1962 providing a larger number of factory units. Thus the target of expenditure has been exceeded.

Industrial Estate, Guindy

By far the largest and most important among the aforesaid estates, is the Industrial Estate at Guindy which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN BRITAIN

Chronologically, in the United Kingdom, the Industrial Estate preceded the Development Corporation. The first industrial estate to come into existence was established by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Trading Estates, Limited. It was launched in 1936 in an effort to attract new industries to South Wales which had come under a blight because of the slump in the coal and steel industries. This area which was known as a 'depressed area' with nearly 400,000 people unemployed is today a flourising bee-hive of industry turning out an astonishing range of goods from comptometers and motor bicycles to bolts and nuts and children's clothing. A trip round the Tretorest Trading Estate near Cardiff, which was the first estate to be started in a depressed area, shows how intelligent co-operation between the Government and private enterprise can transform the face of the country and establish flourishing and prosperous industrial communities. Experience at the Tretorest Estate shows that there is scope for building factories of standard types as well as factories to suit the individual requirements of prospective tenants. During the post-war years the Wales and Monmouthshire Industrial Estates Limited, has promoted trading estates at other places in Wales taking over the ordnance factories at Bridgend and Hirwaun.

The Trading Estate operates as a non-profit making organisation working as an agent of the British Board of Trade, which corresponds to our Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Apart from attracting industries, the Trading Estate has to operate in a way that would make it balance its budget.



Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, is seen in the picture lighting the sacred lamp to declare open the Kanya Gurukula Vasuki Girls' High School new building at Kaladipet, Thiruvottiyur, on 27th July 1963

in January 1958. Several types of factory units as detailed have been constructed and leased out to Industrialists:—

Type of unit.	Number of units.	Area (covered). sq.ft.
Super 'A' Double	8	14,111
Super 'A' Single	1	7,017
Super 'B' Single	6	7,155
A type	25	4,298
B type	21	3,188
C type	55	1,944
D type	4	1,818

Ninety-three Industrialists have so far started industries in this Estate which are mostly new ventures having new and specialised manufacturing lines.

The Estate provides a wide range of services such as canteen, first-aid post, rest-shed for workers, post office, Telephone Exchange, Administrative Block with show room, Bank, fire station, transport, playground, recreation centres, etc. The other departmental services integrated with the estate programme include houses for labour at subsidised rent, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Chemical Testing Laboratories, Tool Room, Forge and Heat Treatment Shop, Precision Workshop, Wire Drawing Unit, Pressure Die Casting Unit, Model Foundry Wood Working Unit with Seasoning and Preservation Plant, Raw Materials Depot and a Technical Information Section with library. These services provide additional employment to about 400 persons while the Industrial Estate provides employment for about 3,000 persons. The value of articles produced per annum is Rs. 3 crores.

Other Industrial Estates

In the other Industrial Estates referred to above, 111 factory units have been provided with an annual turnover of Rs. 1 crore. The articles produced in these estates include builders hardware, wire nails, panel pins, electric water heaters, assembling radios, electric conduit pipes, electrical accessories, etc., etc. In all these estates different types of factory units as detailed below have been provided :—

Type.	Area covered. sq.ft.
A	3,423
B	3,204
C	1,842
D	1,200

In these industrial estates, only light engineering industries with the aid of modern machines and power essential consumer articles and other articles in good demand which have scope for export or which are in short supply in the country are encouraged. Industries which can grow on their own account without any special assistance for encouragement and which are routine type are not allowed in the Industrial Estates.

Rent at subsidised rates

The factory units constructed are being leased out to the Industrialists, the lease period being fixed for convenient periods. The Industrialists are charged rent at subsidised rates as detailed below which is far less than the economic rates of rent:—

Name of the estate.	Rate of subsidised rent.	Rate of economic rent.
	Per sq.ft. of covered area in rupees.	
1 Industrial Estate, Guindy.	0·08	19·50
2 Industrial Estate, Madurai.	0·06	13·07
3 Industrial Estate, Virudhunagar.	0·06	18·02
4 Industrial Estate, Pettai.	0·06	16·08
5 Industrial Estate, Erode.	0·06	28·01
6 Industrial Estate, Thanjavur.	0·06	37·08
7 Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli.	0·06	18·03
8 Industrial Estate, Katpadi.	0·06	..
9 Industrial Estate, Marthandam.	0·04	36·05

The subsidised rates of rent are levied for a period of five years to serve as an incentive to the Industrialists to start small-scale industries in the Estates. During this period the industries will be stabilised and will be in a position to pay higher rent. The subsidised rent is to be increased gradually after the fifth year to

347

the level of the economic rent. The Industrial Estate programme as sponsored by the Government of India is purely service scheme to aid the industrialists in the private sector and to create an incentive among the investors to start small-scale industries. The loss on account of charging subsidised rent (i.e.) the difference between the subsidised rent and the economic rent is borne by the Government of India and the Government of Madras on 50 : 50 basis.

Name of the Estate.	Outlay up to 31st March 1961 (Rs. in lakhs).	Number of labour tenements constructed.	Revenue per annum (Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Industrial Estate, Guindy.	12·79	320	0·40
2 Industrial Estate, Madurai.	2·89	80	0·05
3 Industrial Estate, Virudhunagar.	0·69	20	0·03
4 Industrial Estate, Erode.	0·076	20	..
5 Industrial Estate, Pettai.	2·71	60	0·02
6 Industrial Estate, Marthandam.	..	..	..
7 Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli.	1·52	40	0·05
8 Industrial Estate, Thanjavur.	0·81	20	0·01
9 Industrial Estate, Katpadi.	0·64	20	Not yet completed.
	22·81	580	0·56

The occupants of these labour tenements who are workers employed by the private industrialists housed in the Industrial Estates, are charged a subsidised rent of Rs. 11 per month for single roomed tenement and Rs. 14·50 per month for double roomed tenements.

The total amount of revenue realised by way of rent in the Industrial Estate and Labour Colony works out to 4·5 per cent and 2·5 per cent per annum respectively on the capital invested.

Assistance from Government of India

The Industrial Estates have been established with the loan assistance from the Government of India. The entire cost of the Estate has been given as a long-term loan. The cost of land and building is given as loan for a period of 20 years and the rest of the expenditure that for layout roads, power, water-supply, etc., as loan for 30 years. The loans carry an interest of 4½ per cent.

In the case of labour colonies the Government of India pay 50 per cent as loan on the cost of the project. The maintenance is done by the department at the cost of the State Government.

Future programme

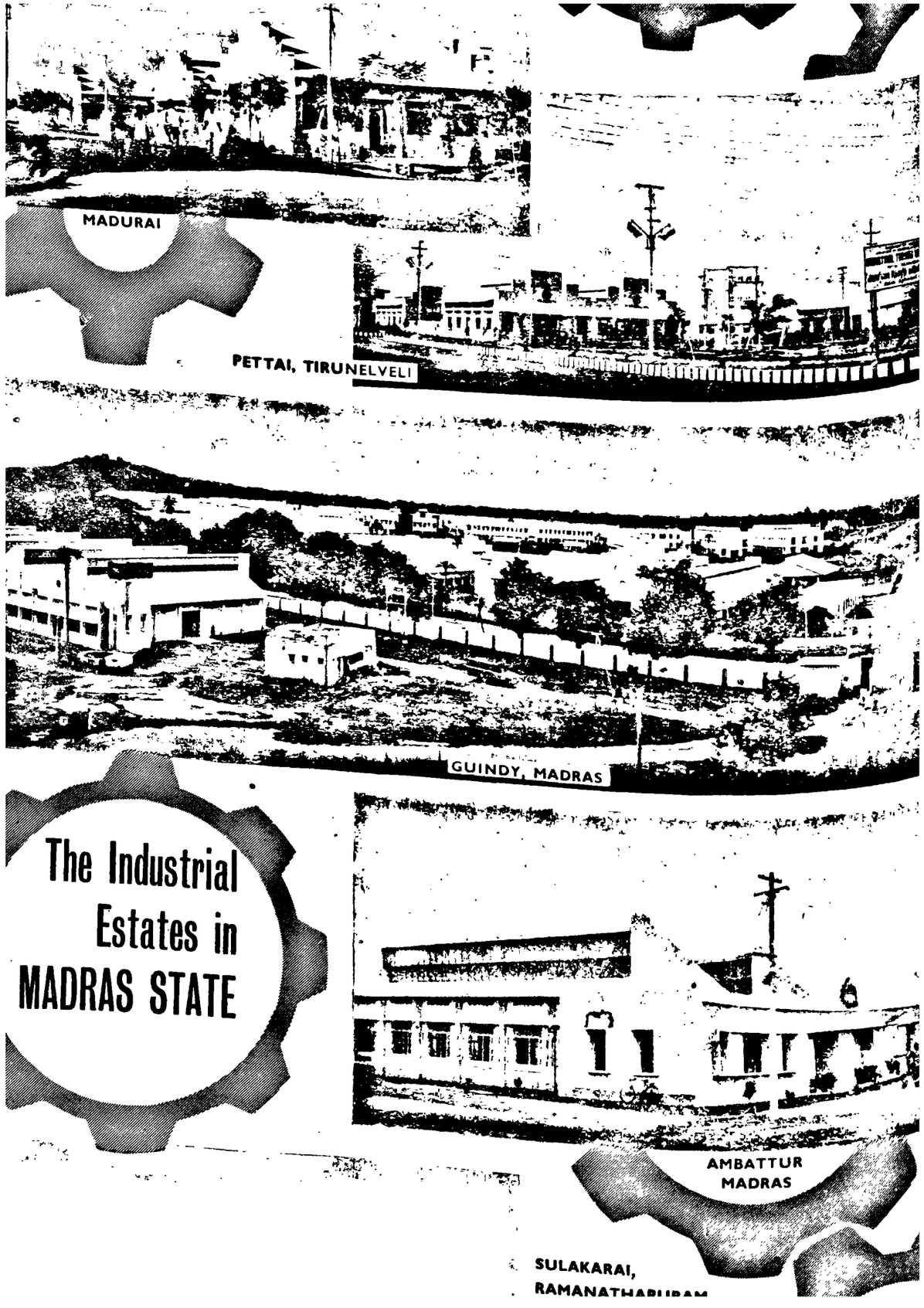
During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it has been proposed to provide additional factory sheds in the estates where there is more demand from the industrialists. As at present, the Industrial Estates at Madurai and Erode have been proposed to be expanded further.

During the Third Plan period the Government of Madras has proposed to establish eight Industrial Estates and two functional estates in the following places at a total cost of Rs. 3·20 crores including provision of developed plots :—

Name of the Estate.	Cost.	Number of units.	Area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ACS.
1 Industrial Estate, Theni.	5·37	12	24·50
2 Industrial Estate, Pudukottai.	9·69	18	25·00
3 Industrial Estate, Karaikudi.	9·69	18	200·00
4 Industrial Estate, Koilpatti.	9·69	18	82·00
5 Industrial Estate, Arkonam.	9·69	18	27·00
6 Industrial Estate, Krishnagiri.	9·69	18	25·00
7 Industrial Estate, Dindigul.	15·90	25	40·00
8 Industrial Estate, Ambattur.	118·16	70	623·00
9 Industrial Estate for Ceramics at Vriddhachalam.	32·07	29	50·00
10 Industrial Estate for Leather Goods at Perambur.	11·84	23	30·00

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the World Health Day at the Medical College, Madras, on 27th July 1963





349

All these ten Industrial Estates will provide factory space to about 250 industrialists. Besides the above estates the Government have proposed to provide developed plots to the industrialists in the Industrial Estate at Guindy and also at Ambattur at a total cost of Rs. 69·85 lakhs and these developed plots will be sold to the medium and large scale industrialists for putting up their own buildings according to their own requirements.

The implementation of these schemes have been taken up during 1961–62 and the lands required have been acquired and the construction work in most of these estates has also been taken up. These estates are expected to start functioning early in 1963–64.

Besides the above, Government have also sanctioned setting up an Industrial Estate by private corporation at Coimbatore. Government have also sanctioned four Co-operative Industrial Estates to be set up in the Third Five-Year Plan at Tuticorin, Sivakasi, Pollachi-Udamalpet and Vyasarpadi. These Co-operative Industrial Estates will be set up in 1963–64.

Ambattur Estate

The Industrial Estate at Ambattur is expected to be the biggest Industrial Estate in the Madras State after completion. About 1,221 acres of land is being acquired in and around Ambattur village, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district for providing built-in-factory space for small-scale industries units and developed plots for medium and large-scale industries. At present 70 numbers of factory units are proposed to be constructed as detailed below :—

Type of unit. (1)	Number of units. (2)	Usable floor area covered for each unit. (3)	Total covered floor area. (4)
		SQ. FT.	SQ. FT.
A type	10	15,299	152,990
B type	20	13,397	267,940
C type	20	10,838	217,760
D type	20	8,524	170,480
	70		808,170

These factory units are expected to be completed as detailed below :—

March 1963 .. .. 6 Nos.
September 1963 .. .. Another 28 Nos.
March 1964 .. .. Another 34 Nos.

If and when the construction of all the factory units is completed and allotted to small-scale industries and when the units go into production, it is expected that employment for about 2,500 workers will be provided. Provision in the scheme has also been made for common amenities such as post office, bank, telephone exchange, first aid post, bus terminus, police station, fire station, canteen, petroleum products depot, association buildings, etc., at the Industrial Estate premises for the benefit of the industrialists.

The developed plots

The ground-work done in the various sectors of economy during the First and Second Five-Year Plans created an atmosphere conducive to rapid industrial growth. Considerable increase in the place of industrial activity has set in and the time has now come for providing facilities for the growth of industries in a purposive and orderly manner.

Obviously, the first step in this direction is to provide facilities for securing suitable lands for location of new industries as attempts by the industrialists to secure suitable lands by private negotiations have not always been successful and this may also lead to a haphazard growth of industrial areas interfering with Town-Planning Schemes. Hence the need for the State to step in and remove the obstacles has been felt for quite sometime.

The scheme relating to the provision of developed plots formulated by the Government of Madras seeks to cater to the above needs. Under this scheme, the

VITAL ROLE IN HELPING SMALL-SCALE UNITS

Prime Minister Nehru while inaugurating the Industrial Estate at Guindy on January 7, 1958, emphasised the important place of small industries in the economy of the land and in the plans for development and said that industrial estates were of immense help in providing modern techniques to those in charge of the small industries.

He added, "This institution seeks to bring modern technique to the household stage or to the small concern which is at least as important as the big one. This type of thing is likely to have wider repercussion on the general public and in training them in the techniques. The kind of assistance that Government gives is also very helpful and yet not very burdensome to the Government."

Government contemplate acquisition of large extents of lands with industrial potentialities in various parts if the State, develop them suitably by providing roads, water-supply, drainage, street lighting, power supply, railway siding and other amenities like banks, post office, police station, fire station, industrial training institutes, etc., and assign them to the industrialists on attractive terms. This scheme helps the industrialists in securing most suitable land for other industry at reasonable cost and also offer facilities which they would not be in a position to provide themselves individually.

The scheme is implemented first in Ambattur near Madras since the need for such a scheme near Madras has become urgent. About 1,220 acres of land are being acquired of which major portion is intended for providing developed plots to industries. At present layout for 38 developed plots measuring 270·29 acres has been finalised. Plots marked on ground and 50 per cent of the road work has been taken up and expected to be completed by March 1963. The remaining roads are expected to be completed by the end of 1963. The extent of the developed plots now provided vary from 5 acres to 12 acres. These plots are assignable to large-scale, medium scale and small-scale industrialists on attractive terms and conditions. The tentative cost of the developed plots has been fixed at Rs. 16,000 per acre. Only 50 per cent of the cost has to be paid immediately on allotment and the remaining 50 per cent has to be paid on two equal instalments within two years from the date of taking possession of the plot. About 10 plots out of 38 plots have already been allotted to various industrialists and three of them have already remitted 50 per cent of the cost. It is proposed also to provide small plots with an extent of one acre as there are demand for the same and it will take sometime before the proposal could be finalised.

Besides the above, it is proposed to provide developed plots to industries at Tiruchirappalli, Ranipet, Arkonam, Erode, Salem, Cuddalore, Madurai and Koilpatti and the selection of sites in these places is in progress.

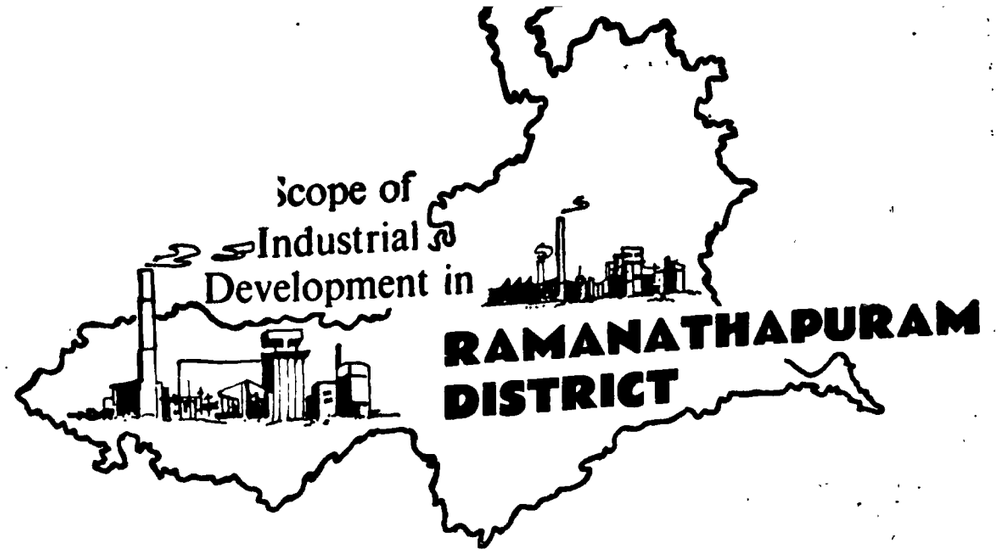
Lignite tests in Karaikudi

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, envisaged the development of a big industrial complex in Ramanathapuram district if the present test drilling operations for lignite-coal deposits in the Karaikudi area yielded satisfactory results.

Presiding over a seminar on "Industrial Development of Ramanathapuram District" Sri Venkataraman said, that the reports so far received showed that the quality of the deposits in this region was likely to be higher than the Neyveli Lignite and slightly lower than that of coal. They were not yet sure about the total volume of deposits available. "If God willing, the deposits should be large. I am quite positive that Ramanathapuram district will have as big a complex as Neyveli in this field."

Sri Venkataraman said the State Government were exploring possibilities of establishing a soda ash plant utilising the sea water and the extensive limestone deposits occurring all along the coast.

A Japanese Consulting Institute, entrusted with the task of making a preliminary report was expected to submit the report in the next two weeks. The sites suggested to them, included two places in Ramanathapuram district. If the Institute's report favoured the establishment of this heavy chemical plant in the Ramanathapuram area it would bring an industry with an outlay of over Rs. 10 crores for this district.



If agriculturally Ramanathapuram district was poor, industrially it was no better. It is only during the past few years that there are some signs of industrial activity. But the people of this district are very hard working and there is an urge in them to start new industries. The climate is favourable for an all-out effort to industrialise this backward district. It is with this object recently a seminar was arranged to chalk out a programme for the industrial development of this district.

The District of Ramanathapuram was formed out of the portion taken out from Madurai and Tirunelveli districts on the first of June 1910. It extends from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal. The contour of the district has a huge expanse of laterite red soil covering the eastern portion of Ramanathapuram and this is often replaced by black-cotton soil in Sattur, Aruppukottai, Mudukulathur and Ramanathapuram taluks. The sub-marine extensions in the east are marked by numerous reefs, shoals and coral islands.

The average rainfall is 35" a year and the climate of the inner parts of the district is hot and dry.

There are at present no heavy industries worth mentioning. There are 3 Spinning Mills and 5 more are coming up. The one major Industry is the Cement Factory at Thulukkapatti which has a daily output of 350 tons and this has been proposed to be raised to 600 tons very shortly. The Surgical Cotton Mills at Rajapalayam and the Steel Rolling Mills at Virudunagar could be mentioned among the other medium Industries. The Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Madras have set up a General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Rajapalayam and a Tool Room shop at the Industrial Estate, Virudunagar. There are at present 2 Government-managed Industrial Training Institutes and three private-managed Polytechnics which would be able to supply the required technical personnel and the supervisory personnel for the Industries to be set up.

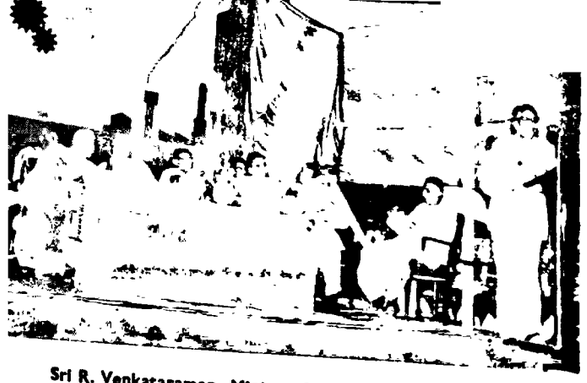
National laboratory

The Government of India have set up the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute which is one of the National Laboratories. The main aim of this institute

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone for pilot plant building for magnesium at the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, on 15th July 1963



353



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, is seen addressing the Seminar

is to help in the development and expansion of the electro-chemical industries in the country, to tackle the problems relating to progressive development of new electro-chemical Industries, expanding the existing ones with reference to the special conditions obtaining in this country as well as the available raw materials, discover new and improved processes, work out the know-how for establishing new industries and thus contribute to the development of our national wealth. The Institute also undertakes to impart technical training to Industrial personnel and to enhance the Research consciousness.

It has a library of 12,000 volumes on subjects relating to Electro-Chemistry, Physical-Chemistry, Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering. The institute has so far handed over the following processes which are being exploited :—

(1) Cuprous oxide (2) Aminophenols (3) Tin Refining and (4) Cryolite.

The following processes have been developed and are ready for being handed over to the Industry :—

(1) Calcium Gluconate (2) Manganese Sulphate (3) Nickel-Cadmium batteries (4) Perchlorates (5) Electrolytic Manganese and (6) Lead Tin Plating.

The institute is working on the following processes :—

(1) Production of Magnesium metal from Magnesite or bitterns (2) Silver-Zinc Battery (3) Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide and (4) Cupric Hydroxide.

Problems of interest to Railways like Electro-polishing and Anodizing of Aluminium, Hard Chromium plating, etc., are also been worked out by this Institute now.

The processes developed by this Institute would definitely offer good scope for some industries to be set up at suitable places in the District depending on the proximity of the source of the main raw materials required.

Scope for Small-scale Industries

As per the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the National Institute of Applied Economic Research in 1961 there are no major Industries development possibilities from 1961 to 1971 in the Ramanathapuram district, based on the potentialities of Forest, Mineral and Agriculture.

The Survey has pointed out that special attention should be given to the Small Scale Industries in this district, since the possibilities of Large Scale Industries seem meagre.

Water resources industrially usable are limited in this district and as such the scope for the setting up of large Industries consuming large quantities of water is very meagre.

(i) The sea coast on this district provides possibilities of developing fishing and plantation industries.

(ii) The following Industries which are flexible and which do not depend on the national resources could be considered for being set up in large and medium scale sector.

(1) Industrial Gas Cylinders (2) Industrial Blowers (3) Air Compressors (4) Power transformers (5) Electric Fans (6) Dry Batteries (7) Storage Batteries (8) Textile Machinery (9) Machine Screws and (10) Water Meters.

(iii) The gypsum deposits of Tiruchirappalli could be worked systematically and with these, the existing Cement Factory could be expanded and Fertiliser Industries could also be set up.

(iv) The large deposits of limestones and clay available in some pockets in this District require a thorough study with the assistance of the Geological experts for setting up large-sized cement factories and to increase the capacity of the existing unit.

A thorough and intensive Geological survey of the district requires to be carried out for assessing every possible mineral resources, however small it may be, so as to examine the feasibility of their exploitation for setting up some medium and large industries. This item has to be given topmost priority.

The Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi may work on processes for the utilisation of the coastal sand and brine in the district for the setting up of heavy industries.

Transport no problem

Transport is not a major problem for the existing large Industries in this District, since almost all the major towns in the district are connected by Rail and major highways. But, conversion of the metre gauge to Broad guage at least on the main arteries of Railways in this district, viz., the Madras-Trivandrum and Madras-Dhanushkodi lines will go a long way in easing even the little problems of transhipment and thus reduce the cost of production of the existing Industries.

The Steel Rolling Mills at Virudunagar has not been able to work with full compliment for want of adequate supply of the main raw material, viz., Billets, and also since unrestricted electric power is not made available. If these two problems are solved, this unit can not only maintain its full production but also expand its activities.

There are three Spinning Mills and five more are coming up.

Due to total absence of natural resources there have not been any large or heavy industries. But even the very small number of large industries are not able to sustain themselves for want of adequate supply of raw materials. Special preference requires to be given in respect of these factories for the supply of raw materials.

The Small-Scale Industries in this district are concentrated mainly in Rajapalayam, Virudunagar, Sattur and Sivakasi.

Light-engineering industries

The main industries in Sattur and Sivakasi are match and fireworks, while there are some small light-engineering units in Virudunagar and Rajapalayam.

There are possibilities and scope for small light-engineering units in the other parts of the district like Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Aruppukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Tiruppattur.

The main impediment for any small entrepreneur is the proper factory space and the orientation with other small industries. This is straightaway solved by the establishment of Industrial Estates. The Government have set up one Industrial Estate at Virudunagar. One Industrial Estate is coming up at Karaikudi and one more is proposed at Sivaganga and another on co-operative basis at Sivakasi.

As a means of providing service facilities to the Small-Scale Industries, Government have set up a General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Rajapalayam and a Tool Room Servicing Unit at the Industrial Estate, Virudunagar.

The possibilities

The following possibilities for the development of Small-Scale Industries in Ramanathapuram district have been indicated in the survey :—

(1) Sanitary ware, (2) Textile Mill parts, (3) Conduit pipes, (4) Trunk and attache-case fittings, (5) Plastic products, (6) Industrial leather, (7) Brushes, (8) Bobbins, (9) Agricultural implements, (10) Builders hardware, (11) Electrical appliances, (12) Weld mesh and wire netting and (13) Steel furniture.

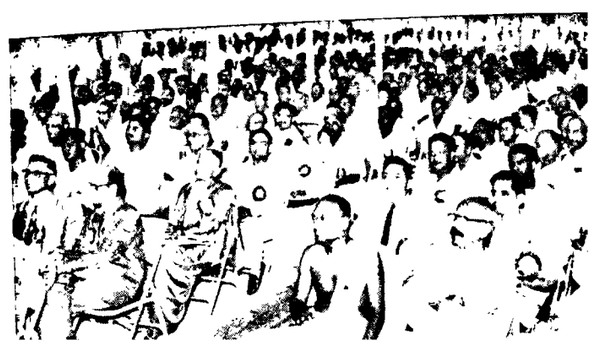
The location of the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli which requires a large number of small parts to be manufactured by the Small Industries, throws a very good scope for the establishment of Small Industries in the district of Ramanathapuram which is a neighbouring district to Tiruchirappalli. After these small Industries take root, the same industries could be enlarged on the patterns of the large industries which need not depend on the natural resources but only on the demand of the other industries. The Units in the Industrial Estate, Karaikudi could first start making these ancillaries.

Large number of units could be set up in the proposed Industrial Estates at Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Sivakasi and Virudunagar mainly for the manufacture of consumer goods and also spares required for other small industries and processing industries like Rice Mills, Textile Mills, etc.

For the development of Small-Scale Industries in this district special preference and protection must be given at least for another five years in respect of the supply of raw materials, import of machinery and rents for the units in the Industrial Estates. To infuse the spirit of Industrial-consciousness and to give an incentive for setting up small-scale industries, the supply of imported raw materials must be ensured at least for the first five years till such time the units settle down on sound lines.

The Small Industries Service Institute of Government of India could set up an Extension Centre at Karaikudi on the same lines as the one at Madurai.

A section of the Invitees present at the Industries Seminar at Karaikudi which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 15th July 1963

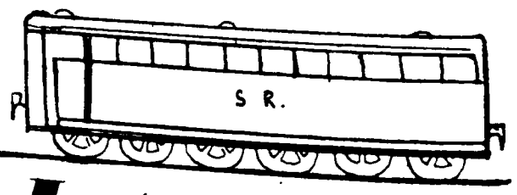


The Integral Coach Factory Project, Perambur, Madras, which was initiated by th late Sri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar in 1952 is now producing 600 coaches pe annum. It started production on the 2nd of October 1955.

The first Broad Gauge 25 K.V. electric multiple unit A.C. Motor Coach designed an built by I.C.F. rolled out of the factory on July 15, 1963.

In the scheme of electrification of Railways the suburban requirements of the A.C electric multiple unit stock in the Broad gauge would be about 628 including th motor coaches. These would be made at the Integral Coach Factory.

ICF



The Integral Coach Factory

The Integral Coach Factory in Madras is one of the rgest coach building units in the World. Planned ıder the First Five-Year Plan to make Indian Railways lf-sufficient in the supply of passenger coaches, the ctory was inaugurated on October 2, 1955. It costs ɜ. 7·35 crores (£ 5m.) to build and equip.

The intention was for the factory to produce only ach shells to be furnished in the railway workshops but ter it was decided to furnish them at the I.C.F. furnishing unit at a cost of Rs. 3·69 crores (£ 2·77m.) s been set up. The factory is already furnishing per cent of all the shells produced.

The name "Integral Coach" is derived from its design. has an all-welded trough floor—integral with the dy—which enables all the forces and stresses sustained by the coach to be borne by the entire body, including the skin. It also incorporates "anti-telescopic end cons truction" which reduces the risk of telescoping in case of accident. Although made in steel the coach is much lighter than the conventional type, being 35 tons against 42 tons—a saving of 70 tons in a ten coach train.

One of the outstanding achievements of the factory is its rate of productivity. When started a target of 350 coach shells per year—within five years—was set, about 30 shells a month. The factory has not only reached the target number but has exceeded it and now produces 50 shells per month.

The factory is now producing 600 coaches per annum A furnishing unit has also been established which will go into full production by the middle of Third Plan thereby enabling all coach shells now produced to be fully furnished before their departure from the factory premises.

Manning the factory was a problem in itself and a Technical Training School was started 18 months before the factory opened to train the first staff and to ensure the supply of skilled workers. The school also provides promotion courses as well as training for apprentices. Seven thousand and five hundred men are employed at I.C.F.

acsimile of two Special Postage Stamps in the denomination of Re. 1 and 15 nP., issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on Independence Day (15th August 1963) to commemorate the great national defence efforts against Chinese aggression





A view of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras

The layout of the factory is planned for 'flow' production. There are ten shops. The largest is 1,000 ft. long by 260 ft. wide. The total covered factory area is about 850,000 sq. ft.

The factory is almost a township in itself. A modern residential colony near the works has been built for essential staff. The colony provides amenities for both recreational and cultural activities—a children's park, an institute, library and an open air theatre—as well as a primary school, stores and a ladies' club. There is also a hostel for apprentices of the Technical Training School.

Other welfare undertakings are a staff council, benefit fund, free medical attention and a 'holiday homes' scheme for workers on leave.

While at the moment almost the entire output is required for Indian Railways, it is hoped that integral coaches will later on become a jewel in India's export crown.

This factory was built with Swiss collaboration in India's First Five-Year Plan and production was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 2nd October 1955. The workshops of this factory are spread over an area of about 500 acres.

The coach built in this factory is of the modern light-weight all-welded construction incorporating three main features, viz.:—

(i) it is light-weight—weighing only 35 tons as against 42 tons of the conventional coach ;

(ii) it has anti-telescopic ends which ensure safety to passengers in case of accidents ; and

(iii) its interior design provides better amenities and riding comforts for railway passengers.

This coach has about 1,600 different parts and components which are mostly manufactured in the factory itself. About 200 items are bought from indigenous sources and about 4 items imported.

Export of coaches

This factory has catered for all internal requirements for the Indian Railways and are now looking forward to export of coaches. The costs are very competitive in the world market and in the recent Global Tenders it was the cheapest in Pakistan and the second lowest in Argentina.

Materials for production of these coaches are stored in the Sheet Metal Stores and the Finished Part Stores.

Thin sheets and plates are drawn and processed in the Sheet Metal Shop, where they are cut to size and pressed into different shapes. The sheet metal components are then welded into Sub-Assemblies and fed into the Main Assembly Shop.

The Main Assembly Shop has six Assembly Lines and the belt keeps on moving from one stand to another every 4 days until the shell is finally completed.

It then comes to the Finishing Shop, where the outside and inside surfaces are thoroughly cleaned and painted. The inside of the coach is also sprayed with asbestos for making it heat-and-sound-proof, and also finished by putting doors, windows, partitions, etc.

The Tool Room, the Machine Shop, the Forge Shop, and the Door and Window Shops are the Ancillary Shops from where other finished components and fittings are fed into the Main Assembly Shop.

The whole factory layout is so planned as to ensure uniflow production and this is the main reason of having been able to produce this coach at practically the same unit manhours as taken for similar coach by the advanced countries in the West.

Excellent team-spirit

This factory has about 7,500 men on its rolls and the team-spirit has been excellent. As a matter of fact the workers have been inculcated to feel that they are the owners of this factory and, therefore, they take pride in all aspects of its working. Staff Colony, Canteens, Co-operative Stores, Free Medical Facilities, Staff Benefit Fund, etc., for the welfare of our workers have all been provided. There is a well-equipped Technical Training School from which most of the technical personnel have come out. An elected Staff Council, drawn from different units of this organisation, looks after the interests of the workers and advises on the measures for betterment and welfare of the factory as a whole.

Develop Psychology of Industrialisation

PRIME MINISTER'S CALL

"We want to industrialise the country. We want India to enter fully into the new phase brought by the industrial revolution. That does not merely mean setting up odd factories here and there, odd plants, which is the result of industrialisation. It means something more than that. It means developing a climate, a psychology which makes people think and understand the processes of industrialisation."

"I should like to express my high appreciation of the growth of small industries in India; both in the North and in the South. By North, I mean specially the Punjab and in the South, Madras and in Bengal, and in some other places in India too. It has been most heartening, the growth of this, and I am sure it will continue because the push given to it will go on."

(From the address at All India Manufacturers Conference held in New Delhi recently)

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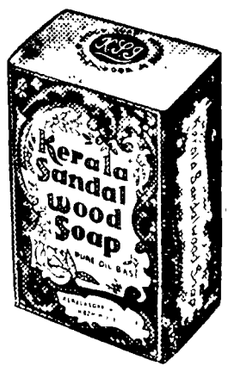
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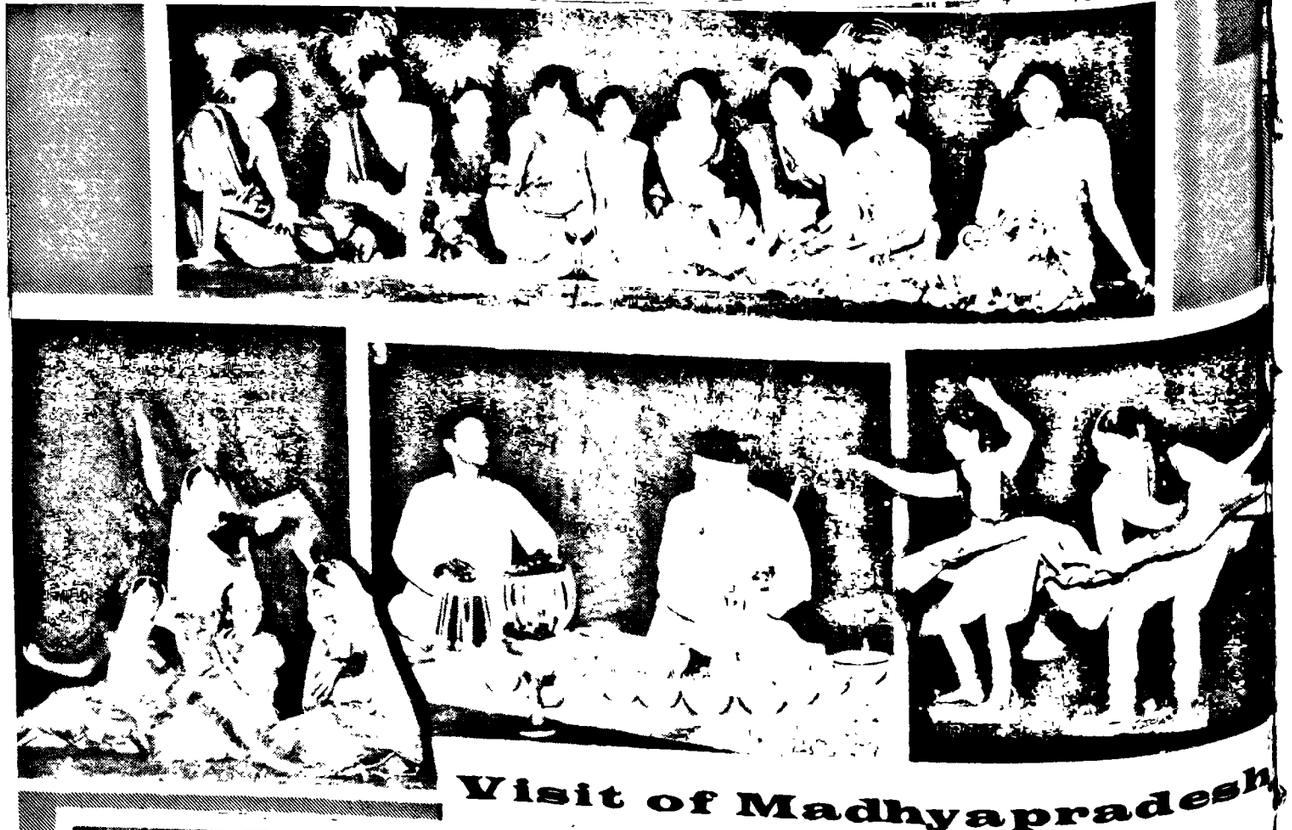
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MADRAS
Information
OCTOBER 1963

359



20 nP.



Visit of Madhyapradesh Cultural Troupe



1 The Madhya Pradesh troupe giving a Folk Song.

2 Muzara Dance in Kathak Style by Shobha Chavan and Promodini Saxena.

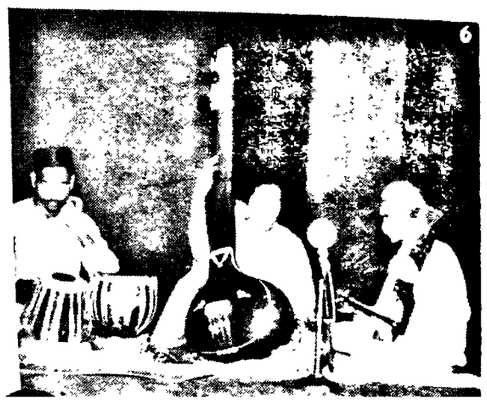
3 Jalatarang recital by Prof. Gwaliorkar.

4 A scene from Krishna Leela.

5 Sitar recital by Shyam Agarwal.

6 Classical Music by Shobana Wakhale.

7 Justice Sri M. Anantanarayanan, Chairman Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam welcoming the Governor and guests.





No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII OCTOBER 1963 No. 10

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Man and Machine *Mahatma Gandhi.*	3
2. Achievements of the Kamaraj Ministry	7
3. Kamarajsagar Scheme	13
4. Integration of the Nation *Acharya Vinobha Bhave.*	15
5. Growth of Political Unity in India By *K. M. Pannikkar.*	21
6. Some Wrong Notions about Wild Life *Sri G. J. Raja Singh.*	25
7. Accent on Defence	28
8. Finances of Panchayat Raj Bodies	30
9. E.S.I. Scheme at work in Madras State *Sri V. N. Rajan.*	32

This Month's Cover :

Gandhiji is a rare phenomenon in world history. He wielded enormous power without any official position. He initiated mighty revolutions without resort to arms. He fought the panoplied might of British Imperialism with non-violence as weapon. He shattered to the dust cherished privileges, established superstitions and age-old tyrannies without even hurting a single life. This great despot of love changed the entire face of India and left her new, young, vital, strong. This month's cover presents Gandhiji in one of his tender and loving moods.

This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912



He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

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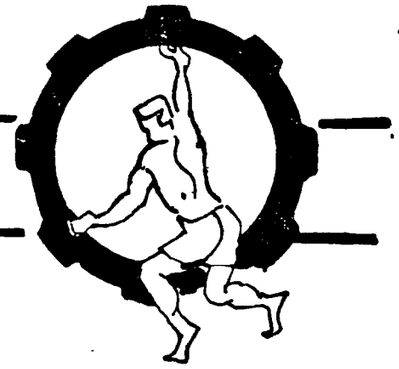
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MAN AND MACHINE



— *Mahatma Gandhi*

October 2, 1963 is the 94th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a sacred day and is observed as such all over the country. It was Mahatma Gandhi's wish that his birthday should be observed as Charkha Jayanti ; for, to him, the Charkha was as sacred and dear as Truth and Non-violence. We, the inheritors of Mahatmaji's Code of ethics and of action would be paying our homage to his hallowed memory, by helping to continue the work he held most dear to his heart. By celebrating the Gandhi Jayanti Week as Khadi Week, we are only carrying out his behest. Here we reproduce an article by Gandhiji in which he had given his views on "man and machine".

I must confess that I do not draw a sharp line or any distinction between economics and ethics. Economics that hurt the moral well-being of an individual or a nation are immoral and, therefore, sinful. Thus, the economics that permit one country to prey upon another are immoral.

The end to be sought is human happiness combined with full mental and moral growth. I use the adjective moral as synonymous with spiritual. This end can be achieved under decentralization. Centralization as a system is inconsistent with a non-violent structure of society.

I would categorically state my conviction that the mania for mass production is responsible for the world crisis. Granting for the moment that the machinery may supply all the needs of humanity, still, it would concentrate production in particular areas, so that you would have to go about in a roundabout way to regulate distribution, whereas, if there is production and distribution both in the respective areas where things are required, it is automatically regulated, and there is less chance for fraud, none for speculation.

The danger of mass production

Mass production takes no note of the real requirement of the consumer. If mass production were in itself a virtue, it should be capable of indefinite multiplication. But it can be definitely shown that mass production carries within it its own limitations. If all countries adopted the system of mass production there would not be a big enough market for their productions. Mass production must then come to a stop.

DO YOU KNOW ?

**That the first piece of Khadi manufactured in the 'Satyagraha Ashram', Ahmedabad in the year 1917 cost seventeen annas per yard ?*

**That Gandhiji resolved to wear only Khaddar loin cloth and chaddar in October 1921 for bringing about successful boycott of foreign cloth ?*

**That the Bezwada Congress resolution in 1921 demanded introduction of 20 lakh charkhas to enable successful boycott of foreign cloth ?*

**That it was felt at the Kakinada Congress in December 1923 that an All-India Khadi Board should be formed to organise Khadi work throughout India ?*

**That Gandhiji had to fast for a day and a half for allowing to keep charkha in order to continue his daily spinning programme in Yeravada Prison in March, 1922 ?*

365



Sri Humayun Kabir, Union Minister, addressed the members of the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangham on 10th August 1963.

I don't believe that industrialization is necessary in any case for any country. It is much less so for India. Indeed I believe that Independent India can only discharge her duty towards a groaning world by adopting a simple but ennobled life by developing her thousands of cottages and living at peace with the world. High thinking is inconsistent with a complicated material life based on high speed imposed on us by Mammon worship. All the graces of life are possible, only when we learn the art of living nobly.

There may be sensation in living dangerously. We must draw the distinction between living in the face of danger and living dangerously. A man who dares to live alone in a forest infested by wild beasts and wilder men without a gun and with God as his only help, lives in the face of danger. A man who lives perpetually in mid-air and dives to the earth below to the admiration of a gaping world lives dangerously. One is a purposeful the other a purposeless life.

Cause for chaos

What is the cause of the present chaos ? It is exploitation, I will not say, of the weaker nations by the stronger but of sister nations by sister nations. And my fundamental objection to machinery rests on the fact that it is machinery that has enabled these nations to exploit others.

I would destroy that system to-day, if I had the power. I would use the most deadly weapons, if I believed that they would destroy it. I refrain only because the use of such weapons would only perpetuate the system, though it may destroy its present administrators. Those who seek to destroy men rather than manners, adopt the latter and become worse than those whom they destroy under the mistaken belief that the manners will die with the men. They do not know the root of the evil.

Machinery has its place; it has come to stay. But it must not be allowed to displace necessary human labour. An improved plough is a good thing. But if by some chance one man could plough up, by some mechanical invention of his, the whole of the land of India and control all the agricultural produce and if the millions had no other occupation, they would starve, and being idle, they would become dunces, as many have already become. There is hourly danger of many more being reduced to that unenviable state.

Craze for machinery bad

I would welcome every improvement in the cottage machine, but I know that it is criminal to displace hand-labour by the introduction of power-driven spindler unless one is at the same time ready to give millions of farmers some other occupation in their homes.

What I object to, is the 'craze' for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all; I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of a few, but in the hands of all. Today machinery merely helps a few to ride on the back of millions. The impetus behind it all is not the philanthropy to save labour, but greed. It is against this constitution of things that I am fighting with all my might.

The supreme consideration is man. The machine should not tend to make atrophied the limbs of man. For instance, I would make intelligent exceptions. Take the case of the Singer Sewing Machine. It is one of the few useful things ever invented, and there is a romance about the device itself. Singer saw his wife labouring over the tedious process of sewing and seaming with her own hands and simply out of his love for her he devised the sewing machine in order to save her from unnecessary labour. He, however, saved not only her labour but also the labour of everyone who could purchase a sewing machine.

A living wage

It is an alteration in the condition of labour that I want. This mad rush for wealth must cease, and the labourer must be assured, not only of a living wage, but a daily task that is not a mere drudgery. The machine will, under these conditions, be as much a help to the man working it as to the State, or the man who owns it. The present mad rush will cease, and the labourer will work (as I have said) under attractive and ideal conditions. This is but one of the exceptions I have in mind. The sewing machine had love at its back. The individual is the one supreme consideration. The saving of labour of the individual should be the object, and the honest humanitarian consideration, and not greed, the motive. Replace greed by love and everything will come right.

Hand spinning does not, it is not intended that it should, compete with, in order to displace, any existing type of industry; it does not aim at withdrawing a single able-bodied person, who can otherwise find a remunerative occupation from his work. The sole claim advanced on its behalf is that it alone offers an immediate, practicable and permanent solution of that problem of problems that confronts India, viz., the enforced idleness for nearly six months in the year of an overwhelming majority of India's population, owing to lack of a suitable supplementary occupation to agriculture and the chronic starvation of the masses that results therefrom.

WHAT BAPU SAID

"The disease of the masses is not want of money so much as it is want of work. Labour is money. He who provides dignified labour for the millions in their cottages, provides food and clothing, or which is the same thing, money. The charka provides such labour. Till a better substitute is found, it must, therefore, hold the field.

Idleness is the great cause, the root of all evil, and if that root can be destroyed, most of the evils can be remedied without further effort. A nation that is starving has little hope or initiative left in it. It becomes indifferent to filth and disease. It says of all reforms, to what good? That winter of despair can only be turned into 'sun-shine of hope' for the millions only through the life-giving wheel, the charkha.

Say the critics, the spinning wheel is not exciting enough, it is an occupation only for women, it means a return to the middle ages, it is a vain effort against the majestic march of scientific knowledge for which machinery stands. In my humble opinion India's need is not excitement, but solid work. For the millions solid work itself is excitement and tonic at the same time. The fact is that we have not given the spinning wheel enough trial. I am sorry to have to say, that many of us have not given it a serious thought.

India has to live, that is, her millions have to live. There is no other country in the world where so many millions of people have only partial employment and where, in spite of the civilisation being predominantly rural, the holdings are barely two acres per head. To manufacture the whole of her cloth requirements through steam or electricity, or any other than the human power behind the wheel, is still further to deepen the unemployment of the population. An industrialized India must, therefore, mean utter extinction of many millions."

THE GANDHI TALISMAN

To a friend, who was tormented by doubts, Gandhiji wrote a letter. The letter was mislaid, but on a later occasion the words were recalled to memory and transcribed. The followiny is the text of the letter:—

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, try the following expedient;

"Recall the face of the poorest and the most helpless man whom you may have seen and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he be able to gain anythiny by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj or self-rule for the hungry and also spiritually starved millions of our countrymen.

"Then you will find your doubts and yourself melting away."

The need for spinning wheel.

I have not contemplated much less advised, the abandonment of a single healthy, life-giving industrial activity for the sake of hand-spinning. The entire foundation of the spinning wheel rests on the fact that there are crores of semi-employed people in India. And I should admit that if there were none such, there would be no room for the spinning wheel.

A starving man thinks first of satisfying his hunger before anything else. He will sell his liberty and all for

Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific and Cultural Affairs, inaugurated the Translation Seminar at the New Woodlands Hotel on 10th August 1963.





Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the Inter-city Forum and one-day Information and Extension Institute of the Rotary Club, Madras South District, on the 7th September 1963 at the Senate House. The picture shows the Governor arriving at the Senate.

and means of getting a crust of bread will be their deliverers and will be also the people who will make them hunger for liberty.

Charka—Kamadenu

Little do town-dwellers know how the semi-starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness. Little do they know that their miserable comfort represents the brokerage they get for the work they do for the foreign exploiter, that the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses. Little do they realize that the Government established by law in British India is carried on for this exploitation of the masses. No sophistry, no juggery in figures can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town-dwellers of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity which is perhaps unequalled in history.

I would favour the use of the most elaborate machinery if thereby India's pauperism and resulting idleness be avoided. I have suggested hand-spinning as the only ready means of driving away penury and making famine of work and wealth impossible. The spinning wheel itself is a piece of valuable machinery, and in my own humble way I have tried to secure improvements in it in keeping with the special conditions of India.

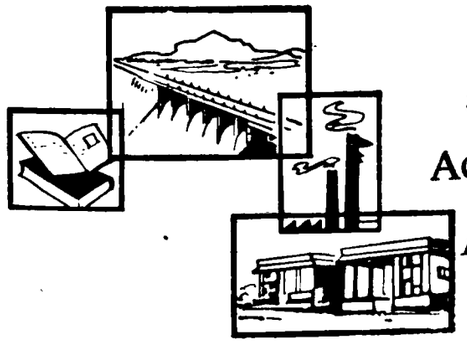
I would say that if the village perishes, India wil perish too. India will be no more India. Her own mission in the world will get lost. The revival of the village is possible only when it is no more exploited Industrialization on a mass scale will necessarily lead t passive or active exploitation of the villagers as the problems of competition and marketing come in. There fore we have to concentrate on the village being self contained, manufactuing mainly for use. Provided thi character of the village industry is maintained, ther would be no objection to villagers using even the moder machines and tools that they can make and can affor to use. Only they should not be used as a means o exploitation of others. (Quoted from *"All Men A Brothers"*, published by UNESCO.)

the sake of getting a morsel of food. Such is the position of millions of the people of India. For them, liberty, God and all such words are merely letters put together without the slightest meaning. They jar upon them. If we want to give these peopl e a sense of freedom we shall have to provide them with work which they can easily do in their desolate home and which would give them at least the barest living. This can only be done by the spinning wheel. And when they have become self-reliant and are able to support themselves, we are in a position to talk to them about freedom, about Congress, etc. Those, therefore, who bring them work

Tribute to work of Kamaraj

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to him, to see that the Madras Government under the leadership of Mr. Kamaraj had been doing great work. Mr. Kamaraj had no interests in mind other than the well-being of the people and he had devot d all his energies to promote the people's welfare. Such idealism had to be emulated by leaders in other parts of the country where there were so much of political instability and maladministration. A country was judged by the quality of the administration it had. If it was clean and good administration, small things would be forgiven and great things would be achieved.

367



A SAGA OF DEVELOPMENT

Achievements of the *Kamaraj ministry*

From the anonymity of the backwoods of Virudhunagar Sri Kamaraj has travelled to a place in the heart of the people and a commanding position in the Congress Party and the Government. From the time he took up the strewardship of the administration of the Madras State he made way for a stable Government and this was made possible because of the interest he has shown towards the people and in turn the faith they had in him.

Under his leadership the State has made great strides towards the ideal of economic stability in the last decade. Sri Kamaraj is convinced that Socialism is an article of faith and a conviction. He firmly believes that it is the surest guarantee against pitfalls and degeneration.

Under his leadership Madras State stood in forefront in many spheres and in some she gives a lead to other States. This was of course possible because of the unbroken and effective leadership.

For the tranquillty and peace that the State had enjoyed all these years, the credit goes to Sri Kamaraj. Even his opponents are not prepared to question his integrity and selfless devotion.

The State has made progress in many directions and the following achievements deserve special mention.

Madras State had utilised the funds allotted to it and even exceeded them in implementing the two Five-Year Plans.

A decade of Planning in Madras State has prepared the ground for the emergence of a prosperous and modernised society.

Sri K. Kamaraj is seen chatting with Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador to India.



The State's finances revealed the strength and stability of a rapidly developing economy.

Self-sufficiency in food production

Madras State has achieved self-sufficiency in food production in a year of normal seasonal conditions. Madras farmers grow much more paddy per acre than farmers elsewhere in the country. When the Japanese methods was introduced, some farmers of this State said " What is new in it ?" "We have been doing it all along." The measures taken towards intensive cultivation have not been without tangible results for the State now hold the distinction of being the State with the highest yield per acre in India.

Madras State had harnessed all the rivers in the State and the irrigation potential so far created has been utilised in full. The



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, speaking at a party given to the Speaker and Finance Minister on 17th August 1963.

State has now taken up the execution of minor irrigation schemes as its most positive contribution to greater food production.

One of the most important achievement is the setting up of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. During the last two years these democratic institutions have taken keen interest in public affairs and implementing the schemes of development entrusted to them. The major responsibility for proper implementation of elementary education programme now rests with Panchayat Unions.

Progress in education

In the field of education, Madras has set up proud records. At present 75 per cent children in the age-group 6–11 attend school. Recently the Government has also formulated schemes for introducing compulsory primary education before 1965. About 10 lakh children, representing a fourth of the strength of all schools, are covered by the midday meals scheme. Further, through the organisation of school improvement scheme, people have contributed Rs. 6·47 crore in cash and kind. The State Government has recently announced the introduction of free education up to the Tenth Standard for children whose parents' monthly income does not exceed Rs. 150. There are ten Engineering colleges and six Medical colleges in Madras, besides the Indian Institute of Technology opened in 1958. On completion, it will provide facilities for the education of 15,000 students at under-graduate level.

School improvement movement

By far one of its best contributions in recent years is the School Improvement Movement under which people living in a locality contribute to the all round improvement of their schools. The contributions take many forms—money and materials for midday meals, clothing to children, gifts of land, buildings, construction of quarters for teachers, provision of furniture and equipment for schools, supply of books to school libraries and books and writing materials to poor and needy children, provision of playgrounds and building materials, etc.

It must be noted however, that the benefits of this movement are not to be measured merely in terms of material contributions. The most important results of the movement have been social and education. It has brought the school and people in close intimate contact and orientated the school to the community and made the people education and school conscious. This is a field in which Madras has given a very enviable lead.

Midday meals scheme

The provision of free midday meals to school children has always been recognized as one of the incentives to regular attendance of pupils enrolled. The experience gained in organizing this scheme leave no doubt as to the potentiality of this movement. Free supply of food has ensured not only regular attendance but also better enrolment. Pupils of different communities sit together and eat together. The silent revolution in outlook will go a long way in bringing about a unified well-integrated society without any consciousness of caste differences.

This movement continued to make phenomenal progress and at the end of the Second Plan nearly 10 lakh of pupils were fed in all types of elementary schools in the State. At present more than 12 lakh pupils are receiving these benefits. This number will increase to 17 lakh pupils by the end of Third Plan.

Benefits to teaching profession

The standard of instruction in schools depends mainly on the qualifications of teachers. To improve the living conditions of teachers the Government has extended a number of benefits to them.

The Triple Benefit Scheme (Provident Fund-Gratuity-*cum*-Insurance Scheme) is introduced first in Madras State and the other States are following suit.

During the Second Plan period, apart from the benefits such as the pension scheme and free education to the children of teachers, the Government had also given to each elementary school teacher an increase in emoluments of Rs. 17 per mensem. Over and above these, the recommendations of the Pay Commission on the salary of teachers have also been accepted in full.

Power development

The Madras Government in its scheme of rural electrification illustrates the progress that can be achieved by precise planning and determined implementation.

The tempo of rural electrification has been stepped up in Madras State by systematic allocation of adequate funds for development of electricity in general and transmission and distribution in particular. The Madras Electricity Board has been well organised to undertake programmes of electrical works. Procurement of materials is centralised and designs are standardised. Local materials are used for rural extensions and many items are fabricated in workshops set up by the Board resulting in speedy execution of the works.

Reduction in construction costs by adopting lower factors of safety, lower ground clearances, use of indigenous materials, etc., in rural extensions has enabled the Madras Electricity Board to achieve substantial results with the funds allotted.

Madras State leads in rural electrification. So far 14,850 villages and towns had been supplied with electricity and as many as 160,000 pumpsets were connected to the power.

Pension for the old

The Government of Madras recently passed orders sanctioning the old age pension scheme. It came into effect from April 1, 1962. This scheme provides for a pension of Rs. 20 per month to destitutes 65 years of age and over and to destitutes 60 years of age and over who are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb. A person will be considered a destitute if he is without any income or source of income and has no relatives of 20 years of age and over of the following categories: son, son's son and husband/wife.

Labour problems

The Labour policy of the Government is continued to be geared up to the needs of industry and labour within the framework of planned economy. Progress in improving industrial relations is made possible by co-operation between employees and trade unions.

A code of discipline is being evolved and the Government attached great importance to the education of the workers.

A holiday home is being provided at Government cost near Mahabalipuram. The activities now taken up by the Labour Department include labour welfare regulation of working conditions and fixation of minimum wages in all industries. It is proposed to extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to suitable workers and their families in 12 new centres. The scheme is now in operation in 20 centres.

Industrial pattern and prospects

The progress that have been made in the industrial sphere in the past ten years is quite remarkable. Not only has Madras been successful in harnessing all the available water sources for both irrigation and power but the State has also made significant progress in the establishment of a variety of engineering industries.

DISINTERESTED SERVICE FOR THE NATION

When a nation faces difficult and trying times, it is but inevitable that the individual should have to put up in his private life with a few inconveniences and deprivations. I, who have been in public life for the last thirty years, am no stranger to the difficulties and anxieties of the people. I have always had a share in their joys and their tribulations. The people are my only kith and kin. I have taken up this responsibility, counting on their support. It is only your good wishes and my firm conviction that he who follows the Gandhian way need have no fear, should sustain me in this new responsibility.

Extract from the speech of Sri K. Kamaraj, over the All-India Radio, Madras, on his assumption of the Office of Chief Minister on 13th April 1954.

The skill and intelligence of its workmen and the enterprise of its businessmen have made up for the lack of natural resources to a decree which is remarkable.

The pragmatic and realistic policies of the Madras Government have made no small contribution of this development. The growing industrial complex around Madras City along the main arteries to the north, west and south bears testimony to the dynamics of industrial development that has been in progress during the past decade.

Credits of the order of Rs. 25 crore have been granted to the co-operative societies during the Second Plan as against Rs. 4 crore given in 1950–51. In all there are 364

A meeting to pay homage to the late Sri S. D. S. Yogi was held on 17th August at Madras. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen presenting a purse to his family.



Achievements at a glance...

- ◆ Madras State which was a deficit one in food production has become a self-sufficient one in a normal year.
- ◆ Madras was the originator of Mid-day meals and school improvement schemes.
- ◆ Almost every village with over 300 population has a school.
- ◆ Madras was first to open a theatre for children.
- ◆ It was the first to implement triple benefit scheme (pension-provident fund-insurance) for Teachers in Asia.
- ◆ It showed way to the rest of the Country in implementing the two Five-Year Plans as per schedule.
- ◆ It was the first State to give a lead in Rural Electrification Programme. Nearly 15,000 villages and towns out of 18,000 have been electrified.
- ◆ Old Age Pension Scheme is proving popular.
- ◆ The Power Pumpset has transformed Agricultural outlook. The peasant has adopted improved farming techniques and produces and earns more at least cost and labour.
- ◆ New Industries—Big-Small-Medium and Rural Enterprises have appeared fairly well distributed all over the State and provide gainful employment to the people.
- ◆ Industrial seminars are being held and the scope of Development is being assessed.
- ◆ With a view to train more Craftsmen a number of training institutions have been set up. Twenty-four Industrial Training Institutes were set up for this purpose. Seats in Polytechnics and other technical Colleges have been increased.
- ◆ All the Rivers have been harnessed.
- ◆ Social Welfare Schemes have been given an important place in the plan.
- ◆ Panchayat Raj have been established all over the State and they have been entrusted with heavy responsibilities. They are proving to be a mighty school to train people in the art of administration. Madras ranked first in its implementation.
- ◆ Various Housing Schemes have been implemented which resulted in relieving congestion in living quarters.
- ◆ Progress achieved in improving industrial relations—Co-operation between employees and trade unions.
- ◆ A code of discipline is being evolved and the Government attaches great importance to the Education of Workers.
- ◆ Madras State has given a lead by integrating the three agencies working for women welfare (Women's Welfare Department, State Social Welfare Board and Community Development Personnel). The Madras Model was recommended to other States.
- ◆ Madras State gave a lead in Family Planning. It formed the State Family Planning Board even before the Central Board was formed. Madras proved that sterilization programme could produce the desired results.
- ◆ Madras evinced keen interest in Khadi work. The State formed Khadi Board even before any other State thought of it.
- ◆ Madras State has made Tamil as official Language.

"Coming to Madras from time to time I get the impression of a State that is advancing on many fronts that is alive which is dynamic and changing and it is a pleasant impression."

—Pandit Nehru.

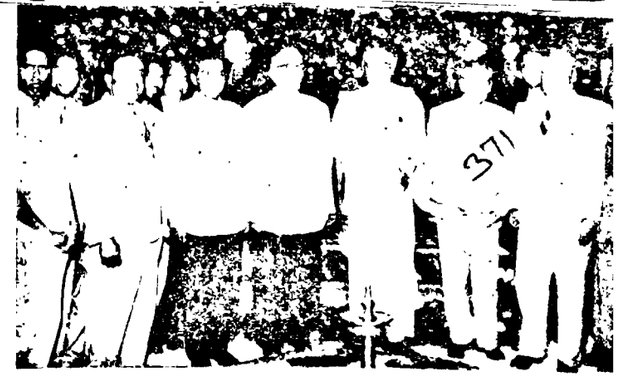
Panchayat Unions, covering 12,000 Panchayats in the State. The Unions have been vested with vast powers and are entrusted with developmental works.

Top priority scheme

The State has incurred an outlay of Rs. 272 crore during First and Second Plans. The distribution of outlay in Madras, however, bears a striking contrast to that of the All-India pattern. While for all the States agriculture and irrigation received top priority with 41 per cent of outlay followed by social services 27 per cent, power 18 per cent, transport 9 per cent and industries 4 per cent, nearly two-fifths of the expenditure in Madras was allocated to power, agriculture and irrigation receiving second place with 29 per cent of the outlay, followed by social services 22 per cent, industries 5 per cent and transport 4 per cent.

There has been an increasing awareness among the people of the benefits of family planning, as will be evident from the fact that Madras has shown the least increase in population (only 12·2 per cent) during the last decade.

Social Welfare Schemes take place in the State's progressive activities; the various schemes for the benefit of labourers, the relief to handloom weavers, measures for the uplift of Harijans and the Backward Classes, scheme of providing drinking water to villages, medical facilities are some of the main lines of progress made in the sphere of promoting public welfare.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, along with the Minister for Industries visited the exhibition held in connection with the Industries Seminar at Madurai.

Under the leadership of Sri Kamaraj, Madras State has prepared the ground for the emergence of a prosperous and modernized society.

The State is now geared up for the spurt of effort that will usher in the industrialized society wherein material prosperity will lead to larger goals.

Madras Assembly in 1967

Scheduled castes and tribes will get an increased number of seats in the State Assembly, to be constituted in 1967, on the basis of the 1961 census.

At present, their strength is 36 in a House of 207, which will go up to 42 in the new House, whose authorised strength will be 235.

According to the decision of the Delimitation Commission, Madras State will have 39 Parliamentary seats against the present 41, but the ratio of Assembly seats to Parliamentary seats has been raised from 5 to 1, to 6 to 1.

According to the tentative re-allocation of seats districtwise, Coimbatore will have the highest increase from 21 to 25. But Salem, with three additions, retains the largest number of seats in all, 26 against Coimbatore's 25. The increase in other districts ranges from one to three, Madras City getting two more seats against the present 10.

The present number of seats in the districts and the proposed number are given below :—

	Present.	*Future.*		*Present.*	*Future.*
Madras City ..	10	12	Nilgiris ..	2	3
Salem	23	26	Madurai ..	20	22
Coimbatore ..	21	25	Tiruchirappalli	20	22
Ramanathapuram	14	17	Thanjavur ..	20	23
South Arcot ..	19	21	Tirunelveli ..	17	19
Chingleput ..	14	15	Kanyakumari	6	7
North Arcot ..	20	22			

The Delimitation Commission will meet by the end of the year and the whole scheme, after going through the normal procedure, will be finalised by June next year.



Inauguration of KAMARAJ SAGAR



1 Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras pressing the button to inaugurate the Kamarajsagar, Sandynullah, Ootacamund.

2 Interior view of the Pump house of the Kamarajsagar.

3 A View of the Kamarajsagar.

4 Sri K. Kamaraj with Sri R. Venkataraman visiting the dam.

5 A view of the gathering at the Inaugural function.

Kamarajsagar Scheme

The Nilgiris are the repository of the major hydro-electric potential of Madras State amounting to about 700,000 K.W. With the limited hydro power potential of the State, it has been the endeavour of the Madras State Electricity Board to utilize the flows of all possible streams in the Nilgiris for power generation either in the existing power stations or in new power stations. One such stream in the Nilgiris whose water could be profitably utilized for augmenting power generation in the existing Pykara and Moyar Power Stations is the Sandynullah stream.

The Sandynullah stream takes its origin from the Doddabetta peak, the highest peak in the Nilgiris. After flowing through the Ootacamund lake, it closely follows the Ootacamund–Mysore Road in a north westerly direction up to the fifth mile of that road from where it takes a turn to the north. After flowing in meandering course for about half a mile, it starts cascading down till it reaches SIGUR and finally drops into the Moyar river.

Scheme in brief

The Sandynullah Reservoir Scheme is intended to augment the supply of water to the Pykara basin. Under the scheme a dam across the Sandynullah stream about 6 miles from Ootacamund has been constructed and it will impound the flow from 17 square miles of catchment of the stream and the water stored is pumped to the Pykara basin by a flume-*cum*-tunnel when required. The Sandynullah catchment gets precipitations from both the south-west and north-east monsoons with an average annual rainfall of over 50 inches. The gross capacity of the reservoir is 716 M.C.ft. This would enable additional generation to the extent of 54 million units in the existing Pykara and Moyar Power Stations.

Proposals

The Sandynullah Reservoir Scheme was approved for inclusion in the Second Plan by the Planning Commission by the end of 1957 and works commenced by middle of 1958. The scheme as originally approved by the Planning Commission provided for a tunnel of 8,900 feet in both rock and earth to divert the water stored at Sandynullah to the Pykara Reservoir. However, when tenders for the work was called for, the quotations were far in excess of the provision for this work in the estimate. With a view to reduce the cost, various alternatives to divert the Sandynullah storage were considered. Finally, it was decided to divert the water by pumping it through a steel pumping main with an open flume channel and a short tunnel within the estimated cost. This alternative was also subsequently approved by the Planning Commission. The expenditure incurred is within the estimates.

Scheme details

The salient features of construction of the scheme are as follows :—

(1) Construction of a composite dam with a total length of 790 feet of which the masonry portion is 210 feet including the spillway length of 88½ feet.

(2) Construction of an earthern dam of 560 feet, 395 feet in the left flank and 165 feet in the right flank.

(3) Construction of an R.C.C. duct 8 feet diameter and of about 300 feet length to lead the water from the reservoir to the pump well.

(4) Construction of an umbrella type pump well with internal diameter of 21 feet and 66·5 feet depth.

(5) Construction of a pumping main 36" internal diameter for a length of about 1,400 feet, a flume channel of 7,675 feet and an earth tunnel of 800 feet length.

At the pump house two German make K.S.B. vertical axial flow pumps of 1,600 H.P. 740 R.P.M. capable of delivering 50 cusecs each at a head of 210 feet have been installed. The pumps are driven by two drip proof synchronous motors taking power at 6·6 K.V. from the outdoor 22 KV/6·6 sub-station with two 1,500 KVA power transformers.

Details of Sandynullah dam

1	Top of dam	+7,046
2	Max. Water level	+7,039
3	Full reservoir level	+7,030
4	Gross capacity	716 M.C. ft.
5	Level at dead storage	+6,970
6	Dead storage	66 M.C. ft.
7	Catchment area	17 sq. miles
8	Length of dam at top	790 feet
	Masonry	230 „
	Earth bund	560 „
9	Crest level of spillway	+7,027·5
10	Spillway length	88' 6"
11	Head of spillway discharge	9 feet
12	Width of dam at top of masonry ..	10 „



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen pressing the button to unveil the tablet which marks the inauguration of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme at Aliyarnagar on the 6th September 1963. Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

13	Width of dam at top of earthern bund	20 feet.
14	Height of dam from deepest foundation.	136 ,,
15	Sill level of intake of pump well ..	+6,980
16	Sill level of outlet vent to R.C.C. duct	+6,980

R.C.C. Duct

17	Diameter of the R.C.C. duct.. ..	8 feet
18	Length of the R.C.C. duct	300 feet
19	Size of outlet vent	3 feet × 5 feet

Pumpwell

Diameter	21 feet
Depth	66·5 feet
Floor level	6,980

Pumping main

Diameter 36"

Length 1,400 feet.

Earth tunnel

Diameter 6 feet.

Length 800 feet.

Pumps

Number	2
H.P.	1,600
Output	50 cusecs

Flume channel

Length of flume in cutting—3,375 feet.

Length of flume in contour—4,300 feet.

Bed slope 1 in 1,200

Pumps

Head	210 feet
R.P.M.	740

Flume channel

Bed width	5 feet
Side slope	1 to 1

Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme

The Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme is part of the integrated Irrigation-*cum*-Hydro Electric Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which proposes to utilise the waters of Sholayar, Nirar, Parambikulam, Aliyar and other rivers in the Anamalai Hills of the Coimbatore district. The scheme envisages the construction of four power stations, two at Sholayar and one each at Sarkarpathy and Aliyar, with a total installed capacity of 180,000 K.W. and is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,022 lakhs for the power portion.

Orders have been placed for the generating machinery and switch-gear required for the Sholayar-I Power Station with Yugoslavia and for Sarkarpathy Power Station with Japan. These stations with a total installed capacity of 100,000 K.W. will come into operation by 1965. Tenders have been called for the generating equipments required for Aliyar and Sholayar-II Power Stations and these are expected to be commissioned early in the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

INTEGRATION OF THE NATION

—*Acharya Vinobha Bhave*

Emotional integration is of prime importance in India to-day. The achievement of national integration and unity are greatly dependent on emotional integration. A nation cannot stand actually united unless emotions are refined and unified, and the feeling of oneness developed in the people. The real strength of a country depends not on mere physical forces but on emotional and moral integration.

On October 20, last year, the Chinese attacked India and by their aggression made the Indians feel that they should stand united to face the danger. This day is being celebrated as National Integration Day.

From time immemorial, India has been known the world over as one country. The concept of Bharat, as the land stretching from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Dwaraka to Kamroop, is not new. It has been there for ages. Many, to-day, are not aware when India became a nation. They think that it took shape after the arrival of the British. But the reality is different. This Bharat has existed from very ancient days. Even when there were no railways or modern means of communication, our people sang the praises of "Mother India" and not of its various parts. Five hundred years back, Narsi Mehta, the bard of Gujarat, sang "Blessed are those who are born in India, and are devotees of God." The same has been the theme of Mahadev and Shankardev of Assam. Narsi Mehta did not dwell on the greatness of Gujarat, nor Shankardev on that of Assam. They were contemporaries but they did not know each other's language nor had they heard of each other, yet both felt and voiced the same sentiment that they were fortunate to be born in India—their sacred land. While the Ramayana carried our imagination from the Himalayas to the Cape, the Mahabharata connects Dwaraka (Saurashtra) in the west to Sadiya (Assam) in the east, and thus the two together embody the universal unity of India.

Our rishis and saints covered the country on foot when the modern means of transport were not available and thus built up Indian unity. Sankaracharya walked for 15 years, Ramanuja for 12 to 14 years, Vallabhacharya for 18 years, Shankardeva for 12 years, Namdeva for 13 to 15 years, Nanak for 18 to 20 years and Kabir for 25 to 30 years—such is the history of India. India attained its unity because of these concentrated drives. I have come across hundreds of common words in Assamese and Marathi. There would

The Committee on Co-operative Administration constituted by the Government of India met Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation and the officials and non-officials connected with co-operation at the Committee room of the Secretariat on 12th August 1963.





Bus stand at Mandaveli, Madras, was opened by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, on 15th August 1963. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

have been nothing surprising if these Marathi words had found their way through Hindi and Bengali to Assamese. But there are many words which are to be found in Assamese and then in Marathi and nowhere else, in between. Why? Because we have meeting grounds like Jagannath, Puri and Brindaban, etc., where devotees and gentle souls gathered from various places and national integration conferences, so to say, were held every year. Likewise, national integration conferences were held in Gandhiji's time, i.e., the Congress met year after year as the embodiment of the common national urge. As Gandhiji wanted the Congress to continue to serve the "role" of "national integration" he advised the transformation into the Lok Seva Sangh after the attainment of freedom. But the political leaders were afraid that there was a danger if the Congress did not assume political power and they, therefore, turned it into a political party, i.e., into a part of the whole. Consequently, when a situation arose leaders of all parties had to be called together at the "National Integration Conference." The good decisions arrived at are very useful.

Our ancient languages

I am studying Assamese these days. I do not feel that I am learning a new language. There are 14 advanced languages in this country. Each one of them is rich and mature. The languages of Northern India are a thousand years old and those of the South are twice as old. The world knows no other nation with so many developed languages. In the Continent of Europe we have no doubt many well developed languages. But there one finds tribalism leading to separate nations for different language units.

Besides many languages, India is the home of all religions of the world--Vedic, Arsha, Shakt, Shaiva, Christian, Islam, Jain, Buddhism, Judaism and Sikkhism. It is due to the fact that in India the people developed a tolerant attitude due to their devotion. The great Chinese writer Lin Yu Tang has called India a God-intoxicated land. Rabindranath Tagore was not a narrow nationalist but one endowed with universal vision. While comparing India with Europe he wrote that whereas the European labourer, tired after a day's hardwork, resorts to drink and dance, the tired Indian labourer takes to singing hymns and Bhajans in praise of God. There is no false pride in Rabindranath's observations. He was no blind admirer of India. What the poet meant was that there is devotion in his country and God's name is recited in innumerable ways.

Discrimination necessary

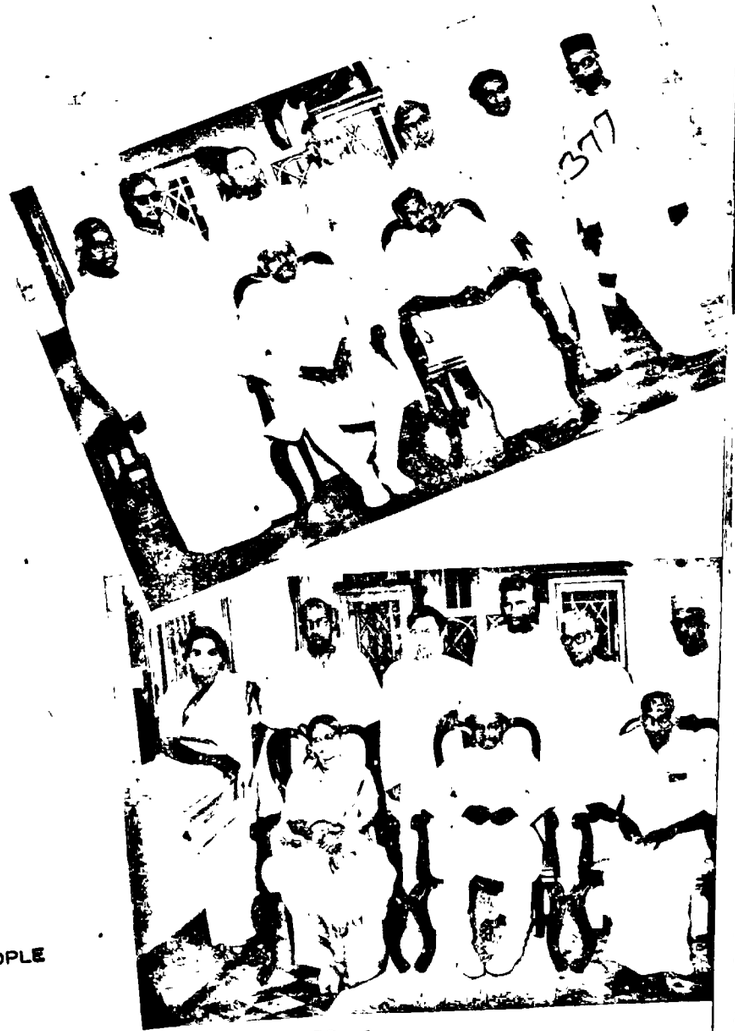
What is required is to accept the substance of all religions and cast off the unnecessary matter. Read all the Bhagvata, the Bible, the Koran and the Ramayana and take to heart their essence and throw away the rest. Those who will not throw away the rubbish will not be able to digest the essence. The orange is a nice fruit but you do not take it whole. You have to remove its skin and seeds. Hence, there should be a sense of discrimination.

What is the substance of all religions? It consists in the realisation of the basic unity, the omni-presence of the soul.

MADRAS
Cabinets
SINCE 1954



THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE



Top : Madras Cabinet in 1954

Middle : Madras Cabinet in 1957

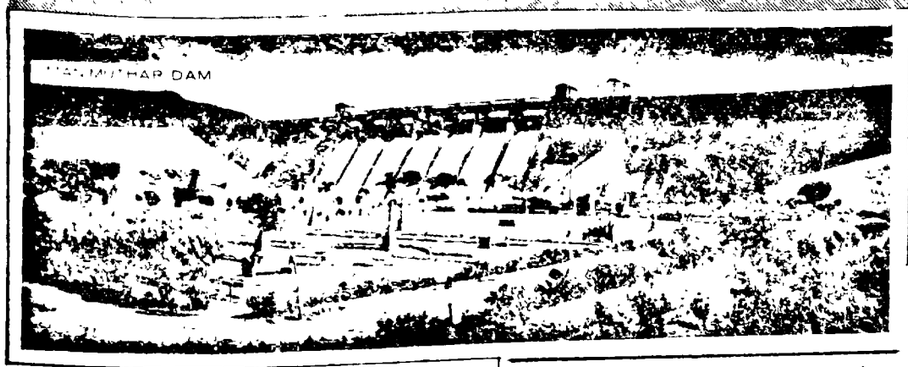
Bottom : Madras Cabinet in 1962

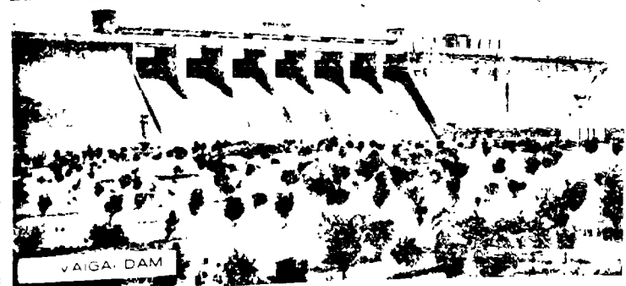


The Saga of DEVELOPMENT



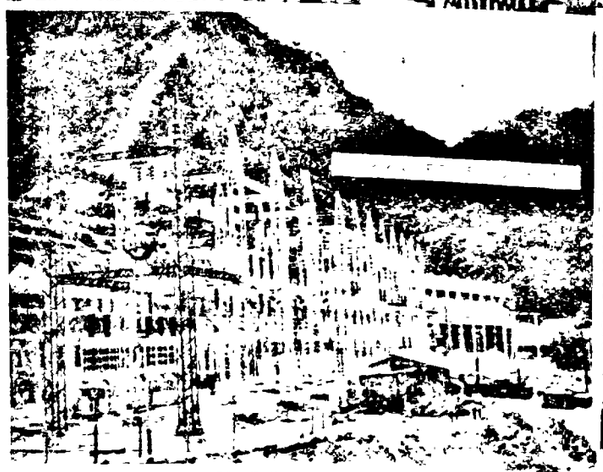


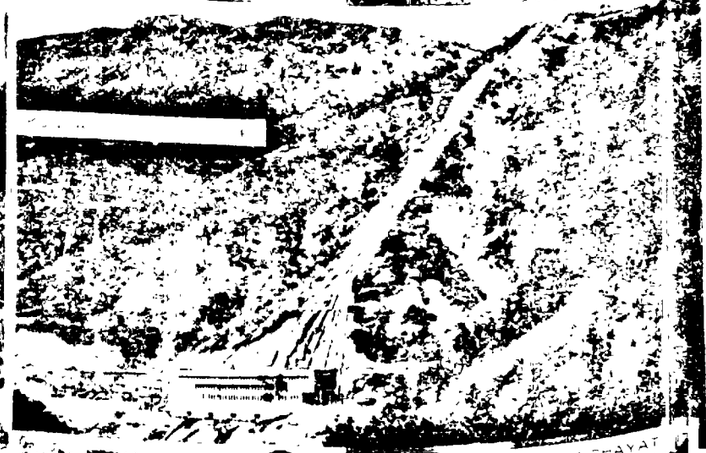




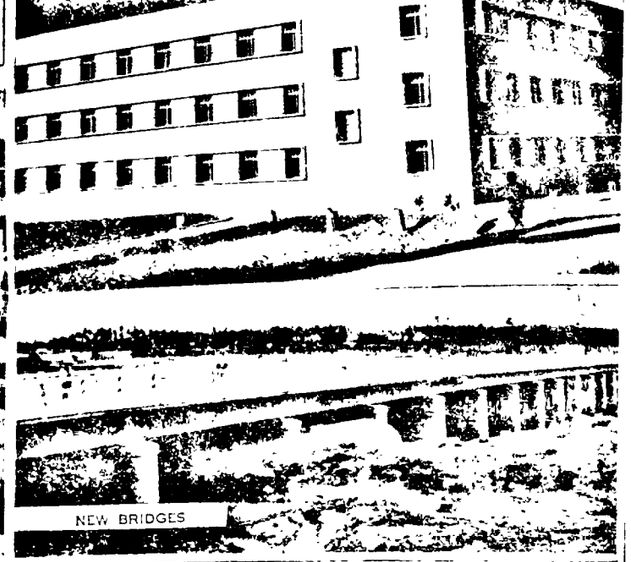


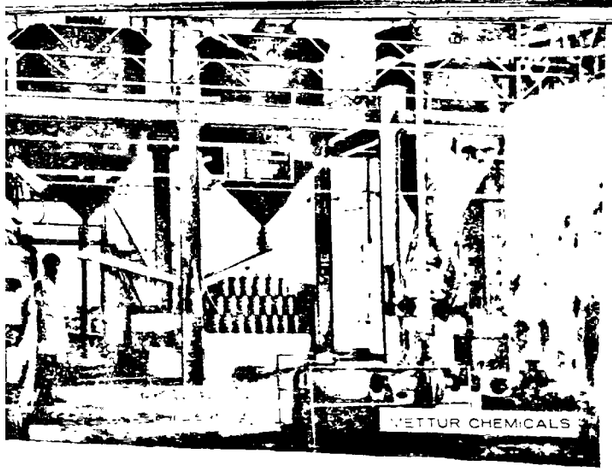








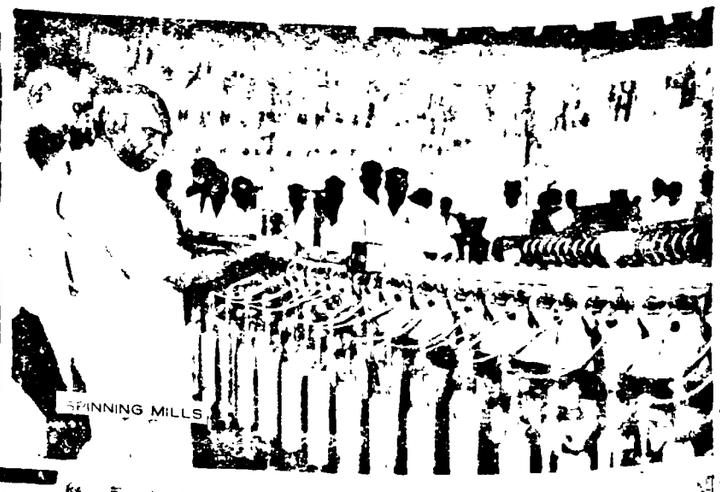


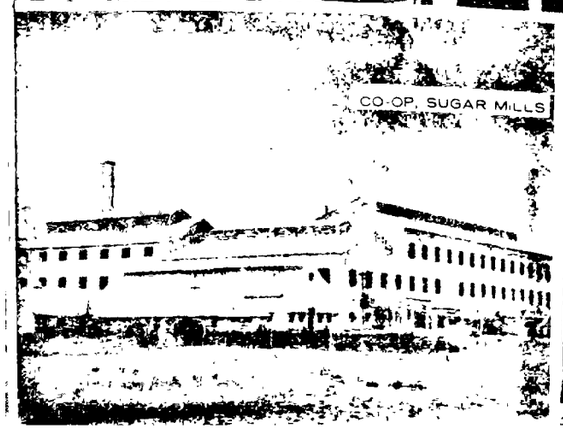


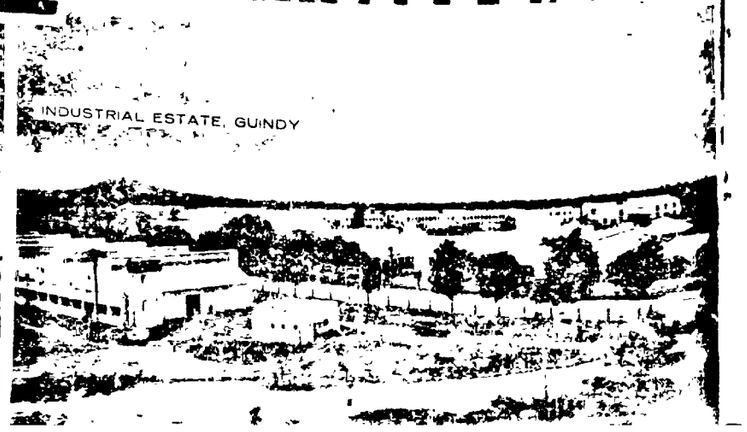


INDUSTRIAL *Progress*

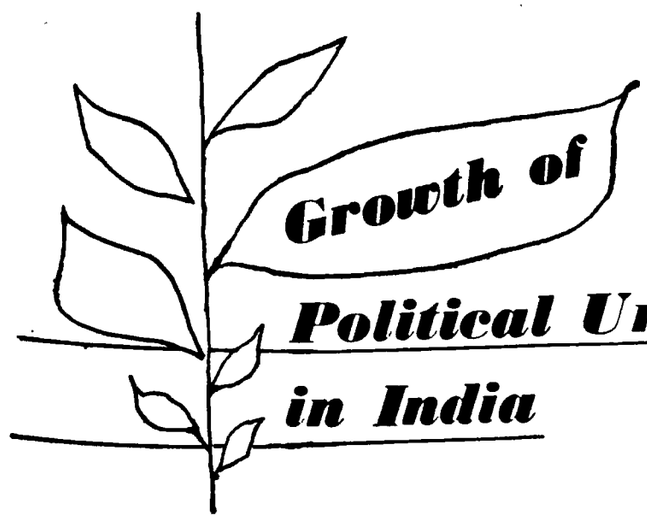








381



Growth of Political Unity in India

By K. M. PANNIKAR

That India had a cultural and social unity based on the integration of the Hindu people and the evolution of their religious and social institutions at least from the 4th century B.C. is now granted by most historians. The fact that during and after the 14th century Islam gradually penetrated to all parts of India and created a parallel society and culture developing a plural social structure in India did not affect the unity of India, but only changed its character. The political unity of India, however, though formulated as a conception even in very early times, was never fully realized at any time before the 19th century. Certainly, attempts at unification were always being made. But even when such unity was practically achieved, as say under the Mauryas, it proved to be ephemeral.

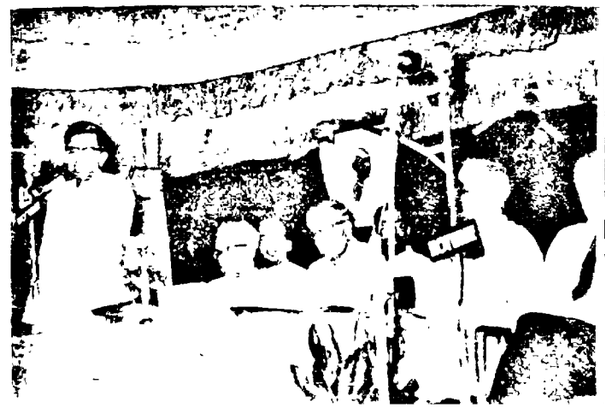
Political unity

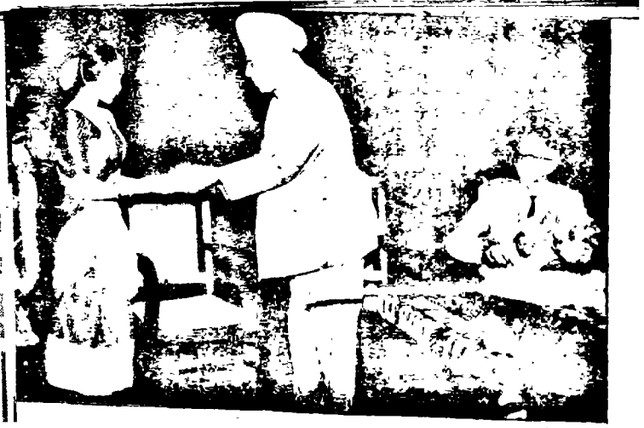
The conception of the political unity of India was not merely a formulation of Hindu thought. Muslim official theory was that the throne of Delhi gave a legal right to the Empire of India, and consequently powerful Muslim rulers of Delhi were forced to attempt to give reality to their claim of being Padshah-e-Hind. It was, however, only the Moghuls who seriously tried to bring the whole of India under a single sway. When Akbar embarked on his policy of attacking the Deccan Sultanates, he was being driven by the historical impulse which compels all rulers of the Gangetic valley to attempt to unite the whole of India. Though a sustained effort was made for over a hundred years, the political unification of India escaped the grasp of the great Moghuls also.

During the 18th century, India was effectively Balkanised though the Moghul empire in its decay enlongated its shadow to cover the entire country. In fact, what the empire at the height of its power under Akbar and Aurangzeb was not able to achieve, the empire over the whole of India became the nominal, if shadowy, heritage of the blind Shah Alam at the end of the 18th century.

The theoretical basis for the political unification of India by the British in the 19th century was, it cannot be too greatly emphasized, provided by this willing acceptance of the imperial idea through the length and breadth of India. But its realization as a political fact was possible only because British in the 19th century brought the entire territory under one sway. The period from 1848 to the end of the First War is one of administrative unification of India. A uniform post and telegraph system knit the country together. An extensive system of rail communication connected the different parts of India. A single currency prevailed from Cape Comorin to Kashmir overshadowing and displacing the local coinage of Indian rulers. A customs union erected around the country a wall within which economic life became integrated.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Heavy Industries, laid the foundation stone for the factory of Sakthi Pipes, Limited at Elavur on Madras-Nellore Trunk Road on 26th August 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, presided.





A benefit Bharathanatyam recital in aid of the Building Fund of the Dr. Rathnavelu Subramaniam Muthialpet Girls' High School was given on 17th August 1963 at Annamalai Manram by Kumari Sucharita, daughter of Dr. Rathnavelu Subramaniam. Sri S. K. Chettur, Chief Secretary to Madras Government, presided. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, presented a medal to the dancer on behalf of the Board of Directors of the School.

Another contributing factor to the growth of political unity traceable to British rule is the uniform system of education which was introduced into India. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch in 1854, and the establishment of the three great universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857-58 led to a system of education which though limited in scope was uniform throughout India and created a like-mindedness among the middle classes all over India.

These were British contributions to India's political unity. By themselves they would not have created a strong enough foundation as the experience of the Balkan peoples and of the Arabs, held together under one rule over 400 years, would amply prove. What led to the emergence of a single Indian nation at the end of British rule were two other factors which gave to the sense of Indian nationhood a significance which a mere unified administration or a common education could not have given. These were the growth of a national image as a result of the recovery of Indian history in the 19th century and, secondly, the sixty years of political agitation including a quarter of a century of intensive struggle out of which the independent state of India was born.

Two factors

The importance of the first cannot be over-estimated. Before the recovery of Indian history, a process which began with the decipherment of the Asokan inscriptions, such national pride as Indian had was local pride; the Marathas, the Rajputs, the Andhras and all other peoples had racial memories of their greatness, but none of them had pride in India. When the history of India was gradually unfolded through archaeology, ephigraphy and other fields of scholarship, an image of Indian nation emerged which pictured them as one of the great historic peoples of the world who had contributed to the growth of civilization.

That history not only bore witness to a continuing civilization in India—with its achievements in many fields—religion, literature, philosophy, art, architecture, etc., to which every part of India had an equal right. Without this new self-image, the political unity of India would have been artificial.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ONE NATION

" We cannot forget that the different nationalities of India although there are differences between them, although they differ from each other in many respects yet spiritually and historically they are bound up as so many links in the chain of one living national individuality . . . . . if we are to hold past to our provincial individuality . . . . . We must also see that the great individuality of India is not lost."

—C. R. DAS.

"It seems to me that we are likely to be left in the cold unless we are in, by the open door of the great Federation of India and establish that national feeling of unity that knows no difference of caste or creed, if the communities may keep their own individual entities, it is only for the enriching of the federated national life. And so working together, feeling together, co-operating together, subordinating all merely sectarian and racial interests to the larger hope and the higher vision of United India."

—Smt. SAROJINI DEVI.

" I believe that India is one, indissoluble, indivisible. National unity is built on the common home, the common interest and the common love.

" I believe that the strength which spoke in the Vedas and Upanishads, in the making of religions and empires, in the learning of scholars, and the meditation of the saints, is born once more amongst us, and its name to-day is Nationalism.

" I believe that the present of India is deep-rooted in her past, and that before her shines a glorious future.

" O Nationality, come thou to me as joy or sorrow, as honour or as shame! Make me thine own!"

—SISTER NIVEDITA.

WHEN THESE WORDS LIVE, THERE IS LIFE BLENDED IN UNITY AND STRENGTH.

N.C.C. DAY TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 20

Observance with Due Solemnity and Utmost Austerity

October 20 this year, and every year in future, will be observed as National Cadet Corps Day.

It was on this day that the Chinese launched their massive attack on India's borders last year. This day is also being observed throughout the country as National Solidarity Day.

The Director-General of the N.C.C. has issued instructions that N.C.C. Day should be observed by N.C.C. Units throughout the country with due solemnity. Both boys and girls will participate in flag-marches in towns throughout the country, and the routes chosen for the flag-marches would be such as would give the public the maximum opportunity to witness the smart turn-out and discipline of N.C.C. cadets. Senior Division and N.C.C. Rifle cadets will march with their rifles at the shoulder.

In large cities, flag-marches will be separately organised in different areas. Bands will accompany the flag-marches.

The Director-General has, in his instructions, emphasized that the utmost austerity should be observed on N.C.C. Day.

Even this National image might have remained an ineffectual dream like the idea of Arab political unity but for the national movement which began with 1885. That provided a focus for the dispersed feeling of patriotism which under a uniform system of education, a growing sense of Indianness and the common suffering under foreign rule had developed. Gradually by the end of the 19th century the feeling of India's political unity had become firmly rooted in the mind of Indian intelligentsia.

The transformation of the national struggle into a non-violent mass movement under Mahathma Gandhi is what made the ideal of political unity a fact. That struggle had extended over 27 years. During this period the message of freedom had been taken to the most distant villages. Every part of India including, in a measure, the territories under the rule of Indian princes had come under its influence and had sacrificed generously for the achievement of freedom and unity. True, when political independence was finally achieved, India had to undergo a partition by which the Muslim majority areas were constituted into the new State of Pakistan.

The India that emerged from the partition was undoubtedly a single political unity, such as it had never been before.

National movement

It is often said that the political unity of India is a creation of the British. Indirectly, through its administrative machinery and its theory of paramountcy, it did create the infra-structure of a single state. But it should be remembered that from 1928, a determined effort was made by the British authorities to break up that unity by recognising the claim of the Princely States of India to direct relationship with British Crown. It is the determined fight of the people of India and the patriotic attitude of some of the princes and their advisers that defeated this dangerous conspiracy. The political unity of India is, therefore, essentially the work of its own people.

That the political oneness of India is mainly the outcome of the movements and forces of the 19th century is something which may seem strange in the face of community of India's history. Actually most of the great States today excepting England, France and Spain realised their political unity only in the 19th century. Germany with its long social and cultural history became united politically only in 1870. Italy also achieved it at practically the same time. The U.S.A. extended across the continent and reached the Pacific coast only by the middle of the 19th century. The territories of the Soviet Union in Central Asia were also 19th century acquisitions.

In the circumstances, the fact that the undoubted cultural and social unity of India found its political consummation only in the 19th century and was realized in its fullest extent only in the 20th century is nothing which need cause us surprise. Nor does it argue against our continuity as an ancient people.



In connection with the Vanamahotsava, a tree planting ceremony was held at Raj Bhavan on 1st September 1963. Governor Medhi is seen in the picture pouring water after planting a sapling in the orchard near he main building.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, ***Andhra Pradesh*** Journal published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

All this in addition to its many regular features and delightful stories, poems, etc.

With about hundred agents, the journal is circulated all over the State including district and rural areas while a large number of copies go out to other States in the country and abroad. It is, therefore, a paying medium of advertisement for every type of product.

Annual subscription Rs. 3·00 only. Copies can be had from Agents or the Department of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad. The Subscription may also be paid to the District Public Relations Officer in each district of Andhra Pradesh.

Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.

Some Wrong Notions about wild life

By SRI G. J. RAJA SINGH, *State Silviculturist, Madras.*

The first week of October is being celebrated as the Wild Life Week. In connection with it an article giving useful information regarding the preservation of wild-life is published here.

Of late we have been hearing much about Wild Life, National Parks, Zoos and Sanctuaries, but; perhaps, we little realize that our ancestors in the remote past were all part and parcel of the animal world at a time when there was no distinction on our planet into wild life and domestic-life. However, with his ways and life of a predator combined with an uncanny knowledge of the nature and habits of other living animals, primitive man was the dominant force on the face of the earth, a mild form of which can be seen even to-day in every hill tribe. When man began to change his habits, to use fire, to till the land and domesticate animals, he left the woods and settled in villages and towns to call his one time associates as wild life; and we of this age are so divorced from them that our knowledge and contact with wild life have ceased to exist except in the case of the hill tribes and a few who hunt either for pleasure or for a living.

Knowledge of wild-life

Interestingly, people of ancient India had a remarkable understanding and knowledge of wild life as can be seen from the epics, poems, ballet and short stories passed on from generation to generation; in contrast with this, the very words like *Forest* and *Wild life*, unless it is a place of tourist attraction, conjure fear and horror in every one. In general, our concept of Forest is a dark stretch of hills containing thick tree growth teeming with snakes, tigers, leopards, elephants, ghosts, etc., each waiting to devour or hurt us at the slightest chance! Consequently, we develop a tendency to destroy any form of animal life (including snakes and lizards) other than we know harmless or we have domesticated. While we are entitled to adopt measures for our personal safety, there is no justification, whatsoever, for any prejudice against wild life; and much of this attitude and the unnecessary killing which it brings about can be avoided if we grasp the fundamental law of the jungles. Incidentally, let me remind the reader that our usage of the term "law of the jungles" to denote something crude, unprincipled and violent is totally incorrect, for, instincts and habits are nowhere better controlled by principles and reason than in the jungles amidst wild life.

Respect for men

Most of us do not know the high esteem in which man is held by all animals, especially by wild life. All normal wild life (except man-eating leopards and tigers and rogue elephants which are not to be included here) at the sight, smell or voice of man will run away as they associate danger with him; and only very rarely a tiger, leopard or cobra or for that matter any creature

Plan Publicity Week Celebrations—Inauguration by Mr. Albert B. Franklin, American Consul-General at Madurai, on 19th August 1963.

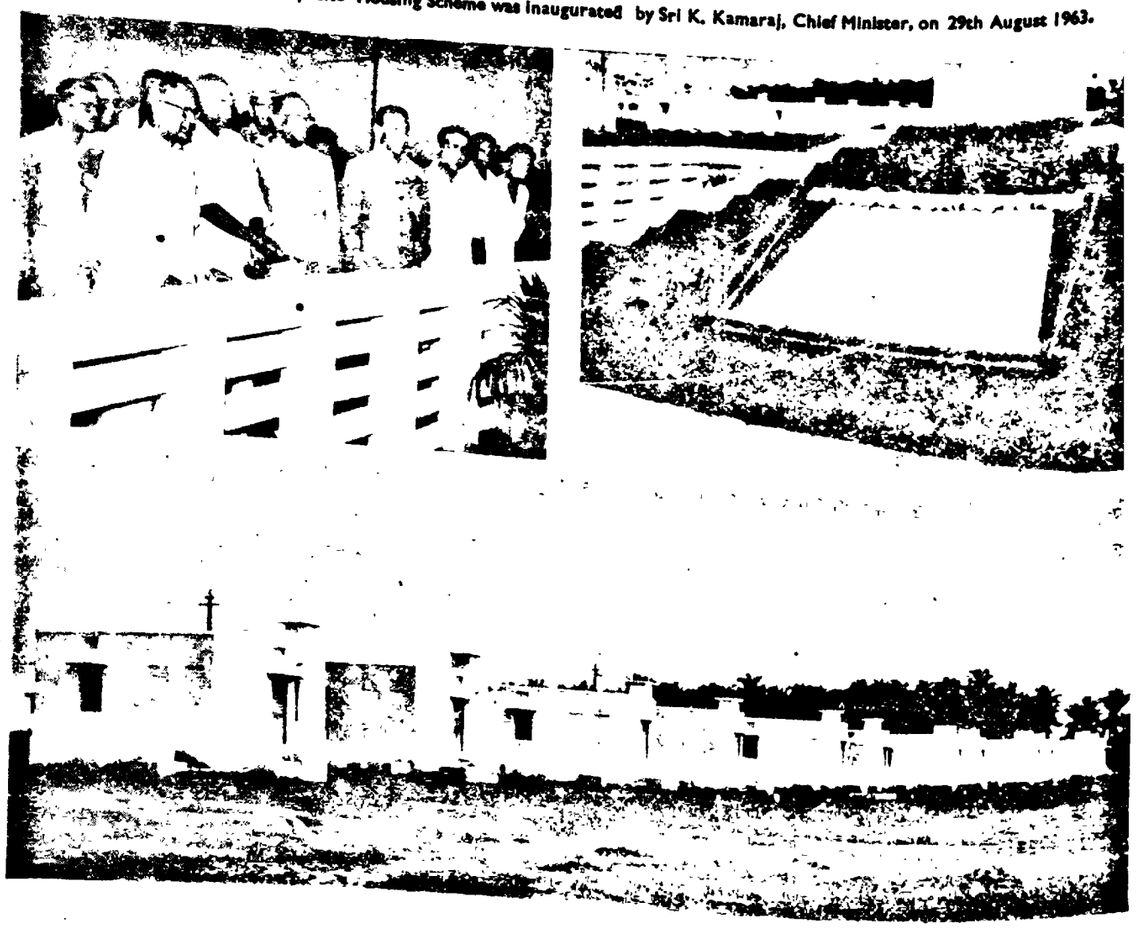


will attack us; and whenever it does so there will invariably be a good reason for it, sometimes readily discernible but often understandable only to a person who has an insight into the nature of wild life. As against this respect for man, the irony is that the weakest and most defenceless target for a carnivora or even for a cat is a man without weapons; it is a hundred times more difficult for a tiger or leopard to kill a deer than to kill a man; and yet these animals do not know it. How strange it is! The bipedal gait and erect posture of man present a very frightening picture to all animals—probably as a ghost does to us—and confusion sets in if he is perched on a horse-back or armed with weapons. On an elephant back you can almost enter into a herd of bisons or deer provided you remain silent and the animals had not been previously shot at from elephant back. Because of this fear among wild man, often we return from sanctuaries and jungles without seeing a single animal, but it is more than probable that at least some twenty animals would have seen us without being aware of it on that day.

All animals, by nature, regard a rifle or a whip in t hand as an extension of the human body and tl psychology comes in extremely handy in traini animals at the circus. All of us have heard abo maneaters, but they are abnormal and extremely ra animals. Our prejudice and hatred towards them understandable and justifiable always. While d time may give some encouragement to any man, tl arrival of night puts a good deal of fear into eve person inside the forest however much experienc he may be about jungles; but the reader may be surpris to learn that a burning lantern, torch or piece of wo is the most powerful repellant of any wild animal night. Considering all these facts I venture to sugge that the chances of a person getting hurt or killed l wild animals in any forest are not even one in a thousar of the risks facing a man who travels by plane or tries cross the Mount Road during peak hours!

Now, speaking about our disposition to Wild Life, tl most maligned are the great cats, namely the tiger an

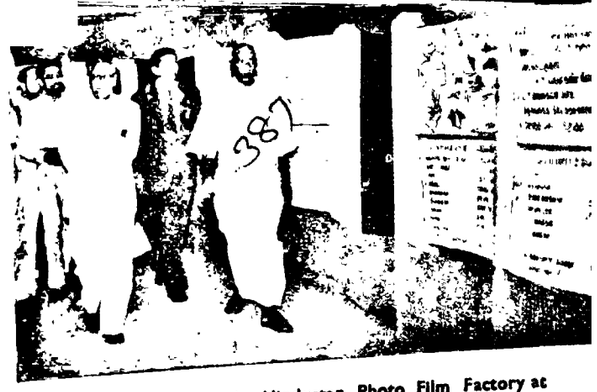
Kodambakkam-Pudur Composite Housing Scheme was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, on 29th August 1963.



the leopard which most of us regard as beasts killing anything and everything they come across. In fact they are not that bad, on the other hand they are the most noble and gentlemanly of the animal world that use their power and strength. They will kill another animal only for food, for self preservation or when they apprehend danger from the other animal. Even while killing for food they are in no hurry to take any sundry animal like an old easy-to-get cow in a herd, but they will patiently wait, creep, crawl and then pick the fattest and most luscious member of the herd; and when they have taken a kill from which a meal is still left. the big cats generally will not go and kill another animal unless they were denied that meal by a more powerful animal, by the scavenging creatures or by some other agency.

Sense of fairness

Further, their sense of fairness to young ones is so great that generally they will not kill very young ones of the herbivora for food however hungry they may be, though tigers are known to be very fond of elephant and bison calves. The writer himself once came across a Sambur doe with a three-day old fawn tackled by a tiger; the young one was too weak to run in that cold rainy season and it could have been the easiest prey for the tiger, but the great cat demonstrated its magnanimity by sparing the fawn though it killed the mother that refused to desert its young one. In this respect a leopard may be less noble, but he too is never mean. Another popular belief is that a tiger or panther can get its prey as it likes, because of its strength and very sharp ears and eyes; but it cannot. If a tiger can get a deer or cow once a fortnight or a week it must be very lucky, and at times it may not get any food even for a month; for, the animals that form the prey are endowed with



Chief Minister visited the Hindustan Photo Film Factory at Ooty recently.

corresponding means of escape like a keen sense of smell and hearing, capacity to run fast and the system of warning calls. Even while making a kill, the tiger has to observe a great caution and technique, since any careless or clumsy attack on an innocent looking deer can be disastrous to the killer.

Defending their young ones

Generally, all animals, notably the carnivora, strongly resent any intrusion into their privacy when they are with young ones however unintended one might have been, for, they have no means to know whether you mean harm or good to them. In this respect even our domestic cow, dog, fowl, etc., make excellent mothers by defending their young ones with their own life. However, the Kangaroo, when pursued by its enemy, drops the young one from its pouch, escapes and then picks up the baby back. Is it a case of selfish desertion or an intelligent way of tackling the situation?

Another common mistake most of us make with the Elephant, Hippo and Rhino is to regard them as meat eaters with inexhaustible energy; nothing can be farther from truth; all the three are out and out herbivores.

Scarcity villages

The Madras Government have formulated a comprehensive scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores to provide drinking water facilities for what are described as "scarcity" villages.

The scheme, has been prepared, as suggested by the Union Government as part of an All-India plan to make available drinking water to rural areas. The Madras scheme aims at providing water-supply to 6,000 villages.

Already a rural water-supply scheme is being implemented, under a phased programme in the State. Under this scheme, 500 villages are being provided with potable water. So far Rs. 5 crores have been spent in this connection in the three years of the current plan period. One thousand and five hundred villages have been covered by this scheme.

ACCENT ON DEFENCE

Since the Emergency—

Ordnance factories and the steel plants in the country ave begun working round the clock.

Likewise, all machine tool factories and coal mines ave begun working all 24 hours of the day.

Fertiliser factories have begun producing strategic aterials.

A new fertiliser factory has started production—that t Rourkela.

All engineering industries, whether in the public or the rivate sector, have been asked to switch over to defence roduction.

Automobile factories have been directed to produce eeps and trucks instead of cars.

All offices of the Government of India work longer ours.

A Director-General of Civil Defence has been appointed r the country and civil defence plans for all the major ties have been set in motion.

The intelligence service is being strengthened.

Full security measures have been enforced for protection all national property, especially dams, power-houses, ctories and transport and communication lines.

The States have been advised to post their best officers to the districts.

The Union Public Service Commission has been asked to undertake bulk recruitment of scientific personnel who nave special skills in Chemistry, Metallurgy, Medicine and Engineering.

The Education Ministry has taken measures to enlarge the National Cadet Corps and speed up science education.

A Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, to advise the Government on the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution for improved production.

In addition, here are some Defence Production specials :

Warships

Major warships are to be built at the Mazgaon dock in Bombay. The facilities at the dock will be expanded.

Aircraft

The proposed factory for the manufacture of MIG Aircraft will be set up in two units—one for engines and the other for airframes.

The new version of India's transport aircraft AVRO 748 has been granted a full certificate of air worthiness by the U.K. The new aircraft, called Series 2 of AVRO 748, differs from its predecessor in that it has more powerful engines which have improved its performance. It is fitted with two Rolls Royce Dart 7 engines. It can carry 12,600 lb. of load. It can operate from various airfields with a variety of surfaces and at altitudes over 5,000 feet.

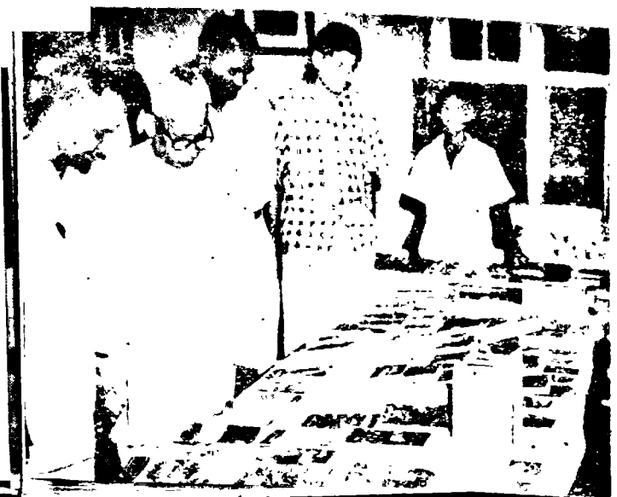
Tanks

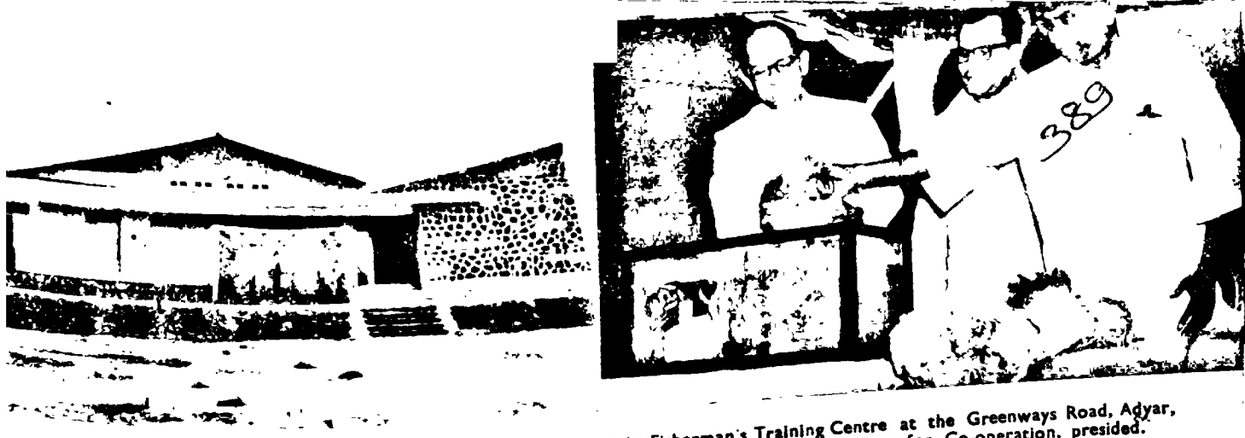
The factory being set up at Avadi in Madras State will begin delivery of medium size tanks for the Army in 1965.

A scheme has been drawn to supply green vegetables to defence forces on the front. Under the scheme, 14,500 acres of land will grow vegetables on Government farms, tea estates and on private lands in the border areas in the States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

—*Yojana*

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, inaugurated the exhibition of books published in 1962 in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Hindi and English held at Y.M.C.A. on 4th September 1963.





Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, who declared open the new building of the Fisherman's Training Centre at the Greenways Road, Adyar, on 12th August 1963, is seen in the picture inspecting the Centre Sri M. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation, presided.

Village Volunteer Force

According to the latest information available at the Centre, the figure for the total strength of the Village Volunteer Force in the country is 141 lakhs. Of this, 4·96 lakhs are women. To Orissa goes the credit of having enrolled the highest number of women—2·6 lakhs.

The total number of man-days labour donated to the Defence Labour Bank is 562 lakhs. Out of this, 46 lakh man-days have been utilised for implementing various production programmes. A sum of Rs. 7·75 lakhs has been received as cash donations for the Defence Labour Bank.

For closing the gap between the membership of the Village Volunteer Force and donations to Defence Labour Bank, it has been suggested to the States that the minimum donation of labour—12 days in the year—to the Defence Labour Bank may be made a pre-condition for enrolment in the Village Volunteer Force. The States have also been requested to consider disassociating from the Village Volunteer Force such of its members who do not give the minimum donation.

* * *

Utilisation of the National Defence Fund

In accordance with the decision of the National Defence Fund Committee, that the Fund should be utilised for all purposes connected with defence, including welfare of members of the Armed Forces and their dependants, the following expenditure has so far been authorised :—

Purpose.	*Amount.* Rs.
Purchase of defence equipment.. ..	27,27,00,000
Provision of amenities for the troops and welfare of their families (through Citizens' Central Council).	35,00,000
Grant of financial assistance to the dependants of those killed, missing or disabled, due to the Chinese aggression (through Ministry of Defence).	15,65,000
Despatch of food and clothing parcels to the Indian Prisoners of War in China and for provision of gift packets to the returning prisoners (through Ministry of Defence).	4,57,000
Provision of urgent relief and amenities to the families of Armed Personnel and other urgent expenditure in connection with collection of funds.	2,00,000
Construction of 1,000 short-distance rifle ranges in educational institutions all over India (through the University Grants Commission).	12,00,000
Organizing parties for the entertainment of troops in Forward areas (through Ministry of Defence).	1,50,000
Total ..	27,97,72,000

In addition to the above, some expenditure has been incurred in different States in organizing collections for the National Defence Fund and for grant of emergent relief to the families of Armed Forces. Up-to-date information of the total expenditure incurred in this manner is, however, not available.

As regards gold and gold jewellery donated to the National Defence Fund, an Expert Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior was asked to make recommendations regarding its disposal. The Committee has already examined about half the jewellery and suggested that some selected pieces should be sent abroad for sale subject to satisfactory arrangements being made. Failing that, these selected items together with other jewellery which is likely to be of interest to the foreign tourists should be sold to them in India against foreign currency and foreign currency travellers' cheques.

Finances of Panchayati Raj Bodies

Recommendations of Study Team

Detailed suggestions for strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions and augmenting their financial resources for adequately discharging the powers and functions transferred to them have been made by the Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances under the chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. M.P., which was set up by the Government of India in July last year and which has submitted its report recently.

The report broadly views the Panchayati Raj institutions as self-governing and autonomous units which are expected to play an effective part in the evolution of future Five-Year Plans and show initiative in re-adjustment at the time of implementation according to local requirements within the broad national pattern. In each of the twelve States visited by the Team it made a detailed study of two Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats, one having the largest resources and the other the smallest resources.

The Members of the Team were Shri Shree Narayan Das, Member, Lok Sabha ; Shri M. Y. Ghorpade, M.L.A., Mysore ; Prof. M. V. Mathur, University of Rajasthan and Shri C. Narasimham, Additional Development Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh.

Resources of Panchayats

The Team has suggested that a basic minimum maintenance grant, to be shared equally by State and Central Governments, of rupee one per capita should be given to every Panchayat. All public land, ponds, trees, tanks with fisheries rights, including their management, cattle pounds, etc., situated in its area should be transferred to the Panchayat. Wherever enough land is not available, the State Government should acquire and give at least five acres of land to the Panchayat for house-sites, compost-making, etc.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, who participated in the Industries Seminar at Madurai is showing keen interest in the exhibits displayed at the Industrial exhibition.



The entire tax demand of a Panchayat, excluding arrears, may be taken as the basis for matching grant and, if a collection of 75 per cent is made in a year an amount equal to 15 per cent of such collection should be given as matching grant which should increase at least by one per cent for every additional five per cent collection. House tax, professional tax and vehicle tax, including tax on cycle, should be compulsory taxes. Panchayats may levy tax on animals and on produce sold in villages by weight, measurement or number. The whole or a part of entertainment tax collected by the State in rural areas should be shared with Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. These two bodies may levy show tax in addition. Pilgrim tax should be levied by Panchayat Samitis or Zila Parishads and a part of the proceeds given to Panchayats. Surcharge on stamp-duty not exceeding five per cent of the value of the property should be levied and proceeds distributed among Samitis and Panchayats. Octroi may be replaced by other progressive taxes. Labour tax may be levied when voluntary contribution in cash or labour is insufficient to execute a development project. A reasonable share of net income from Samiti and Zila Parishad markets may be given to the Panchayats. For executing specific development projects, Panchayats should have power to levy special tax on land revenue, house tax or some other taxes. A continuous attempt should be made to help Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis to start remunerative undertakings and thereby increase the scope for non-tax income.

Panchayat Samitis

An annual grant, to be equally shared by the State and Central Governments, of Re. 1 per capita may be made to Panchayat Samiti for maintenance of staff within this amount. An amount of Rs. 400 crores at Rs. 10 per capita of rural population may be allotted in the Fourth Plan for unspecified local development works to be given on a matching basis. Elementary education should be transferred to Samiti or Zila Parishad and the expenditure involved met out of grants and resources transferred specially for the purpose by the State Government. Every Samiti should have some additional funds at its disposal for initiative in effecting improvements in education. Not more than half of the proceeds of resources transferred to Samitis should be ear-marked for committed expenditure and the balance should be borne by the State Government. The process of pooling all grants under a development schematic budget may be encouraged. The Samiti should have freedom to re-adjust plan according to local needs within the broad categories. A suitable penalty, say of 10 per cent, may be levied on all arrears of taxes and this penalty utilised by the revenue authorities or Samitis for appointing special staff for collection of arrears.

Loan, Budget and Accounts

Every State Government should establish a Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation with a capital ranging from Rs. 1 crore to 5 crore for giving loans to Panchayati Raj bodies. Proper commercial accounts should be maintained for public utility or remunerative undertakings financed by loans. A special branch in the office of the Examiner of Local Fund Audit should be organised in each State to carry out regularly the audit of the accounts of Panchayat Raj institutions. Alienation of immovable property by Panchayats should be subject to permission on approval of a prescribed authority. The expenditure on administration should not ordinarily exceed 25 per cent of the total income of a Panchayat.



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, inaugurated on 24th August at Madural a Seminar on Industries which was presided by Sri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar. The Minister is seen going round the exhibition.

Organisational matters

The team has emphasised the necessity for precisely defining the rights, duties and powers of the Zila Parishad, Samiti and the Panchayat so that there would be no possibility of overlapping or ambiguity. Zila Parishad or Samiti should not be empowered to levy contributions from the lower tier except for executing development projects. A high level officer should, at least in the bigger States, be exclusively in charge of financial matters concerning Panchayat Raj bodies. In backward areas, etc., where the three-tier system is not suitable, special institutions and procedures may be devised for them. Donations for National Defence Fund, etc., and expenditure on receptions and ceremonial occasions, in excess of a small minimum should be prohibited.

Grants for Music Sabhas

With a view to encourage young talents in the various fields of Music and Dance the State Sangam has instituted from last year a scheme called " Scheme for grant-in-aid to Music Sabhas for encouragement of Junior artistes " by giving grants to selected Music Sabhas for conducting their performances of selected Junior Artistes. The State Sangam has decided to continue the scheme for the current year also. It has selected for the purpose 32 artistes including accompanists, and 9 Music Sabhas under the scheme in the city of Madras and mufassal centres (Karur, Salem, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Tirunelveli) of the State for the implementation of the scheme. The scheme will be implemented by the selected Music Sabhas before the 31st March 1964. The total cost of the implementation of the scheme is about Rs. 20,000.

Your Discipline is
India's Strength

E.S.I. SCHEME AT WORK IN MADRAS STATE

V. N. RAJAN, *Director-General, E.S.I. Corporation, New Delhi.*

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation would agree to provide funds for the construction of a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital in Coimbatore and a 250-bed T.B. hospital in the Madras area, stated Sri V. N. Rajan, Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. He referred to the Employees' State Insurance General Hospital in Ayanavaram, now being extended to increase the bed strength from 175 to 363, and the 270-bed General Hospital in Coimbatore, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Chief Minister of Madras, earlier this month. The Coimbatore hospital, he expected, would begin working by the end of 1964, as also another Employees' State Insurance hospital in Madurai with a bed strength of about 200.

It might be of some use to give an indication of the background of the E.S.I. Corporation which is rightly regarded as the "symbol of social security" in India. The rapid industrialisation during the last century the world over has stressed the need for some form of protection to working members against risks due to accidents, sickness, maternity, unemployment, incapacity due to disablement or old age or death. The concept of social security therefore has emerged in different forms and taken various shapes in many countries.

Social security may briefly be defined as the concerted endeavour of the community as a whole to afford relief to the utmost extent possible to individual members during periods of physical distress consequent on illness or disablement and from the economic distress due to reduction or loss of earnings on account of sickness, disablement, maternity, unemployment, old age or death of the working member. Social security can be achieved either by social insurance or by public assistance or a combination of the two methods. Social insurance, on the basis of which E.S.I.C. works, is usually a self-balancing means of granting benefits to the insured out of funds created from contributions mainly from workers and employers and supplemented to some extent by the State wherever necessary. Under a scheme of social insurance, insured persons may be regarded as policy-holders with certain rights and, of course, some obligations. Public assistance schemes on the other hand are financed entirely from general revenues. The aims of social security can be fulfilled as stated earlier by either insurance or assistance or a combination of the two methods depending on the capacity of the persons sought to be protected.

The Madras State Electricity Board has decided to float a loan at a meeting held at Rajaji Hall on 2nd September 1963.



Restricted scope

It might even be said that till the introduction of the E.S.I. Scheme, implementation of social security had not made very much progress in India. The continental dimensions of the country, its huge population, its varying climate and low wages delayed formulation of any comprehensive scheme of social security. For a long time, therefore, the only enactments affording a small measure of social security were the Workmens' Compensation Act of 1923 and the State Maternity Benefit Acts which touched only the fringe of the problem even though they constituted a beginning in the path towards social security. The enactment of the E.S.I. Act in 1948, based on certain principles outlined in the Adarkar Report and on the advice of experts of the International Labour office, providing for certain benefits to employees in industrial establishments may be said to be the dawn of social security in our country.

It must be confessed that the scheme itself is somewhat restricted in scope as it applies currently only to employees in perennial power using factories having 20 or more workers whose remuneration does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem but the Act has a built-in provision for extension of the scheme in due course to "any other establishment or class of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise." The elasticity of the provision is itself an indication of the determination of the Government of India, in close co-operation with State Governments, to enlarge the scope of social security.

Five benefits

The E.S.I. Scheme provides five benefits-benefits in cash in the event of sickness, maternity, disablement and death and in kind in the shape of medical-care. Cash benefits are administered directly by the Corporation which has 15 regional offices and about 300 local offices scattered all over the country. The administration of medical benefits is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments under the Act.

The most important benefit perhaps is the medical benefit in kind. It would be no exaggeration to say that medical-care to insured persons and to their families is the bed-rock on which the whole Scheme depends. Unlike cash benefits for which certain qualifying conditions have to be fulfilled medical-care is available to the worker from the minute he enters insurable employment, and to members of the families where such facility is so extended within 13 weeks of the worker being so entitled. To begin with full medical-care is provided to insured workers. This is afforded through the provision of out-door treatment, supply of requisite drugs and medicaments, pathological and X-ray examinations, specialist services, ambulance services, ante-natal and post-natal care, indoor treatment, emergency treatment and the like. It is the declared policy of the Corporation that families of insured persons should also get full medical-care to the same extent as the worker as and when State Governments can make requisite arrangements. Several factors like shortage of medical personnel, difficulty in obtaining lands, lack of technological resources and shortage of raw materials have retarded to some extent the fulfilment of the objective of the Corporation and State Governments to build the maximum number of Employees' State Insurance hospitals and Employees' State Insurance dispensaries in all industrial centres.



The first meeting of the Advisory Committee of Rural Industries was held in Madras on 27th August 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, presided.

Out-door Medical-care

Out-door medical-care is afforded through the 'service' system or the 'panel' system. Where the 'service' system is prevalent, medical-care is afforded through static and mobile Employees' State Insurance dispensaries under whole-time Government personnel while in 'panel' areas, insured persons are looked after by private insurance medical practitioners of their choice. Coimbatore is the only industrial centre where both the 'service' and the 'panel' systems operate side by side. Elsewhere in the country State Governments have preferred to use either the service system or the panel system in each centre.

The extension of the scheme

The urgency and importance of having full-fledged Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and dispensaries (in the service areas) cannot be overemphasised. With the active assistance of State Governments, the Corporation has so far sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 13 crores for construction of Employees' State Insurance hospitals and dispensaries in various parts of India. Medical-care has been extended to families in several centres in the country. Though the final objective of the Corporation is to ensure, with the active assistance of State Governments, that families also get full medical-care (including hospitalisation) the realisation of this target will necessarily depend on the pace of capital construction which alone can provide the requisite indoor space and outdoor facilities. In most of the centres only restricted medical-care of the outdoor general practitioner variety is being given to families. In some States, expanded medical-care has been provided for families; this means that except for hospitalisation all other amenities are available to families like pathological investigations, radiological examinations, specialist consultations, and ambulance services. It has not been possible so far for any State to provide full medical-care to families. It is hoped that with the progress of capital construction of regular full-fledged Employees' State Insurance hospitals, it will be possible for some States at least to provide full medical-care to families before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen laying the foundation stone for the Industrial Library at Madurai on 25th August 1963.

period. Both the Corporation and the State Governments are equally determined to overcome the inherent difficulties in capital construction, recruitment of personnel and installation of equipment necessary to achieve this objective.

Gilt-edged investment

The Corporation is convinced that there can be no better investment of the funds of an agency of social security than institutions rendering prompt and effective medical-care; such investment can well be regarded as "gilt-edged" with return in the form of goodwill, rapid cure and better health.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is in force in all States except Gujarat where it is expected to be implemented in January 1964. The widespread activities of the Corporation will be evident from the fact that there are today 23·4 lakhs insured persons and about 20·7 lakhs families or a total of over 83 lakhs beneficiaries on the medical side. There are five regular Employees' State Insurance hospitals currently working in Bombay (600 beds), Madras (175 beds), Bangalore (170 beds), Kanpur (112 beds) and Monghyr (30 beds). Several more hospitals have been sanctioned in various parts of the country including one in Madurai. For out-door medical care there are 431 Employees' State Insurance dispensaries with 981 Insurance Medical Officers in 'service' areas while in panel areas in Calcutta, Bombay and parts of the Punjab and Coimbatore there are 2,300 insurance medical practitioners. For in-door care, about 3,700 beds have been provided. During 1962–63 the Corporation spent about Rs. 528 lakhs by way of cash benefits through its 290 local offices. During the same period the Corporation's share of medical expenditure reimbursed to State Governments was of the order of about Rs. 472 lakhs. There is little doubt that there will be a progressive increase in the coverage as well as in the expenditure in the years to come. Even with its present scope it is expected that by March 1966 about 35 lakhs insured workers will be covered by the Scheme and that medical-care will be provided to them and their families making a total of over 100 lakhs men, women and children. Expenditure on the medical side will and should rightly increase substantially with better arrangements through regular Employees' State Insurance hospitals and dispensaries and insurance medical practitioners.

Elastic provision

Though the scope of the Employees' State Insurance Act may currently seem unduly modest when viewed from the general concept of social security, as stated earlier, the Act has an elastic provision permitting the enlargement of its jurisdiction to other classes of establishments—industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise. It is hoped that it will be possible in the near future for State Governments to make adequate arrangements for the application of the Act to smaller factories as also for its extension to other classes. In view of this vast potential of the Act even as it stands, Employees' State Insurance Corporation can therefore rightly claim to be a "symbol of social security." In a venture of this kind, concerted endeavours on the part of employers, employees, the medical profession, State Governments, the Government of India and the Corporation are essential for the fulfilment of the objectives with which the Corporation was formed. I have not the slightest doubt that the coming years will see a progressive realisation of the aims of social security through the agency of the Corporation.

E.S.I. SCHEME—At a glance

COUNTRYWIDE

1. ESIC affords five major benefits: Medical, Maternity, Employment Injury, Sickness and Dependants' Benefit (for Death due to employment injury).
2. ESIC serves about 23·35 lakhs Insured Persons.
3. ESIC serves about 20·55 lakhs families (Insured persons units) for medical-care.
4. ESIC paid Rs. 528·22 lakhs towards cash benefits during the year 1961–63.
5. ESIC share of cost of medical benefit during the year 1962–63 was Rs. 472·24 lakhs.
6. ESIC Scheme is in force in 151 centres extended over 14 States.

STATEWIDE

In the State of Madras Scheme is in operation at 24 places covering over 250,000 insured persons. There are two hospitals, 60 dispensaries, including mobile dispensaries, 90 Panel clinics (including utilisation dispensaries) and 6 part-time dispensaries. There are 24 local offices, five sub-local offices and 17 Pay offices for giving cash benefits.

Rupees 69·85 lakhs was paid as cash benefits in 1962–63 and the ESIC's-share of cost of Medic Benefits was Rs. 43·82 lakhs.

MADRAS STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

395

(Timings and Fares for Long Distance Express Services)

Route number. (1)	*Service number.* (2)	*Place.* (3)	*Via.* (4)	*Fare.* (5) Rs.	NP.	*Departure Hours.* (6)	*Arrival Hours.* (7)
100	..	Madras to Bangalore.	Vellore and Krishnagiri.	10	00	07·00	16·00
		Bangalore to Madras.				07·00	16·00
101	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Tada and Kalahasti.	2	75	05·30	10·45
		Tirupathy to Madras.				13·00	18·15
102	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Tiruvellore, Tiruttani, Puttur.	2	75	06·00	11·30
		Tirupathy to Madras.				13·30	19·00
103	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	05·30	13·35
		Tiruchy to Madras ..				06·30	14·35
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	10·00	18·05
		Tiruchy to Madras ..				11·00	19·05
	3rd Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	13·00	21·05
		Tiruchy to Madras				14·30	22·35
104	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tirupathy	Oothukottai, Nagalapuram, Puttur.	2	75	07·30	12·30
		Tirupathy to Madras.				14·30	19·30
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Oothukottai, Nagalapuram, Puttur.	2	75	13·00	18·00
		Tirupathy to Madras.				07·00	12·00
105	..	Madras to Salem ..	Tindivanam, Kallakurichi, Attur.	9	25	06·00	15·00
		Salem to Madras ..				05·00	14·00
106	..	Madras to Salem ..	Villupuram, Madappet, Tirukkoilur.	9	75	10·30	20·00
		Salem to Madras ..				10·30	20·00
107	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Oothukottai, Satyavedu, Kalahasti.	2	75	10·15	16·15
		Tirupathy to Madras				05·15	11·15
108	1st Bus ..	Madras to Nagapattinam	Pondy, Mayuram, Karaikkal.	9	25	08·30	17·00
		Nagapattinam to Madras				06·30	15·00
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Nagapattinam	Pondy, Mayuram, Karaikkal.	9	25	12·30	21·00
		Nagapattinam to Madras				09·30	18·00
109	..	Salem to Ooty ..	Bhavani, Erode, Coimbatore. Mettupalayam.	8	50	06·00	21·00
		Ooty to Salem ..				10·00	18·00
110	..	Madras to Venkatagiri.	Tada, Sulurpet, Nayudupet.	2	37	13·30	19·00
		Venkatagiri to Madras.				06·00	11·30
111	1st Bus ..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Melur.	10	00	06·00	15·00
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				05·00	14·00
	2nd Bus ..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai. Melur.	10	00	14·00	23·00
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				12·00	21·00
112	..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Madurai, Dindigul.	12	00	06·45	18·15
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				06·00	17·30
113	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	06·30	16·15
		Tanjore to Madras ..				06·30	16·15
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	08·00	17·45
		Tanjore to Madras ..				08·00	17·45
	3rd Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	09·30	19·15
		Tanjore to Madras ..				10·30	20·15
	4th Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	12·00	21·45
		Tanjore to Madras ..				12·00	21·45

Route number. (1)	*Service number.* (2)	*Place:* (3)	*Via.* (4)	*Fare.* (5) Rs. nP.	*Departure Hours.* (6)	*Arrival Hours.* (7)
114	1st Bus	Coimbatore to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul, Palani.	12 75	06·45	19·15
		Nagercoil to Coimbatore.			05·30	18·00
	2nd Bus	Coimbatore to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul, Palani.	12 75	09·15	21·06
		Nagercoil to Coimbatore.			09·15	21·06
115	1st Bus	Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	05·00	10·20
	2nd Bus	Coimbatore to Tiruchy Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	05·00 07·30	10·20 12·50
	3rd Bus	Coimbatore to Tiruchy Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	07·30 10·00	12·50 15·20
	4th Bus	Coimbatore to Tiruchy Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	10·00 12·30	15·20 17·50
	5th Bus	Coimbatore to Tiruchy Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	12·30 15·00	17·50 20·20
	6th Bus	Coimbatore to Tiruchy			15·00	20·20
116	..	Madras to Salem Salem to Madras ..	Tiruvannamalai, Gingee.	9 25	17·15 07·15	22·35 16·15
117	..	Tiruchy to Vellore Vellore to Tiruchy ..	Villupuram, Gingee, Arani.	8 45	07·00 07·30	16·00 15·30
118	1st Bus	Nagapattinam to Coimbatore.	Tanjore, Tiruchy, Karur.	9 75	05·30 07·30	13·30 16·45
		Coimbatore to Nagapattinam.			08·30	17·45
	2nd Bus	Nagapattinam to Coimbatore.	Tanjore, Tiruchy Karur.	9 75	12·30	21·45
		Coimbatore to Nagapattinam.			11·30	20·45
119	..	Madras to Coimbatore.	Vellore, Krishnagiri, Salem.	15 50	05·30	20·30
120	..	Coimbatore to Madras. Shencottah to Tanjore.	Tenkasi, Madurai, Tiruchy.	10 00	05·30 06·05	20·30 16·05
121	..	Tanjore to Shencottah. Tanjore to Ramnad.	Tiruchy, Puducottah, Sivaganga.	8 35	06·10 12·00	16·10 19·30
122	..	Ramnad to Tanjore .. Madurai to Ooty	Palani, Coimbatore, Mettupalayam ..	10 50	12·00 06·00	19·30 15·30
123	..	Ooty to Madurai .. Ramnad to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar.	9 90	08·00 08·00	17·30 17·15
		Nagercoil to Ramnad.			08·00	17·15

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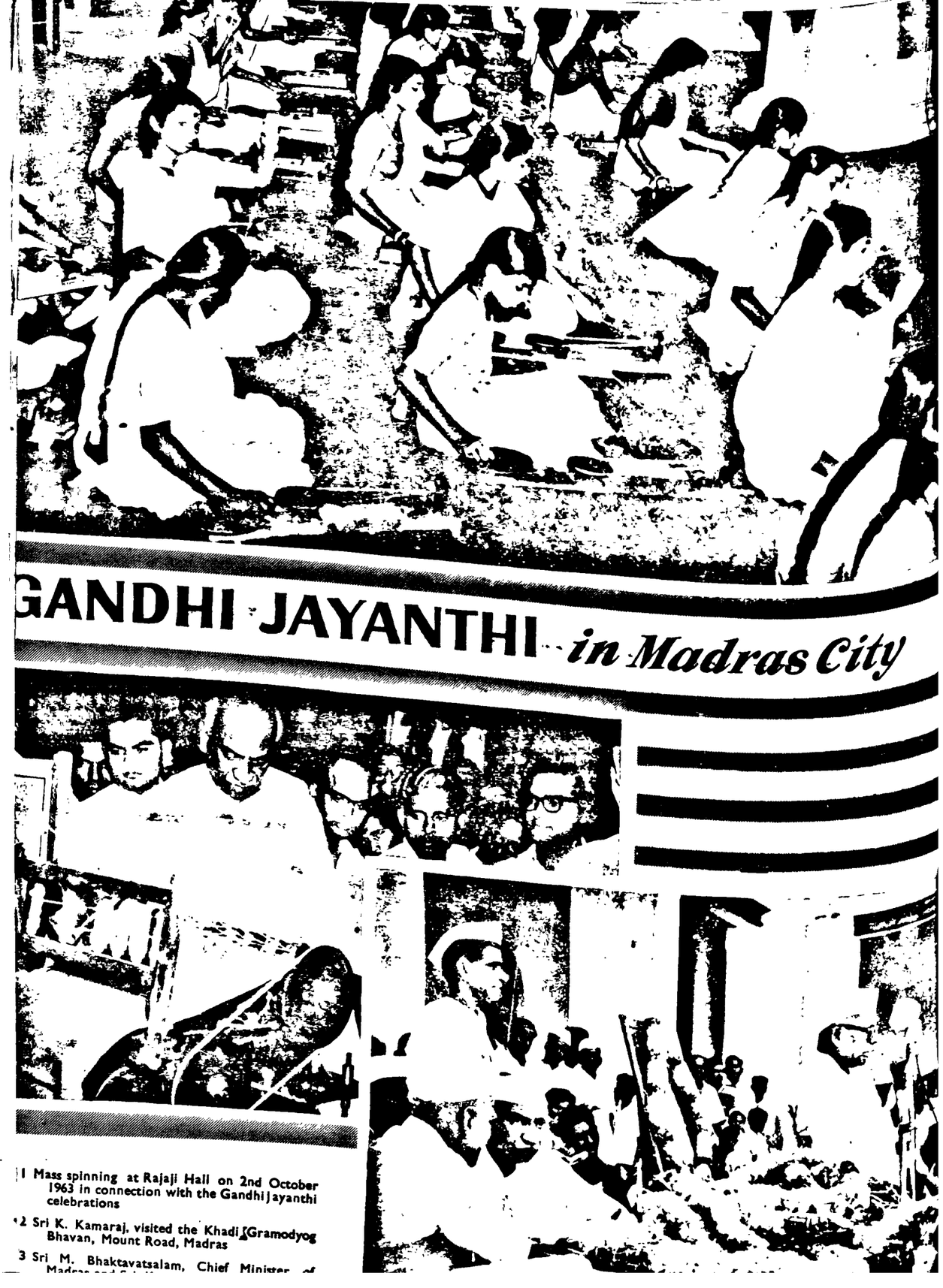
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MADRAS *Information*



NOVEMBER 1963

Price nP.



GANDHI JAYANTHI in Madras City

1 Mass spinning at Rajaji Hall on 2nd October 1963 in connection with the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations

2 Sri K. Kamaraj, visited the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Mount Road, Madras

3 Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of

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CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

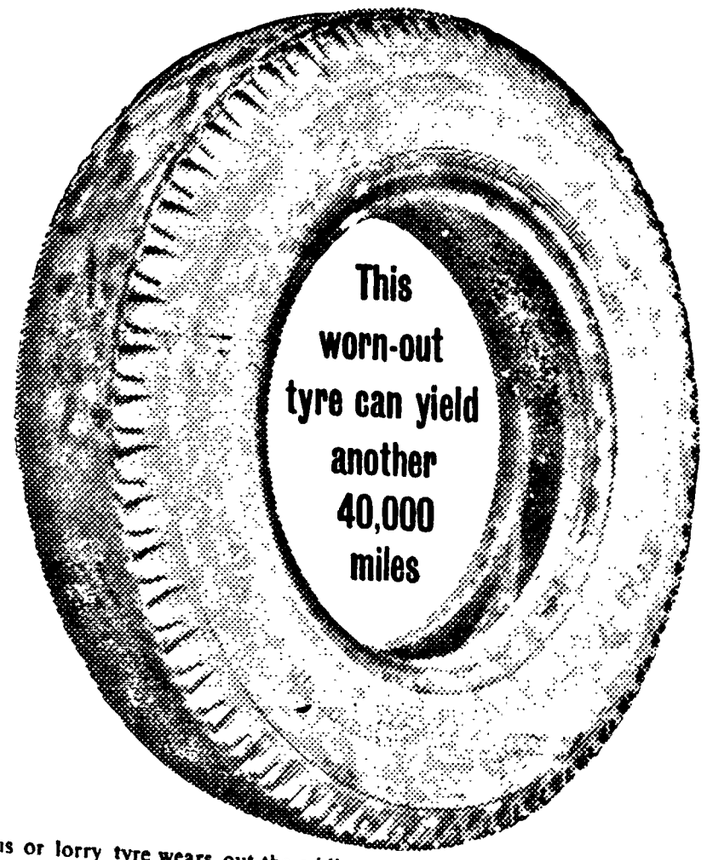
Volume XVII NOVEMBER 1963 No. 11

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Children of the World .. .. —*Pandit Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister.*	3
2. Village Industries and Panchayat Administration. —*Sri T.V. Venkataraman, I.A.S.*	6
3. Rural Industrialisation Scheme	9
4. Sugarcane Research at Melalathur .. .. —*Sri A.K. Venkatesan, Madras.*	12
5. New Extensions to Madras Museum	15
6. Language of Animals	17
7. Kottur Shows the Way	22
8. Neyyar Irrigation Project	25
9. Srivilliputhur Cotton Growers set an Example.	27
10. Be Assured of Correct Weight and Measure.	29
11. Eradication of Smallpox	32

This Month's Cover :

In the month of November, the attention of the whole nation is focussed upon the Child, the Citizen of Tomorrow. It is not a mere coincidence that the birthday of the Prime Minister of India, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, falls on the 14th of November. Nobody has paid keener attention or attached greater importance to the Children of this land than our Prime Minister and the Children's Week commences on his birthday. It has been said, "As long as the Children of a Nation remain Children, that Nation never dies."



When a bus or lorry tyre wears out the additional milage that it can yield depends on the quality of the retread. Scientific retreading by TVS permits the tyre to be retreaded over and over again. You may get as many as 40,000 miles.

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—TIRUNELVELI

403



CHILDREN OF THE WORLD

SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Prime Minister of India.

The birthday of our beloved Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru falls on 14th November. That day is being celebrated as Children's Day all over India. This day is set apart to tell adults as to what they should do so as to prepare the coming generation for the various tasks that they would have to perform when they grow up. Here we reproduce an article the "Children of the World" from Sri Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches and writings.

The vast army of children all over the world, outwardly different in many ways, speaking different languages, wearing different kinds of clothes are yet so very like one another. If you bring them together, they play or quarrel. But even their quarrelling is some kind of play. They do not think of differences amongst themselves, differences of class or caste or colour or status. They are wiser than their fathers and mothers. As they grow up, unfortunately, their natural wisdom is often eclipsed by the teaching and behaviour of their elders. At school, they learn many things which are no doubt useful but they gradually forget that the essential thing is to be human and kind and playful and to make life richer for ourselves and others. We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty and charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures that we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open. So many people seem to go about their life's business with their eyes shut. Indeed, they object to other people keeping their eyes open. Unable to play themselves, they dislike the play of others.

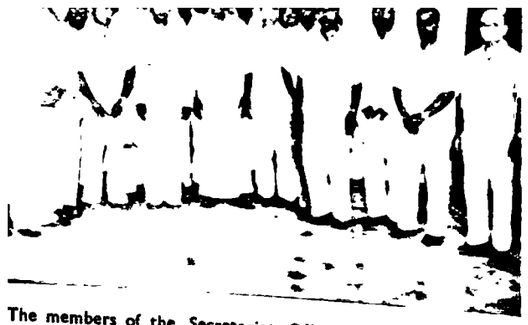
Voyage of discovery

Our own country is a little world in itself with an infinite variety and places for us to discover. I have travelled a great deal in this country and I have grown in years. And yet I have not seen many parts of the country we love so much and seek to serve. I wish I had more time, so that I could visit the odd nooks and corners of India. I would like to go there in the

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

"Nothing saddens me so much as the sight of children who are denied education, sometimes denied even food and clothing. If our children today are denied education, what is our India of tomorrow going to be! It is the duty of the State to provide good education for every child in the country. And I would add that it is the duty of the State to provide free education to every child in the country. Unfortunately, we cannot do all these things quickly and suddenly, because of our lack of resources and lack of teachers. But we have to get going. After all, whatever pattern of society we are looking forward to, must contain trained human beings, not people who have just learned to read and write, but trained people whose character has been developed, whose mind has aspirations and some elements of culture about it and who can do something with their hands."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



The members of the Secretariat Officers' Association met the former Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, at his Chambers on 1st October 1963

company of bright young children whose minds are opening out with wonder and curiosity as they make new discoveries. I should like to go with them, not so much to the great cities of India as to the mountains and the forests and the great rivers and the old monuments, all of which tell us something of India's story. I would like them to discover for themselves that they can play about in the snow in some parts of India and also see other places where tropical forests flourish. Such a trip with children would be a voyage of discovery of the beautiful trees of our forests and hillsides and the flowers that grace the changing seasons and bring life and colour to us. We would watch the birds and try to recognize them and make friends with them. But the most exciting adventure would be to go to the forests and see the wild animals, both the little ones and the big. Foolish people go with a gun and kill them and thus put an end to something that was beautiful. It is far more interesting and amusing to wander about without a gun or any other weapon and to find that wild animals are not afraid and can be approached. Animals have keener instincts than man. If a man goes to them with murder in his heart, they are afraid of him and run away.

But if he has any love for animals, they realise that he is a friend and do not mind him. If you are full of fear yourself, then the animal is afraid, too, and might attack you in self-defence. The fearless person is seldom, if ever attacked.

Friendly way

Perhaps, that lesson might be applied to human beings also. If we meet other people in a friendly way, they also become friendly. But if you are afraid of them or if we show our dislike to them, then they behave in the same manner. These are simple truths which the world has known for ages. But even so, the world forgets and the people of one country hate and fear the people of another country; and because they are afraid, they are sometimes foolish enough to fight each other.

CHILDREN CAN DO IT

" At an early age it is easier to impart a deeper and more fundamental understanding of each other and to develop feelings of friendliness and co-operation than between grown-ups. For the ultimate goal of humanity, namely, the creation of one world, such focussing of attention among young people in the exchange and development of art is perhaps the best beginning and it is very much to be wished that such contacts would be more continuous and cover a wider field during childhood and adolescence. By creating more such opportunities the nations of the world would indeed be lessening that preoccupation with mistrust and riv lry which detracts so much from the pace of peaceful progress and the development of the full potentialities of human civilisation ."

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
President of India.

THE DISCOVERY OF CHILD

Of the many remarkable developments of human thought which the present century has witnessed, one of the most significant is ' the discovery of the child '. The child has now come into his own. It may well be that in the decades to come when other inventions have superseded those that at present hold our awed attention, this insight into the nature of the child and all that has followed from it may be looked upon as the abiding contribution of the age to human progress. The uniqueness of the discovery lies in the recognition of the creative element in the child's personality. The child's world is not the adult's world It is distinct, with its own laws of being. Self expression through a creative medium is not only an educational process but also a necessity for the mental and emotional growth of the child. Children's art has thus acquired a new significance. It is rich educational material, and has, at the same time, a powerful appeal in its integrity, sense of sheer joy in colour and line, and the vividness of the perceptions it embodies.

Future depends on children

Creativity in the child is the basic trait of that common humanity which the differences of race, creed and custom cannot obliterate. The world of today is riven with distrust and suspicion, intolerance and fear. International goodwill and understanding have to be strengthened by all means so that the widening mental distances which separate the peoples of the world may be bridged. Peace has to be built in the minds of men and it is, therefore, imperative that the good seed should be sown in the fertile ground of the child's imaginative life when it is plastic and in the formative stage. Children who grow up in the knowledge that they are members of a great human family and that there are others in different climes and countries who share with them the same joys and aspirations would have been better prepared by that knowledge to play their parts as citizens of a world community.

—GOVIND BALLABH PANT



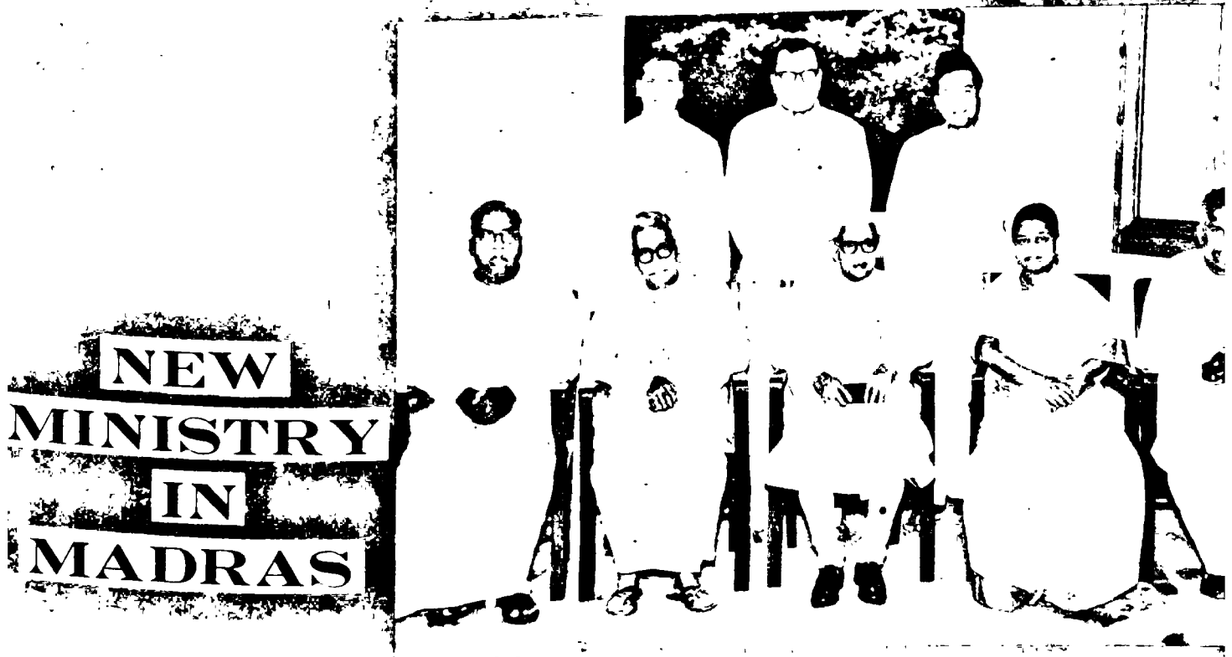
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1 Previous Cabinet

2 The New Cabinet

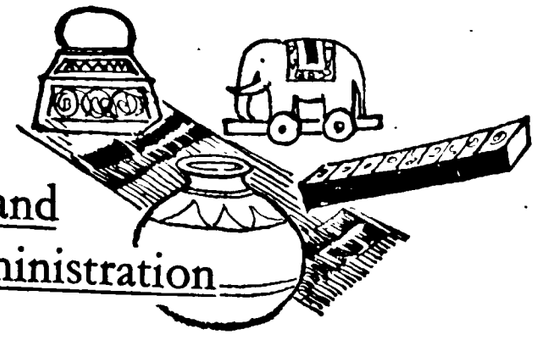
3 Sri K. Kamaraj wit Officers of tl Secretariat

NEW MINISTRY IN MADRAS





407



Village Industries and Panchayat Administration

T. V. VENKATARAMAN, I.A.S.,
Director of Panchayat Programme, Government of Madras.

The Father of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme is the late Engineer Statesman Sri M. Visveswarayya. In villages there is no lack of talent but what they need is an organisation to look after the production and marketing of goods. The Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have come forward to take up this responsibility and organise Co-operative Society of Artisans.

The author of this article visited some of the Panchayats recently and gives his impressions.

When we talk of development of Village Industries, there are persons—a number of the quite well-meaning persons—who would doubtfully stare at us, seeming to remark, "Village Industries! What is their future? What are their prospects? What is the level of their efficiency?" and so on. Many of them are apt to ignore the level and conditions of the economy in which we are living.

A few centuries ago, when the villages in our country were mostly self-sufficient units, there were classes of artisans in every village who looked after the daily needs of the community in various ways. Thus there were village carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, cobblers and others. They were not very efficient men. Their level of incomes was not high. In fact most of them received wages in kind from families with whom they were attached. But they had work and got paid for the work and were happy. The British landed on our soil; with them came the modern means of transport and communication; and the traditional economic structure of the village life began to disintegrate, throwing out of employment artisans in our villages all over the country.

Not a static process

What, to-day, we are striving to do, is to rehabilitate them, to utilise their traditional skills, to get them gainful employment and to gradually improve their technology and skills so that they can increase their incomes. This, by itself is a stupendous task and we need all the energy, considerable finance and above all unstinted devotion to the objective in order that we may one day say that all the artisans in our country are gainfully and productively employed.

This is not a static process either. It is possible to employ all artisans in a country, at one level of technology. Thereafter, if we want to increase their incomes we must improve the level of technology itself. In the development of village industries, changes in the level of technology is fully contemplated and it will not be correct to think otherwise. In fact, this is the lesson which the Japanese industry has taught us and we must benefit from this lesson.

Elimination of the middlemen

But the first tasks came first. In our villages there are a large number of artisans whose modes of production are crude and primitive and who sell their products to middlemen and merchants at extremely low prices even though their wares command a good market. Our primary objective therefore should be to provide common facilities to the artisans, to enable them to utilise improved tools and machines, so that they can increase their production. It is not enough, if their production increase. The benefits of increased production will not reach the artisans so long as they have to sell their products to middle men and merchants at low prices. It therefore becomes necessary to organise co-operative societies of artisans for the production and marketing of products.

The Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions have a clear and well defined responsibility in their regard. After all the local institutions constituted to be in charge of specified areas have to look after the economic welfare of the people in these areas. Provision of production facilities is as much important if not more as the production of amenities. Thus every Panchayat Union and Panchayat must survey the availability of artisan potential in their area, take steps to provide common facilities for them to give them training in the use of improved tools and machines and finally to organise them into co-operatives for marketing their products.

In our State, almost all that I have said above, are being attended to by a number of Panchayat Unions. It was therefore not a surprise to me. When in the course of a recent tour in South Tirunelveli district I found a number of Panchayat Unions evince a keen interest in the development of Village Industries in their areas. I need mention only a few Panchayat Unions. They are Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Valliyur, Kadayam, Tenkasi, Shencottah and Cheranmahadevi. In these Panchayat Unions a number of village industrial units for training, or for production or for both and common facility centres have been started. As a further step, a number of industrial co-operative societies have also been started. A good percentage of the production centres and co-operative societies are functioning well. Here again I need mention only a few instances, like the Viravanallur Mat Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society, the Karukurichi Potters' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, the Vadakarukurichi Harijan Brick Workers' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, the Thengottai Potters' Co-operative Society.

A Model Co-operative

The Karukurichi Potters' Society, for example, has 52 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,525. The society produces earthernwares of the improved type, like the Janatha frigidaire, Mahanchoola, water tubes, etc. It produces lacquer coated articles also. I found the members to be keen and inquisitive in the manufacture of typical designs suited to the taste of the public. In 1962–63 the society sold goods to the value of Rs. 38,590 and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,614. A sum of Rs. 23,329 was disbursed to the members as wages. A member engaged in the production of improved varieties of articles earns as much as Rs. 120 per mensem as wages. The members of the society have also been subscribing towards thrift fund at the rate of 6 nP. per every rupee of wages earned by them. During the year 1962–63 they have thus put by a sum of Rs. 1,600–58 nP. This system of thrift deposit has helped the members to clear off old debts, purchase landed properties and meet extraordinary personal expenditure on marriage etc. The system has also been a source of tapping funds to the society for running its business. When I visited the society I also found that the members had significant ideas in the matter of educating the children. Thus they had bought and supplied to their children from the thrift deposit, dress, slate and books required by the children during a year.

Effective organisations

I have mentioned the example of the Karukurichi Society at some length. I am sure there are many more societies of this type functioning elsewhere in our State. After all the idea is not difficult to appreciate. The raw materials are available as well as the man power. What is needed is some organisation to bring the two together for the benefit of the men. Co-operatives should be the organisation for this purpose. In our State we have a long and impressive record of co-operative performance in the field of credit. If a few people can join together for meeting their credit requirements, there is no reason why they cannot join together and engage themselves in productive jobs with a view to increase their earning capacity. Fundamental to the successful organisation of a co-operative society are mutual trust of the members, their hard work and their willingness to work for their society and for themselves. Given these the co-operatives are bound to succeed in the sphere of village industries.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras receiving his predecessor Sri Kamaraj in whose honour he gave a dinner party at his residence on 1st October 1963.

Village Industries







1 Weighing the Jaggery

2 B.D.Os' Conference in progress

3 Soap Unit, Sivasailam

4 Amber Charka Spinning

5 [illegible]

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

Rural Industrialisation Scheme of Sir M. Visveswaraya was introduced in Musiri (Tiruchirappalli district) as an experimental measure in the year 1952. Since the results achieved were encouraging, Government have extended the scheme to more Blocks from time to time and at present it is being implemented in the following blocks :—

1 Tirukalikundram	Chingleput district.
2 Srivilliputhur	Ramanathapuram district.
3 Watrap	Ramanathapuram district.
4 Sankarankoil	Tirunelveli district.
5 Melaneelithanallur	Tirunelveli district.
6 Avanashi	Coimbatore district.
7 Tiruppur	Coimbatore district.
8 Pongalur	Coimbatore district.
9 Gangavalli	Salem district.
10 Thalaivasal	Salem district.
11 Sivakasi	Thanjavur district.
12 Anaickaranchatram	Thanjavur district.
13 Tiruvarankulam	Tiruchirappalli district.
14 Musiri	Tiruchirappalli district.
15 Thottiam	Tiruchirappalli district.
16 Thuraiyur	Tiruchirappalli district.
17 Uppilipuram	Tiruchirappalli district.
18 Thathiangarpet	Tiruchirappalli district.

Self-sufficiency

The scheme which is based on the principle of self-sufficiency is a plan of the rural people for the rural people worked by the rural people through Rural Group Committees. According to Sir M. Visweswaraya, 148 Rural Industries are classified in accordance with fundamental human needs under the following heads:—

1. Food and allied Industries (24 Industries).
2. Clothing and allied Industries (37 Industries).
3. Housing and allied Industries (32 Industries).
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified Industries (55 Industries).

It is based on the principle of self-help and self-relience with 'Maximum of Village Group Committee Service and Minimum of Government Aid and Guide'.

The aims of the scheme are four-fold—

(1) To create an atmosphere for Rural Industrial awakening by training leaders and members to take up the responsibility by forming group committees by conducting periodical meetings to implement various schemes ;

(2) To raise the per capita income of the people through rural industries and to increase the standard of living of the rural population. Funds are collected from the people and the entire amount so collected is being spent to the schemes;

(3) To prepare a plan for increased production and work it through Rural Industries as industries adjunct to agriculture ; and

(4) To store up two years food supply to afford adequate security in order to stabilise prices.

The working of the scheme

The programme of work and the details are given below :—

Formation of Villages (Rural) Group Committes.

The members and President of this committee are nominated by the Collector of respective districts.

Collection of Rural Industrial Statistics.

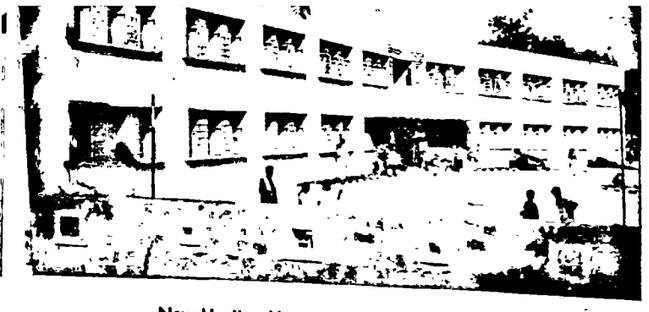
This is very important as it aids in a clear picture of Rural Industry as a basis for preparation of plans.

Preparation of Rural Industrial Plans—

Plans for all development Group Committee have been taken up.

Sri G. L. Mehta, Chairman, Indian Investment Corporation New Delhi, met Sri R. Venkataraman, at the Secretariat on 11th September 1963





New Harijan Hostel recently opened at Tiruchirappalli

Collection of funds by the Village Group Committees.

The following collections have been effected from the following Group Committees during the year under report :—

		Rs.
1	Tirukalikundram Group Committee ..	1,500
2	Kallappakulam Group Committee ..	1,500
3	Sirkali Group Committee	1,500
4	Alathudaiyanpatti Group Committee ..	1,500
5	Koppampatti Group Committee ..	581
6	Musiri Group Committee	1,500
7	Amoor Group Committee	700
8	Pulivalam Group Committee	250
9	T. Puthur Group Committee	750
10	Ayyampalayam Group Committee ..	500

A sum of Rs. 10,281 has been sanctioned to the Group Committees noted above as matching grant for starting the following industries :—

(1) Poultry Unit, (2) Chalk Crayon Production Centre, (3) Carpentry Unit, (4) Leather Tanning Industry, (5) Concrete moulding works and (6) Radio Assembly Unit—so far about 20 radio sets have been assembled valued Rs. 5,000.

Matching grant

So far a total matching grant of Rs. 39,689 (Rupees thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine only) has been given to the Group Committees and hence an amount of Rs. 39,689 has been collected as peoples' contribution under this scheme and hence a total Group fund of Rs. 79,378 has been created. The various centres started with the above matching grant produce articles worth about Rs. 4 lakhs a year. The 36 Rura Wood Work Centres approved under Rural Industries Scheme and which supply Charka and Craft implements to the Basic Educational Schools produce articles worth about Rs. 4 lakhs yearly. Hence the total annual production in the Centres under Rural Industries Scheme is about Rs. 8 lakhs

Formation of Rural Group Committees into registered Rural Industrial Society (*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 144, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th February 1958) so that they may function on permanent basis and create Rural Industrialisation Fund.

Starting of Development of Rural Industry by the members either with or without the Group Committees fund as per list of Sir M. Visweswaraya providing—

1. Loan facilities and matching grants ;
2. Technical advice wherever necessary;
3. Raw materials to village artisans to start small industries ;
4. Marketing facilities;
5. Small workable scheme on industries; and
6. Organisation of Rural Industrial Supply Centres for implements and stock.

Thirty-six Rural Wood Work Centres are approved under Rural Industrialisation Scheme which supply charkas and crafts equipments to the Basic Educational Schools through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. These are either artisan employing centres or Group Committees centres. The total annual production is about 4 lakhs. Gradually some of these centres develop into a well organised Small Scale Industries units with modern power operated machines.

THE OBJECT OF THE PROGRAMME

The object of Rural Industries Programme is to broadbase and diversify the economic structure of the villages for bringing about an all-round improvement in the living standards of the people.

The conference of Chief Ministers and Industries Ministers of States which concluded in New Delhi recently endorsed the view that there should be no conflict between urban and rural industries. While large industries could be set up in suitable places, medium and small industries should be located in rural areas where raw materials were available and working force was plentiful.

Since even the most ambitious heavy, basic and large industries programmes could touch only the fringe of the unemployment problem, small industries had to be set up to provide opportunities of work and income in rural areas where 70 to 80 per cent population lived.

Starting of Rural Industrial Libraries for each group with books on Cottage and Village Industries, Handicrafts, Agro Industries, Animal Husbandry and Rural Arts and Crafts. List of Books and names of publishers are supplied to Block Development Officers periodically.

Loan facilities to the members of the Rural Industrial Society under State Aid to Industries Act of 1956 are being provided and the group committees are formal recommending authorities.

Assisting the Rural Industrial Society to avail the facilities given by both the State and Central Governments and the All-India Board like All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board—

(1) Handloom Board;

(2) All-India Silk Board;

(3) All-India Coir Board; and

(4) All-India Handicrafts Board.

Assisting the Rural Industrial Society in the formation of Industrial Co-operatives wherever ten or more members are available for particularly promising and prospective industry. Under the item of work few industrial co-operatives have been sponsored by the Group Committees.

Fortnightly meeting of Rural Industrial Society or Village Group Committee:—

This is very important and the success of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme in building up rural industries based on self-sufficiency and democratic principles rest on the regular conduct of fortnightly meetings to create a rural industrial awakening.

Co-ordination Committee meetings are held in Blocks. The Personal Assistant (Cottage Industries) is the Chairman and the Rural Development Officer is the Vice-Chairman. The Presidents and Group Secretaries are members. The Rural Industrialization Officer is the Secretary of the Committee. The Committees assess the progress made and set up a target for future plans.

State Aid to Industries

Loans branch is concerned with the sanction, disbursement and recovery of State aid loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922. Under this scheme, loans have been advanced to Small-scale Industries, Cottage and Village Industries and Handicrafts.

Particulars of loans disbursed from 1956–57 to date are furnished below:—

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF LOANS DISBURSED UNDER THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922.

Year.	*Budget provision.*	*Number of cases aided (Village and Cottage and Small Scale Industries).*	*Village and Cottage Industries.*		*Small-scale Industries.*		*Total amount disbursed.*
			Number of cases aided	*Amount.*	*Number of cases aided.*	*Amount.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs. nP.			Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
II Plan period—							
1956–57 ..	20,00,000·00	201	154	2,13,165·00	47	9,14,700·00	11,27,865·00
1957–58 ..	25,00,000·00	3,401	3,312	8,11,520·00	89	16,77,442·00	24,88,962·00
1958–59 ..	25,00,000·00	4,057	3,942	11,90,850·00	115	12,65,837·00	24,56,687·00
1959–60 ..	25,00,000·00	3,952	3,849	11,74,810·00	103	10,51,748·00	22,26,558·00
1960–61 ..	25,00,000·00 + 1,33,600·00 Additional allotment obtained.	4,148	4,038	11,34,415·00	110	14,97,561·10	26,31,976·10
Total for II Plan.	1,21,33,600·00	15,759	15,295	45,24,760·00	464	64,07,288·10	1,09,32,048·10
III Plan period—							
1961–62 ..	33·74 lakhs.	4,061	2,394	6,63,740·00	1,667	27,28,734·65	33,92,474·65

A sum of Rs. 23,12,200·77 has been disbursed to 3,535 cases up to January 1963 against the Budget Provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1962–63.

Sugarcane Research at Melalathur

SRI A. K. VENKATESAN,
Former Chief Reporter, "The Hindu"

At the Sugarcane Research Centre at Melalathur in North Arcot district important experiments are undertaken. One such experiment is to prevent flowering of cane on lines found successful at Lucknow. This experiment it is stated has not been undertaken anywhere else in the State.

Dry as North Arcot district is considered to be, it has held a proud place in the agricultural map of Madras State in point of area under cultivation as well as production. This result is mainly attributable to two factors, namely, the elaborate system of tanks and minor irrigation sources depending on freshes in the rivers and streams during the rainy season, and a hard working peasantry. These factors have in recent years been greatly helped by spread of electricity in rural areas and installation of pumpsets run by power.

Despite the pace of industrialisation in the State, of which this district too has had its share, and its big impact on the social and agricultural pattern, the peasantry has by and large, retained its capacity for unremitting toil under none too favourable conditions prevalent in the district generally. They have, too, shown a readiness for adopting improved methods and scientific techniques where these have been proved to be of benefit, thus giving the lie to the widely held belief of their unchanging conservatism and clinging on to crude time-honoured methods.

Sri K. Kamaraj, is seen speaking at Bharathi Day Celebrations held on 11th September 1963 at Ettayapuram



Area of sugarcane cultivation

In the work of promoting knowledge of modern and scientific methods of breeding, cultivation, manuring, manufacture and storage among producers of sugar and jaggery in this region the Sugarcane Research Station at Melalathur has played a notable part. This station stands about a mile outside Gudiyatham town, close to the River Palar and Koundinya River, on a lovely 35 acre farm. The rich greenery all round, the swaying fields under sugarcane and other crops, the stately groves of Coconut and the Palmaner and Sathgudi Ghats in the rear, provide a sight of impressive beauty. To the town dweller, the landscape and serene rural atmosphere come as an exhilarating tonic.

The Research Station and Farm are located in the heart of North Arcot's green belt stretching along the Palar from Wallajah in the east to Vaniyambadi in the west. It is in this tract that we have over 90 per cent of the sugarcane acreage of the district, the rest being located in the Cheyyar basin. While production of refined granule sugar in this area may be a comparatively recent development, places like Ambur, Gudiyatham, Pernambut and Tirupathur have been known for decades for their brown sugar and jaggery.

Started originally in the thirties to serve the Central districts of the Composite Madras State, viz., Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, this Station has continued to function after the constitution of Andhra Province. Studies have been undertaken here relating both to jaggery and sugar covering problems of selection of high yielding varieties of cane, evolving suitable cultivation and manuring schedules, proper irrigation and storage of produce. An Assistant Agronomist is in charge of the Station which has a well-equipped laboratory staffed by qualified chemists, with assistants and fieldmen to help. Cultivation on the farm is on a rotational basis about 15 acres being under cane and a small area under green manure and other crops. Two copious wells, fitted with electric pumps, provide the needed irrigation. There are 15 permanent farm hands and additional labour is recruited locally during seasons.

Jaggery

Research work relating to jaggery covers such aspects as selection of the most suitable cane varieties, choice of effective clarificants, devising cheap and efficient types of furnaces, and last but not least, designing good storage arrangements. Experiments in these directions have yielded good results and efforts are being continued seeking further improvements. In the matter of storage, notable success has been recorded here. An improved godown satisfying essential requirements as to air-tightness and damp-proofness and minimising humidity has been designed successfully. Use of rubber to ensure air-tightness, asphalting of floors and walls to overcome dampness, use of exhaust fans to control humidity, have helped to eliminate the most common draw-backs of the traditional type of godowns and secure an improved type wherein the product can be kept for a whole year even without losing condition or quality. Wide publicity has also been undertaken to enable producers to adopt this method of storage.



Sri K. Kamaraj, laying the foundation stone for Drinking Water Tank at Ettayapuram

In the matter of cane selection, the aim is to find out which variety will help production of jaggery of golden yellow colour, crystalline and hard, with more of sucrose and less of glucose contents, which are the characteristics of the best quality Gur. After two years of testing and experiment, they have found Co. 740 to be eminently suited for jaggery production. This variety, however, is not so widely grown in Madras as it is in Bombay.

Experiments have been carried on in the matter of evolving efficient clarificants. Both vegetable and chemical combinations have been studied in this connection such as mucilage of *vendai* (ladies finger) plant with lime, gingelly extract, bark of *suklai* got from Uttar Pradesh, as also sodium carbonate, superphosphate with lime, etc. The conclusion reached is that the *vendai* mucilage lime combination is the most suitable of all the substances tried, yielding *gur* of good colour and consistency. The search for an even better clarificant is, however, being continued.

In the matter of furnaces, the Station has been making special efforts for devising the best type suited for small units combining cheapness and efficiency. Results achieved so far have shown the Sindhi-wahi furnace to be the most satisfactory type. Models are found in the Station and steps for popularising the type are also on hand.

Sugar

The scope for a Special Cane Season enabling extension of the period of crushing in factories is one of the important studies carried on at the centre. The normal season is from December to April and the experiment seeks to add a special season from August to November

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Shri K. Kamaraj and others at the Bharathi Hall, Ettayapuram, when they participated in Bharati Day Celebrations.

as is the practice in parts of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Such a special season in this area being around the Sugar Factory at Ambur will enable extension of the crushing season there by some three months. The region around Melalathur is considered suitable for such a special season and Co. 449 is held to be the variety best suited for this purpose by reason of its rich sugar content and its greater capacity to withstand drought. This variety is also good for jaggery production.

Other varieties have also been under study at this centre. These include Co. 658 which is considered good for sugar production because of its sugar content and larger yield per acre, and Co. 419 which is very widely grown in the region because the ryots prefer it for its greater weight. Factories prefer Co. 449 for its greater sugar content, but this variety is far less widely grown than Co. 419 in this area.

Experiments have been carried on to prevent or regulate flowering of cane, on lines found successful at Lucknow. Flowering prevents growth and checking of flowering is, therefore, important. It has been found that by removing the top leaves, flowering can be controlled. This experiment, it is stated, has not been undertaken anywhere else in this State.

In the matter of irrigation and prevention of weed infestation also, successful experiments have been carried on here in what is known as "trash mulching." This method consists in spreading dry cane leaves, or cane trash, atop the ridges 50 days after the planting. This step not only reduces evaporation and helps retention of moisture for longer period, but also prevents growth of weeds. This observation has been confirmed by study of trash-treated fields in comparison with adjacent exposed fields. The method, it is hoped, will prove popular because of its simplicity.

Studies at this centre are now mainly—almost wholly on the agronomical side. Proposals have been formulated for extending its activities and sanction of additional staff and equipment sought, for pathological work which is important for correlating results of the studies.

The visitor to the station notices that only 50 per cent of the staff are provided quarters at the Centre. Provision of quarters for the entire staff is a desideratum, which is sure to increase the efficiency of the work at the Centre.

Coimbatore Extension Centre's Assistance

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Extension Centre of the Small Industries Service Institute at Coimbatore, to a number of local small-scale units by way of heat treating the metal components sent by them to the workshop of the Centre. The treatment was necessary in order to render the metal components suitable for service conditions and manufacture of quality products out of them.

The components included textile machine parts, high carbon, high chromium steel flats and rounds, cutting punches and dies, steel rollers for non-ferrous rolling plants, distance coller for coffee tableting machine, castings, etc., The assistance rendered by the Centre enabled the units to improve the quality of their products.

NEW EXTENSIONS TO MADRAS MUSEUM



SRI S. T. SATHYAMURTHY,
Superintendent, Madras Museum, Madras.

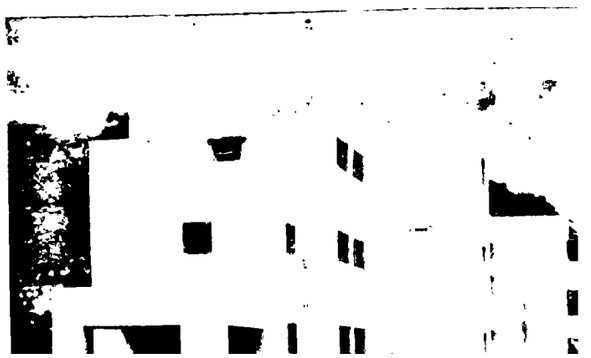
The Madras Government Museum is one of the largest and oldest of the State Museums in India. Founded in 1851 *as a Museum of practical Geology, its scope was soon extended to cover other fields such as Archaeology, Ethnology, Pre-history and Natural History, and the Museum came to be recognised as the main centre of research in all these fields in South India. Since the time of its inception, the Museum had steadily grown and expanded its activities in all directions under the enthusiastic guidance and able leadership of a succession of illustrious Directors and Curators. To-day it occupies a unique position among the museums of India by virtue of the richness of its collections and the high standard of its publications, particularly in the fields of archaeology, pre-history and natural history, and the scientific way in which the collections have been organized, arranged and interpreted to the public. In* 1940, *a new extension to the Sculpture Gallery was thrown open and in* 1951, *the Museum celebrated its Centenary, when the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, inaugurated the celebrations and declared open the National Art Gallery.*

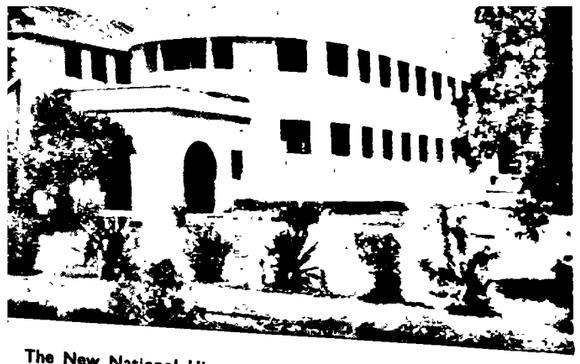
In recent years, with the increased tempo of the Museum movement in India, vast schemes of modernization and expansion of the Madras Museum were taken up for execution, thanks to the generous financial assistance received from the Government of India during the past four years. Several galleries (Birds, Economic Botany, Metalware and Ethnology) have been modernized by the installation of up-to-date built-in show cases and dioramas with concealed and internal fluorescent lighting. The construction of three major extensions to the Museum buildings was completed, namely, the Bronze Gallery, the Natural History Wing and an extension to the Chemical Conservation Laboratory. The opening of these new extensions is a memorable landmark in the history of this Museum and ushers in an era of further continued progress in the future.

The Bronze gallery

The Madras Museum is unique in possessing the World's richest collection of South Indian Bronzes, numbering over 800 pieces, including several master pieces. It is to accommodate this fine, everincreasing collection of South Indian metal images comprising Hindu (Vaishnavite and Saivite), Buddhist and Jaina coins, and to exhibit them in a more spacious and congenial setting that the present new Bronze Gallery has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,84,000. The construction of the building was commenced on October 19, 1961 and completed on March 30, 1963.

New Bronze Gallery—front view





The New National History Block accommodating the Children's Gallery and a section of the Bird Gallery

The building consists of a ground floor and a mezzanine floor for the exhibition of the Bronzes and a top storey intended for use as a lecture or exhibition hall and for the storage of study collections including one or two work rooms for the technical staff. It has been built to conform in size and shape to the Sculpture Gallery Extension built in 1940, and is symmetrical with the latter. Ample wall space has been provided, restricting the windows to the uppermost parts of the walls to avoid glare and direct penetration of sunlight. The present display in this gallery, however, is provisional, as in course of time, the entire gallery is expected to be modernized with the installation of built-in cases with concealed lighting.

The Natural History Wing

Side by side with the expansion of the Archaeological galleries, the Zoological collections of this Museum have also been rapidly increasing. For instance, recently several animals which were not represented earlier in the Museum, such as the Lion, Tiger, Sambhar, Wild Boar, etc., have been added to the collections, and to relieve the resulting congestion, an additional block—the Natural History Wing—has been constructed at the rear, at a cost of about Rs. 2,35,000. This is a spacious building consisting of a ground floor and a mezzanine floor, curved at the rear end, and conforms in shape and size to the existing Centenary Exhibition Hall with which it is symmetrical. At present, the arrangement of exhibits in this building is purely provisional and has been effected mainly to facilitate the large scale reorganization and modernization of the Bird Gallery in the main building. In the ground floor of this new Natural History Wing therefore, a part of the Bird Gallery has been accommodated to relieve the congestion in the main Bird Gallery (in the old building) which is being modernized at present, and in the mezzanine floor of this new block, the recently organized Children's Gallery, with its attractive series of simplified, instructive exhibits of special appeal to children, has been temporarily accommodated, pending the construction of a separate building for the Children's Museum at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, which scheme, however, has unfortunately been deferred for the present in view of the Emergency. Ultimately, it is proposed to equip this entire Natural History Wing with modernized built-in cases and dioramas, and devote the ground floor to foreign fauna and the mezzanine floor to Economic Zoology.

Extension to the Chemical Conservation Laboratory

The Madras Museum also enjoys the unique reputation of being the earliest institution in the country to set up a well-equipped Chemical Laboratory for the conservation and restoration of antiquities and works of art. With the expansion of the scope of its work and the recent advances made in the field of Chemical Conservation, more space and better facilities were urgently needed and accordingly, the Laboratory was expanded by the construction of a two-storeyed block at a cost of Rs. 70,000 in 1962, with the aid of Central financial assistance. The newly expanded laboratory has now been furnished and is being equipped suitably for advanced work in Chemical Conservation. Already a Selenium Rectifier has been installed for electrolytic restoration and one of the rooms on the first floor has been air-conditioned for conservation work on museum objects under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity. Difficulties of foreign exchange and import restrictions, however, have stood in the way of our securing several essential items of up-to-date apparatus needed for the Laboratory. When, in course of time, the Laboratory is fully equipped, it is hoped that it will prove to be one of the best of its kind in India.

The Governor of Madras Sri Bisnuram Medhi, who declared open the new extensions to Madras Museum visiting the Museum



Language of Animals

SRI M. A. BADSHA
State Wild Life Officer, Madras.

Animals talk to each other in their own way. The cawing of a crow or the barking of a dog attracting the rest of their tribe, the mooing calf telling his mother he is hungry are matters of every day experience. The chirping of birds and chattering of monkeys are not without meaning.

The American Society of Mammalogists and the American Ornithologists' Union, two International Societies of Biologists have conducted research on various aspects of Wildlife Biology, propounding new and interesting theories concerning the mode of living of the animals, their ways, social behaviours and diseases. Much has also been studied about the expression of emotions in animals. But there still remains a gap in the natural history, namely, the Language of Animals hardly touched upon in a scientific way. With the filling up this gap, life will become more interesting as we begin to understand the language of animals.

Many Naturalists have tried to interpret the song of birds. "*Subhan—teri—khudrat*" meaning in Hindustani—O! Omnipotent, Thy Power—is the thought-provoking song of the Black partridge; "*Pee-Kahan*—(where is my love!) is the reportoire of the Brain Fever bird; "*Did he do it, Did he do it*" utters the Red Wattled Lapwing as it takes to wing. A sibilant note "*Hallo! Toddy, Hallo! Toddy*" is heard as the Common Iora enters the garden. The White Throated Sparrow by its delightful song "*Sweet Canada, Canada, Canada*" has endeared itself to all the Canadians.

The call of mammals

The language of mammals is expressed in their calls and of birds in song, alarm and scolding notes. This belief is further strengthened by the behaviour of animals during the pre-nuptial and post-nuptial periods when the females of the species respond to the mating calls of the males and the young responding to the calls of their parents. The thunder of the lusty roar of the tiger during the mating season and the equally amorous though subdued and halting response of the tigeress have really to be heard in the stillness of the forest to be believed. Such love dramas are fascinating features of the life in the jungle.

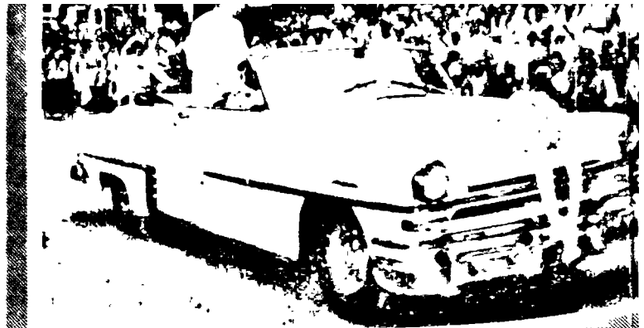
The chorus of Chimpanzees and langurs when they are on the move is the finest example of communication in the animal world. The chorus starts with the hooting call of a single chimpanzee probably the leader of the herd. It continues for a minute and suddenly there is a silence. The chorus is heard at frequent intervals beginning always with the voice of one to be joined almost instantaneously to the party. When there is silence, it means that the troop is marching.

References in scriptures

Nor are scriptures without references to language of animals. It is mentioned in the Holy Quran that as Solomon with his army of men was nearing the valley of Ants, he heard an ant warning its tribe to enter their dwellings lest Solomon and his army should crush them unperceived. Solomon heard this and smiled. Then Solomon sought the company of the birds and found Hoopoo (Upupa Epops) absent. He made enquiries about him. Soon Hoopoo appeared before Solomon with tidings from the Queen of Sheba, and carried back a message to her from Solomon. The part played by the raven and the dove in the Noah's Ark, Rama's conversation with the Vulture King Jatayu, monkeys and bear mentioned in Valmiki's Ramayana, and the

President's visit to Madurai and Rameswaram











1 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan unveiled the bust of Sri P. V. Rajamannar, former Chief Justice of Madras High Court, on 26th September 1963

2 President's arrival in Madurai on 27th September 1963

3 President is being received with "Poornakumbam" at Madurai on 27th September 1963.

4 and 5. The President is seen applauding a scene in "Kannappar Kuravanji"—a ballet staged by the Kalakshethra students

6 The President who laid the foundation stone for the Pasteurisation Plant of Madurai Milk Scheme on 27th September 1963 is being shown a scale model of the scheme



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan who visited the Madurai Meenakshi-Sundareswarar Temple on 27th September 1963 was received with "Parivattam" honours

The President who unveiled the tablet of Sri Swami Vivekananda's speeches is welcomed by the Ramanathapuram Raja at Rameswaram on 28th September 196?

The President looking at the Rameswaram Temple ornaments.

The President who laid the foundation stone for the Devasthanam Choultry on 28th September 1963 is lighting the ceremonial lamp in front of the foundation stone

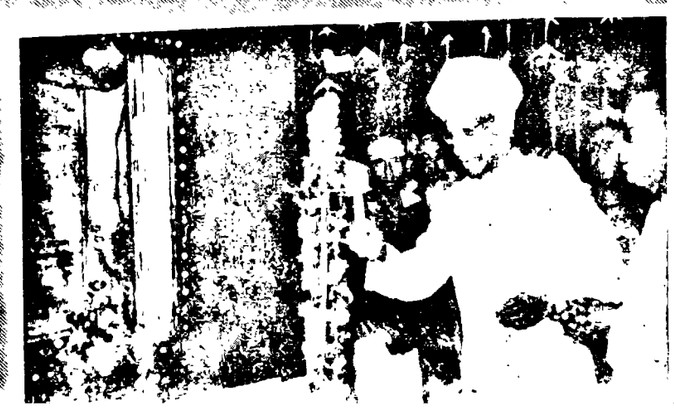












earned mongoose teaching wisdom to King Yudhishtra vill bear evidence to language of animals. These events ook place tens of thousands of years ago. Solomon, Noah and Rama have all vanished. The Hoopoe, King Vulture, monkeys and bears are all still with us but ve have no contacts with them nor do we try to understand them.

The love drama

Glorious will be the day when we could communicate reely with the animals and birds. Their utterances are of special significance to me. I try to understand them. By constant bird-watching one can name a bird by its song without seeing it and foretell whether it is gallivanting, scolding, nesting, courting, dancing or rearing the young. I can recount many instances from my diary, the number of times my predictions came true. On 23rd June 1957 at 12-30 p.m. I heard the song of the Purple Sun bird. Its full song was reminiscent of the love dance indulged by the cock bird before the commencement of mating. Anxious to get this confirmed, I stole my way into the Bougainville bush where this love drama was being enacted. Holding my breath I watched the avian dancer. The cock bird perched on a bow shaped branch was giving a dance recital to four hen-birds circling round him. He was pouring out gleeful notes to his fascinated fiancees, hopping now and again, quivering and displaying its metallic multi-coloured plumage with rhythmic wing beats. It was the proudest moment of his life. As he danced, the enchanted females started chirping excitedly and getting closer and closer to him.

The dance had hardly continued for a few minutes when one enterprising fiancee approached her suitor approvingly and flew away with him. Such songs stimulated by the male harmone are chiefly uttered during the breeding season to attract females.

Song and music interwoven with animal life

I can never forget the day—20th February 1957—the day I arrived at Karunghuzhi Rest House in Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput District, with Padma Sri Salim Ali and Loke Wan Tho. It was 5 p.m. Our camp kit was being unloaded. We were strolling in the compound when Dr. Salim Ali remarked that he had just heard a Wood Shrike and that he must be busy building its nest. Myself and Loke Wan Tho soon equipped ourselves with binoculars and started looking around. After a few minutes, we succeeded in spotting the Wood Shrike on the Mellingtonia hortensis tree just in front of the Rest House. His face was covered with cobwebs. He was trying to dislodge the cobwebs on a forked branch, his nesting site. Before we left the camp, within four days, the tiny cup shaped nest had already come into existence. Birds sing as they build their nests which is so different from songs uttered on other occasions. The subtleties of such songs are revealing to the devoted students of natural history. Red start is another notable example. He sings while establishing his territory, sings again when the hen bird arrives and most of all when he shows her the nest site but stops when she is building. Resumes his song during laying of eggs and much more during incubation, stops when the eggs are hatched. This reminds one of the different musical notes played at different ceremonies during marriages in India. Song and music are so much interwoven with animal life as with human life.

In my garden a Red-vented Bulbul had built its nest on a tree and was rearing two young ones. The nest was built in an ingenious manner amidst thick foliage completely hidden from the view. Things sailed on smoothly till the fluffy fledgelings developed their flight feathers. Trouble began when the curious young started straying out of the nest when the parents were away. This innocent activity and rustling in the vicinity of the nest attracted the attention of another inmate of the garden, undesirable though, the ever vigilant crow. To protect the innocent young against the maurading attacks of this rapacious crow, I tied another bough completely concealing the nest. On the 11th February 1959 at 8 a.m. I heard the alarm call of the parent birds. Immediately I came out. One enterprising nestling had just managed to tumble down. The expected had happened.

The fearful crow was at it. The parent birds were shrieking in horrow and swooping down on the crow by turns. Hearing their alarm call, the chivalrous King Crow darted like an arrow from another tree; went straight for the damnable crow pecking it powerfully and before I could do anything in the matter chased the crow away. The King Crow was still on the scene with triumphant look about him twisting and turning its head and wagging its tail as I lifted the frightened nestling and placed it back in the nest admonishing it to be careful. The parent birds looked extremely happy, bubbling with enthusiasm to join their darling the moment I left the vicinity of the nest. Thanks to the King Crow who averted a tragedy.

mathi Rukmani Arundale, inaugurated the Wild Life Week at Children's Theatre, Madras, on 1st October 1963



On April 3rd, 1960, at 4 p.m. I heard the joyous shrill notes of the Purple Sun birds. I said to my son that the young ones of these birds must have just emerged out of their nest. We immediately rushed out of the house. We saw two little ones just about the size of a thumb daintily flitting from branch to branch to the great joy of the parent birds. Then we looked for the nest. Very soon the abandoned nest was spotted. It was deftly suspended to the tip of a tendril in the nearby shrub. Invariably, I have observed that Sun birds become over exuberant, almost mad with joy at the successful emergence of their offsprings from the nest which is marked by noisy demonstrations.

Call of the mammals

It is astonishing how mammals utter calls characteristic of their family no matter what part of the globe they have tenanted. The dog in whichever part of the world is found barks, wolfs and jackals howl. Pigs squeal. Elephants whether in Africa or India, trumpet. The bears from the Arctic to the Andes, grunt and growl. Lions roar, Horses from the wild ones to the domesticated nigh. Donkeys bray. Cows from the Indian Gaur to the American bison, the Musk Ox of the Arctic to the Yak of Asia, low.

Similarity of song among birds

The similarity of song among the avians all over the world is still more arresting. The cawing of the crow family whether in the old world or the new is similar. The chirping of the Indian Sparrow or the European Sparrow sounds the same. There is such a striking similarity in the notes of the Golden Oriole in India and the Baltimore Oriole of America. I have heard these great families of birds in different Continents. To hear one is to be continually reminded of the other. The American thrush sings exactly like European thrush. Parrots are noisy when in Australia, Africa or South America. The Indian Night Jar, European Night Jar and the American Whip-poor will all have similar notes. The owls of the world utter notes of cadence at regular intervals. Woodpeckers all over the world produce a non-vocal drumming sound by striking their beak against the tree. The American Mourning Dove releases the same mournful call as the Indian Spotted Dove. The geese and ducks, wherever found, quack. In short, all these animals have a distinct family note.

Good talkers

There are good many notable talkers, versatile mimics and wonderful comedians among the avian population of the world. The best talker of India is the Grackle a highly talented bird fetching as much as rupees four hundred in U.S.A. He reproduces human voice and speech with such astonishing clarity. He is easily the greatest linguist of all times picking up any language in the world with inimitable ease and perfection. I have heard him speaking English, Tamil, Hindi, French and German. He is a good pet, friendly and fearless.

The Canadian Magpie, is equally a good talker. The Grey African Parrot though a good talker but not so vicacious as the Grackle or Magpie. Kooka burra (Dacelo gigas) popularly known as the laughing jack ass, Australia's favourite bird, is noted for its loud laughter throughout the world. The Lyre bird of Australia is the theatrical star of the bush. He is really versatile. Its mimicry of other birds, cutting sounds in the bush, and barking is superb. India has a good mimic too in the White bellied dronge which reproduces the notes of other birds confounding sometimes the bird-watchers.

Such affinities in vocalization among animals inhabiting different parts of the World lead us to believe that there is a common language for each species. The members of a family of either mammals of birds though widely scattered occupying different Continents and even different hemispheres speak the same language. Research has much to discover on this subject. We are making frantic efforts to pry into life in the Moon; but we are not lifting our little finger to understand our immediate neighbours who have been entertaining us all their life. Language of animals will be a fascinating subject to study. Indeed it deserves a scientific approach.

Your Discipline is
India's Strength

KOTTUR
Shows the way

SRI T. V. VENKATARAMAN, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government R.D.L.A. Department, Madras.

Kottur in Thanjavur district has proved that the latent energies of the people if properly tapped can be canalised into constructive channels. The experience of road making in Kottur has given an impetus to the other Unions to follow its method.

Thanjavur District also called the Rice Granary of the South, lies in the delta of the Cauvery river, whose waters have been utilised to the maximum for production of food. The whole of the delta region covering an extent of over 3,400 square miles is interspersed with a network of rivers and channels crisscrossing the area. Hence provision of facilities for communication from place to place presents a peculiar problem in this district, in that, culverts and bridges have to be provided in all these channel crossings. Further different kinds of soil are met with in different areas of the delta and with the very poor facilities for drainage obtaining especially in the areas close to the sea, roads become impassable during winter. Further breaches and erosion are common features in Thanjavur. Unless, therefore, the road surfaces are metalled and improved, communication becomes difficult. In this connection it is to be noted that road metal is not available in this district and that it has to be imported from outside at a heavy cost. Hence the villagers have been finding it difficult to move their produce to the markets and conversely to transport their requirements of other goods to be obtained from other centres to their villages. One of the methods by which the crossing of intervening rivers and channels with minimum number of bridges is to lay the road along the river or channel banks and effect the crossing at places where bridges are available. It is therefore a very common sight to see roads in this district running along the banks of rivers and channels. These bank roads, as they called, are gradually being improved. It will really be a stupendous task to improve the vast milage of roads in this district within, any short period, if the Government alone are to do the job. It is only with the willing co-operation of the people that there could be steady improvement in the facilities of communications and the Community Development movement has been able to involve the people also in this programme.

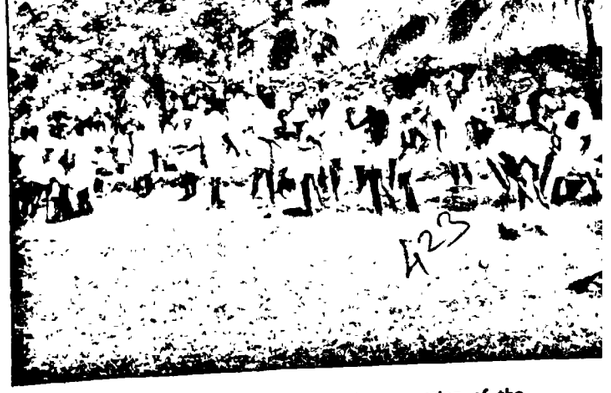
The need for a good road

One such Bank road known as Mannargudi-Muthupet Road running on the bank of Pamaniyar river to a length of 21 miles connects two important towns and is also the connecting link for over 50 to 60 villages enroute. Portions of this road on either end to a total length of 12 miles are in a fairly good condition and are also used for bus and other vehicular traffic. The remaining 9 miles of the road lying in Kottur Panchayat Union of Mannargudi Taluk requires to be improved before this portion also can be thrown open for bus traffic.

About 20 villages with a population of about 20,000 depend on this small stretch of 9 miles of road for communication with their market centres. When the villagers took up the question of allowing bus traffic on this portion of the road, they were informed that atleast a stretch of 5 miles of this road from Kaluvathur to Edachimoolai was very narrow and that unless it was widened by not less than 6 feet it was not possible to accede to their request. The Chairman of the Panchayat Union Council several times represented to the authorities that the road should be taken up by Government for improvement and plying buses but he realised that Government were engaged in urgent and important work and decided to take up the task himself by utilising the Village Volunteer Force. When the matter came up in the District Development Council he was informed that it may not be possible to take up the work immediately by the Government and it was suggested that the Village Volunteer Force could be well utilised for widening the road. This was the origin of the programme and with determined efforts, it was possible to implement it also.

Self help is the best help

He organised and executed and stole a march over all the Panchayat Union Councils in the District, nay, in the whole State. He spoke to the villagers and told them that the road did not require any special technical skill and also made them realise that if they looked to the Government to do the job for them it might take time. He convinced all the 47 Panchayats in his Union to join the stupendous task. A Committee consisting of 17 members was constituted with Sri P. A. Thangavelu Onthiriyar, a public spirited ryot of the area as President and Sri S. G. Murugaiyan, Chairman of the Kottur Panchayat Union as Secretary. The Block Development Officer-*cum*-Panchayat Union Commissioner Sri S. M. Thangaraj was the Treasurer. Sri M. Gopalaswami Thenkondar, M.P., and Sri A. K. Subbiah, M.L.A., representing the area were also members of the Committee. The Committee with the assistance of the block staff started an intensive propaganda drive in all the Panchayats constituting the panchayat union explaining the necessity for the work and the need for the villagers to volunteer themselves for giving a day's free labour for the task. Meetings, individual contacts, announcements through mike fixed to jeeps and distribution of handbills as nearly as 20,000 explaining the proposal, were some of the media adopted for the purpose. All the Panchayats took up the work with zeal and enthusiasm and enrolled volunteers. Not only the members of the Village Volunteer Force but also a number of other villagers volunteered for the work. The villagers, old and young, handicapped and sick, women and school children, enrolled themselves as volunteers. In some places the entire village joined hands with the Village Volunteer Force. Duties were assigned and the areas divided. No casteism, no communalism and no local patriotism stood in the way of executing the work. Not even the economic inequality stood in the way of executing the work. The tenant and the landlord, the lessee and the lessor, the rich and the poor equally participated in the performance. The volunteers were requested to bring their own implements like spades, baskets, etc. and they were also asked to be in the workspot on the appointed day, early in the morning, so that the work should be started at 8 a.m. sharp. The Committee made necessary arrangements for the supply of food packets to the volunteers in the afternoon and the generous offers of Sri P. A. Thangavelu Onthiriyar, President of the Road Committee and the Uthirathi Mutt of Thenparai to provide food for them were accepted. Five hundred baskets were also purchased by the Committee from local contributions for use in the work.



Kottur Village Volunteer Force widening a section of the Road near Muthupet

On the appointed day

June 17, 1963, was appointed for undertaking the work. As the day dawned, numerous volunteers followed by their country bands, carrying shovels, spades and baskets were found trekking towards the workspot and these numbered about 8,000. About 7,000 volunteers who came from villages more than 5 miles distant from the site were provided, transport by utilisation of the services of private lorries and tractors willingly offered by their owners. By about 7 in the morning a large concourse of volunteers had gathered at the workspot. Women volunteers numbering about 1,000 had also arrived at the time to prove and maintain that they would equal if not excel the men-folk in the reconstruction of the nation building. It was really a sight to see these volunteers bubbling with enthusiasm assembled to do a common task with nothing but a spirit of service. The five mile stretch had been divided into 13 reaches and with reference to the number of volunteers who had opted for the work from each panchayat and with reference to the number of people who could be usefully employed in each reach. Volunteers numbering between 1,000 to 1,200 from each Panchayat had been allotted a specific reach in advance. Each reach was in charge of an Extension Officer and a Gramasevak for guidance and encouragement. The point up to which the road was to be widened had clearly been demarcated in advance. Wherever necessary, arrangements had also been made to get and keep ready casuarina piles and other materials necessary for putting up modasals to prevent earth from slipping on the sides. Thus the work was arranged and executed with the willing co-operation of the village-folk.

Signal given

As the clock struck eight in the morning the bands and village pipe went into action. Sri P. N. Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., the District Collector, turned the first sod

and dumped a basketful of earth on the portion to be widened. He was followed by the members of the Road Committee and others. This was the signal for the work to begin and the whole body of volunteers numbering about 15,000 went into action. Earlier, welcoming the District Collector, the Chairman of the Kottur Panchayat Union explained the importance of the road and how the work has been organised and requested the Collector and other authorities concerned to arrange for the early running of a bus service along the road. The District Collector commended the spirit of the volunteers and exhorted them to be always self-reliant.

It was a grand and unprecedented sight to see these 15,000 volunteers applying themselves to the job with great joy and enthusiasm. They used spades, shovels and crowbars and pickaxes and baskets and those who could not be provided with implements used their hands. The entire five-mile reach was bustling with activity. Sand hills of the river and unwanted thicker bunds of the field vanished. A spectator would virtually have been reminded of the scene in the great Hindu Epic Ramayana, where every one from the strongest to the weakest, helped Rama build a bridge to Lanka. Women volunteers in large numbers participated in the work. A number of them along with the school teachers and boys of the area engaged themselves in supplying cupfuls of drinking water to the thirsty volunteers who were on the job. Food packets were distributed to the volunteers on the spot in the afternoon. It was the symbol of determined humanity in action.

Though the planners of the work had anticipated a gathering of about 10,000 volunteers only, nearly 15,000 turned up and the whole work which was expected to be completed in 8 hours, was actually finished in 5 hours. Thus a work which would normally have taken a month or two to complete and would have cost Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 was finished in the course of a few hours without any expenditure.

Latent energy

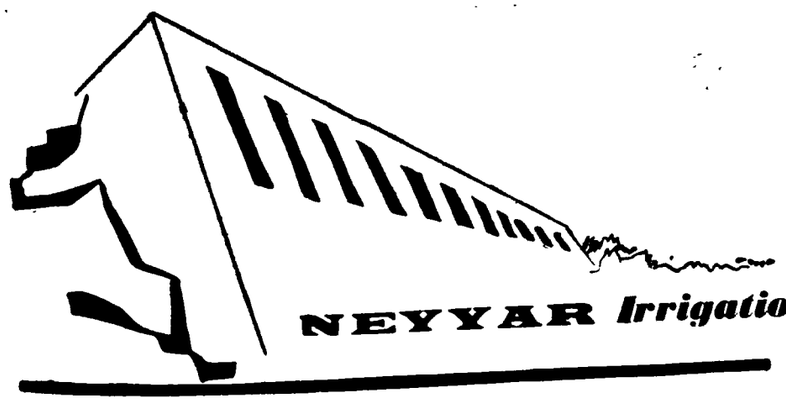
Kottur has really been a good lesson for us. The latent energies of the people if properly tapped can be canalised into constructive channels, the results are likely to be marvellous. The experience of Kottur has given an impetus to the several Panchayat Unions in the district, in that many of them are arranging for the proper utilisation of the Village Volunteer Force in building up community assets on these lines. Enquiries are also being received from several quarters outside the district regarding the method of organisation, approach and techniques adopted in mobilising such a big force for undertaking the work. It was proper planning and intensive propaganda aimed at making all the villagers realise that the good of his neighbour was also his good that did the job. A common need was felt and it was fully utilised by the Panchayat Union. Steps have been taken to run a bus along this road. Nearly 15,000 people joined and the value of work done is nearly Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and if this is not the success of Panchayati Raj what else can we claim as its success and triumph ?

Planning in India

Inaugurating the Planning Forum at the Queen Mary's College, Madras, recently, Sri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Union Deputy Minister for Planning and Labour and Employment, said that by planned development India had a record of being only next to Japan in Asia to make appreciable strides within the last 15 years. The average expectancy of life rose from 26 years to 43. Agricultural production increased from 50 million tons to 79 million tons. Industrial production rose by 94 per cent, and there was wide diversification of industries and the progress recorded in some of the industries was so high that India was now able to export certain items like sewing machines and fans.

Madras State had the distinction of taking the lead in rural electrification with 15,000 villages electrified, out of 18,000, while the total number of villages electrified in the entire country was a little over 40,000.

Referring to the popular notion that location of big projects in an area would automatically increase the per capita income there, he said that this was incorrect. Bihar, with its large number of projects, had the lowest per capita income. On the other hand, Punjab, without even a single big industrial project, and having only small industries, claimed the highest per capita income.



The Kanyakumari Branch Canal forms part of the Neyyar Irrigation Project, which is in the Kerala State and the opening of this canal by the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, a few months ago, symbolised the co-operation and joint endeavour of both Madras and Kerala States in implementing schemes for the benefit of the people. This scheme is the worthy successor to the earlier scheme in this district, viz., the Kodayar Irrigation System.

Kanyakumari district, the "Land's End of India" is, by nature, a gifted area. It was the "granary" of the erstwhile Travancore State, before the re-organisation of States. Nevertheless, even in this evergreen district, there are some dry patches : the aim of the second stage of the Neyyar Project is to make these dry patches also fertile and productive.

The Neyyar River is in the Kerala State and has its origin in the Western Ghats. After flowing for 30 miles through the Kerala State, the Neyyar River ultimately joins the Arabian Sea near Poovar.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project consists of —

1. The Dam.
2. The Right Bank Canal.
3. The Left Bank Canal.

The dam, reservoir and the right bank canal are in the Kerala State and were constructed by that Government as a first stage during the first Five-Year Plan. The capacity of the reservoir formed is 3,750 m. cft. The dam is asolid gravity dam built in masonry and is 1,000 feet long and 125 feet high. It is near Sembilamedu. 19 miles south-east of Trivandrum and 15 miles east of Neyyatinkara. The Right Bank Canal 21¼ miles long benefits 18,000 acres entirely in Kerala State.

The Left Bank Canal was taken up as a second stage during the Second Five-Year Plan. The canal is about 37 miles long. The first 24 miles and 2 furlongs of the canal lie in Kerala State and the remaining 13 milea and two furlongs in the Kanyakumari district. Is commands 19,100 acres of which 9,200 acres will be in Madras State and the fest in Kerala State.

Kanyakumari Canal

The canal, which serves areas in the Madras State is known as the "Kanyakumari Canal" and it takes off from mile 24 of Neyyar Left Bank Canal. The Kerala State has agreed to maintain a supply of 150 cusecs of water into this canal near the place at Kaliyekkavilai where the Left Bank Canal enters Madras State. They also agreed that the excavation of the first 24 miles of the Left Bank Canal common to both States will be done by the Kerala State and that of Kanyakumari Canal may be taken up by the Madras State. Later, however, it was felt that as the Left Bank Canal in the first 24 miles crosses the encalves of the Madras State at two places, it would greatly expedite matters if the portion of the deep cut reached at 21st mile was also taken over by the Madras State for execution. This work has also been done by the Madras State on behalf of the Kerala State.



Sri K. Kamaraj, recently opened the new Cauvery Bridge, near Tiruchirappalli

The Kanyakumari Canal is a peculiar one. Unlike the Canals in the plains, it passes through undulating and uneven country. It had to be laid in deep cuttings, at ridges and in embankments of valleys. The depth of the cuttings in some places is 96 feet. Besides, roads intervened in the deep cuttings. As it was not found easy tc divert these roads, the canal in such places was cut to the required level, R.C.C. box culvert provided for the flow of water, cutting refilled with the excavated earth and the roads reformed at top as before. Such complicated works are the special features of this canal.

The soil through which the canal passes consists of muram and clay, because of which the banks are liable to slip. In those places where such slippings are liable to occur the canal is lined with cement concrete.

Because of these difficult circumstances under which the canal has to be excavated, as explained above, the cost incurred has increased very much. However, considering the benefits it would confer on the people the work has been taken up and completed.

Six branches take off from the Kanyakumari Canal, the most important and longest of these being the Mulliyar Branch. The other branches are, Pakode, Mangod, Methukummal, Kollencode and Venganchi.

The cost of excavating the canal is Rs. 90·3 lakhs. Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 18·6 lakhs was incurred in cutting the portion of canal at 21st mile by the Madras State on behalf of the Kerala State.

Under this project 7,200 acres of dry land will be given irrigation facilities, besides assuring supply to 2,000 acres already under cultivation in the Kanyakumari district. The additional food production is expected to be 7,700 tons per annum.

Immunisation of Pre-school children

As most of the pre-school children are victims either to one or other of the three diseases, namely, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria it has been proposed to immunise pre-school children against these diseases, through the agency of Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres. Accordingly Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 2824, Health, dated 13th December 1961, have approved the scheme and also accorded sanction to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,000 recurring and Rs. 25,000 non-recurring.

All the preliminaries for implementing the scheme were carried out.

Since the triple vaccination required is available with Glaxo Laboratories and Haffkine Institute, Bombay, it was decided that a trial may be conducted with both the vaccines using them separately on two different batches of 100 children each in different areas to study the merits and disadvantages before venturing upon purchasing bulk supply either from Glaxo Laboratories or from Haffkine Institute. The experimental trial is in progress at Valliyoor and Thirukalikundram Primary Health Centres, in Chingleput district, and on receipt of the report, action will be taken to arrange for the purchase of bulk supply of vaccine and the scheme will be implemented throughout the State.

Srivilliputhur Cotton Growers set an Example



In the Srivilliputhur taluk of the Ramanathapuram district long staple cotton of Mcu 2 variety is largely grown. The Srivilliputhur Uganda Cotton Growers' Co-operative Marketing Society is serving the cotton growers in the area by providing marketing facilities. In order to maintain the purity of long staple cotton in the area and to prevent mixture of inferior variety, a scheme of outright purchase of Mcu 2 cotton by the marketing society was drawn up. As the outright purchase involves large capital outlay and risk of loss due to fluctuation in market, it was thought that the society could not undertake the purchase of entire cotton grown in the area all at once and that it might work out the scheme in the respect of seed farm cotton. It was suggested that to start with, the society might select seed farm ryots covering about 2,000 acres and arrange to purchase the cotton from them directly by eliminating the merchants. The scheme contemplated is as follows :—

(1) Seed farm ryots in a few compact villages to cover about 2,000 acres should be selected for working the scheme.

(2) The seed farm ryots thus selected would be admitted as members of the credit societies in the villages and provided with cultivation loans.

(3) The loan application of the credit societies should be passed through the marketing society which should scrutinize and recommend it to the Central Bank. After sanction, the disbursement of the loan by the Central Bank to the credit society should be channeled through the marketing society.

(4) In the case of seed farm ryots in the municipal town area where there is no credit society, the marketing society itself might issue cultivation loans.

(5) After harvest, the marketing society should purchase outright the cotton of the seed farm from ryots at the prevailing market rate. The cultivation loans issued to them should be covered from the value of purchases.

(6) The marketing society should arrange for the ginning of the cotton so purchased and sell the lint, after taking the seeds for distribution.

(7) Separate account should be maintained by the society for the transaction and a portion of the profit earned in the business should be passed on to the ryots concerned in proportion to the value of the purchase made from them.

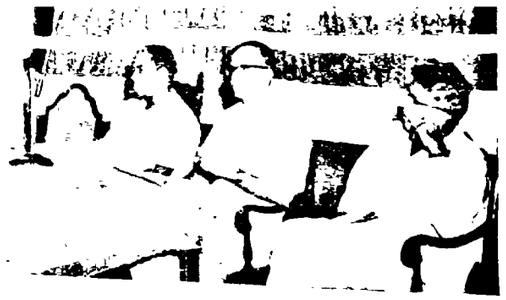
In order to safeguard the interest of the society from the possible risk of any loss in implementing the scheme, Government have agreed to underwrite upto 10 per cent of the total value of purchase under the scheme in any year, if a loss is incurred. Government have also sanctioned the free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar to the society to attend to the work connected with the scheme.

Ryots benefitted by the Scheme

During the 1962 season the society selected 15 villages and worked the scheme for about 2,000 acres. Cultivation loans were issued by credit societies to the seed farm ryots selected in the villages to the extent of Rs. 87,000. The marketing society also issued cultivation loans to the extent of Rs. 69,400 to the seed farm ryots residing in the municipal area. In order to provide incentive to the ryots to sell the produce to the marketing societies, loans were issued at a higher rate of Rs. 200 per acre to these ryots, while normally loans are issued to the ryots at Rs. 100 per acre. The society purchased 3,846 quintals of cotton from 178 ryots to the value of Rs. 5·94 lakhs and recovered a sum of Rs. 1·43 lakhs towards the cultivation loans issued. By the operation of the scheme and the society entering into the market for purchase of the produce, the ryots were much benefitted. The price for cotton went up on account of the competition from merchants and the ryots were able to get a higher price than what they got in the previous years when the society did not undertake the purchase. For instance, generally the seed farm cotton was being sold at a price ranging from Rs. 190 to Rs. 220 per pothi of 336 lb. But this year, because the society entered the market, the price went up to Rs. 265 per pothi.

Society earned profit

The society ginned the cotton thus purchased in its ginning factory. After taking the seed for distribution



Sri P. Kakkan, Home Minister, inaugurated the first Agricultural Information Seminar on Soil Conservation on 9th October 1963 at the Children's Theatre

during the next season, it arranged for the sale of the lint by contacting the Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and a few private mills. The lint market was favourable to the society at the beginning but due to the declaration of National Emergency and other reasons, the market showed a serious slump later and the society, could not get a profitable price for a portion of the stock. However, the society had been able to earn an over-all profit of Rs. 18,642 in the transaction.

Ryots were given bonus

As contemplated in the scheme, the society decided to carry 25 per cent of the profit to the business less reserve and to distribute the balance to the ryots concerned as bonus in proportion to the value of produce purchased from them. The society purchased the cotton from the ryots at different prices ranging from Rs. 140 to Rs. 165 per quintal. In order that the ryots who sold the produce at a lesser price might get a higher bonus, the society decided to distribute the bonus as follows :—

(*a*) Rs. 4 per quintal of kapas for the ryots who sold it at a rate of Rs. 155 and below.

(*b*) Rs. 3 per quintal for the ryots who sold the produce at the rate of exceeding Rs. 155.

While the ryots had already got a fair price for the produce at the time of sale to the society they have also been able to get an additional amount by way of bonus. A sum of Rs. 13,920 was thus disbursed as bonus to the ryots from whom the cotton was purchased.

Government Public Holidays in 1964

The Government have declared the following public holidays in 1964 under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to Sundays :—

Monday, the 13th January	..	Bhogi.
Tuesday, the 14th January	..	Pongal.
Saturday, the 15th February	..	Ramzan.
Friday, the 27th March	..	Good Friday.
Monday, the 13th April	..	Tamil New Year's Day.
Thursday, the 23rd April	..	Bakrid.
Saturday, the 23rd May	..	Muharram.
Tuesday, the 30th June	..	Half-Yearly closing of Bank Accounts.
Saturday, the 15th August	..	Independence Day.
Wednesday, the 9th September	..	Vinayaka Chathurthi.
Friday, the 2nd October	..	Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.
Wednesday, the 14th October and Thursday, the 15th October	..	Ayudha Pooja.
Tuesday, the 3rd November	..	Deepavali.
Friday, the 25th December	..	Christmas.
Thursday, the 31st December	..	Annual Closing of Bank Accounts.

The Republic Day and the Telugu New Year's Day fall on Sunday in 1964. In accordance with the policy of the Government a public holiday has been declared for Vinayaka Chathurthi on the 9th September 1964, in lieu of the holiday for the Telugu New Year's Day .It is not usual to declare another holiday in the event of the Republic Day and the other two National Holidays falling on closed holidays in any year.

The Public Holidays on the 30th June and 31st December will not be holidays for State Government Offices including non-Bank Treasuries, They will observe the other holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act mentioned above together with all Second Saturdays in 1964.

It is in your hands

429

BE ASSURED OF CORRECT Weight & Measure

G. VENKATESWARAN,
Assistant Director, Weights and Measures.

If every citizen observes the steps enumerated in this article in his transaction, he would not only make the work of the Weights and Measures Organisation more effective but would make himself assured of correct weight and measure.

The 1st of October 1958 was a memorable day in the history of weights and measures in our country. On that day an important step towards India's unity in trade and commerce was taken by the introduction of metric system of weights and measures in trade in certain areas in States, industries and Government departments. On the 1st of April 1957, the decimal system of coinage was introduced in India. These two reforms together are calculated to bring about a revolutionary change in the field of trade and commerce of our country. They will contribute not a little to the task of stengthening its unity.

It is an accepted fact that a universally recognised, simple and uniform system of weights and measures is an imperative necessity for the progress of any country. Without it, trade and industry will not flourish, and the country as a whole will not develop.

All through in the past, there have been existing in India numerous weights and measures which differed not only from place to place but even in the same place from one trade to another. The confusion and chaos in our weights and measures has prevailed for many centuries causing a lot of cheating and distress. Both sellers and buyers never got the true value for their goods. Weights and measures enter into innumerable human activities such as education, science, technology, industry, buying, selling and so on. If the people concerned are not fully conversant with the units by which such activities are conducted, they will be in a whirlpool of confusion and difficulty. So the different complex standards of weights and measures had to be replaced by a single uniform standard which alone will assure a better tomorrow for our country. In every transaction the buyer should get and the seller should give the correct quantity of goods specified in the contract. Price quotations at different places in the producing as well as consuming tracts should be easily understandable to the producers as well as traders. The establishment of a uniform standardised system of weights and measures will save us considerable irritation and misunderstanding. It will also promote inter-State trade. The metric system being the simplest system with almost universal recognition, it has been adopted in India as the single system to be followed throughout the country by the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Central Act 89 of 1956).

In force throughout the State

The use of metric weights in trade and commerce became compulsory throughout Madras State along with the rest of India with effect from 1st April 1962, and the use of the metric length measures from 1st October 1962. From 1st April 1962, in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot and from 1st October 1962, in the districts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram the use of metric capacity measures has become compulsory. In the remaining districts of the State, viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari, the use of metric capacity measures became compulsory from 1st April 1963. Therefore, the use of non-metric weights and measures in trade and commerce is illegal throughout the State from 1st April 1963.

It is no doubt fully realised that a change in our weights and measures will at the initial stage cause a certain amount of inconvenience, hardship and expense. This applied to every change, more so to such a Universal change of ingrained habits of centuries, with almost a complete break with the past. A reform of

far reaching importance, viz., adoption of metric system of weights and measures will be successful only if people who are to be affected by this, are convinced that their real interests would be safeguarded. If the people are assured that goods are exchanged according to standards laid down by law, that no false weights or measures are used and that in every transaction the seller gives and the buyer receives the correct quantity of goods specified in the contract or bargain the reform will be successful. The Weights and Measures Organisation tries to ensure that end. But any reform will depend for success in the last resort on public co-operation. The common man should himself be aware of the right way to proceed in his transactions. If every citizen observes the following steps in his transactions, he would not only make the work of the Weights and Measures Organisation more effective but would make himself assured of correct weight or measure.

For your attention

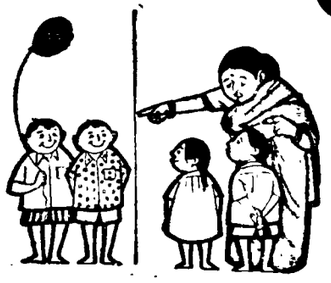
See that the trader is using weights, measures, weighing instruments, etc., duly verified and stamped by the Weights and Measures Organisation. Special types of weights have to be used in bullion trade. Under the statutory obligations of the Act, the weights and weighing instruments used in bullion trade are required to be reverified and re-stamped at least once in a year and those in other trades at least once in two years. Unverified and unstamped weights, measures, weighing instruments, etc., constitute violation of the provisions of the Act and the Enforcement Rules.

Check that the beam scale is permanently suspended from a stand or hook, the pointer of the beam is in the centre when the pans are empty. Make sure that the pans are supported by metallic chains or slings attached to the end knife-edges and that there is a perceptible distance between the floor and the pans to allow free movement of the pans. Silk or Nylon-thread is allowed for suspending the pans from the beam of class 'B' scales of capacity 100 kg. or below only.

Look for a proper display of the certificate issued against the verified and stamped weights, measures, weighing instruments, etc., at some conspicuous part of traders premises.

A weighing instrument, e.g., beam scale is designed and constructed to weigh commodities up to a certain limit which is marked on the beam and at a suitable place on other weighing instruments. Any disregard to this limit will lead to an error in the weighment. That is to say that if it is inscribed on the beam scale

NEVER COMPARE...



It is always frustrating! So it is when you compare metric weights and measures with obsolete units like seer or viss. You will only waste your time and often lose in the transaction.

For quick service and fair dealing

USE METRIC UNITS

DA 63/262

"To weigh 5 kg." the maximum that can be weighed with that instrument at a time is 5 kilograms. Any weighment more than 5 kilograms at a time made with that scale will not ensure correct weighment.

Watch for any material which may be sticking beneath the pans. Do not allow the traders to weigh out in a jerky manner.

Politely insist that the trader should maintain his weights, measures, weighing instruments, etc., free of dirt and dust.

Ask for prices of commodities only in terms of metric units.

Always at the time of purchase, demand a commodity in terms of convenient denominations of weights or measures in the metric series.

Units in retail trade

The following units are recommended for use in retail trade :—

In the place of Tola ask for 10 grams.

In the place of Palam ask for 50 grams.

In the place of Pound ask for 500 grams.

In the place of Viss ask for 1·5 kilograms.

In the place of Maund (Madras) ask for 10 kilograms.

In the place of Yard ask for metre.

In the place of Padi ask for 2 litres.

It is customary among consumers often to ask for a Viss or Pound of a commodity and the trader weighs out—not always accurately—the goods using metric weight pieces to make up the Viss or Pound. This is more cumbersome than the use of old weights, involves more complicated calculations and odd handling of new weights and indirectly, results in affecting the metric reform itself adversely. Typical pricing units in retail trade are as follows :—

Foodgrains, cereals, pulses, spices, ghee, bread, vegetables, meat, fish, sweetmeats, tea, coffee, sugar, salt—1 kilogram or 1 litre depending upon the prevalent practice.

Oil for cooking—1 kg. or 1 litre depending upon the prevalent practice.

Milk—1 litre.

Cloth and related materials—1 metre.

Pre-packaged materials—preferable sizes corresponding to series of commercial weights and measures.

Traders have been supplied with approved conversion tables. The purchaser should observe that the conversion charts of prices and quantities are available with the trader and are exhibited prominently by the trader for ready reference.

Heavy penalties

Heavy penalties have been prescribed for the following offences under the Weights and Measures Act and Rules :—

(*a*) Use of non-metric weights, measures, etc., since the date of compulsory enforcement.

(*b*) Use of unstamped metric weights, measures, etc.

(*c*) Forgery or transfer of Government stamps on the weights, measures, etc., as well as wilfully diminishing or increasing weights, measures, etc.

(*d*) Taking or receiving articles in excess or less than the quantity fixed by weight or measure.

(*e*) Neglecting or refusing to produce weights, measures, etc., for inspection by the authorities concerned.

(*f*) Sale of unstamped weights and measures, etc.

(*g*) Manufacture, sale or repair of weights and measures, etc., without licence.

(*h*) Failure to mark net weight or measure in sealed containers.

Any violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules may be brought to the notice of the authorities of the Weights and Measures Organisation in the State.

It may happen sometimes that the action taken against some offenders by the Inspector of Weights and Measures to meet the ends of justice may move the susceptibilities of certain persons. In such cases it would not be the right course to intervene with the Inspector's work. Such intervention can often be interpreted as obstruction to a public servant in the performance of his duties which is an offence under the law. The best way to ventilate any grievance is to lodge a complaint with the Weights and Measures Organisation.

The observance of the above points by every one in his transactions will help Government in its endeavour to give a fair deal to every citizen in the field of weights and measures.

Eradication of SMALLPOX



Dr. K. M. LAL,
Deputy Director-General of Health Services.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in a majority of States with full number of sanctioned units from October/November 1962, barring Mysore which started the programme in February 1962. Punjab started the programme during end of May and Gujerat started the programme from July 1962. Some States like Rajasthan started the programme from January 1963 and Madras started the programme from March 1963. Prior to the launching of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, pilot projects had been carried out in all the States and in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Total number of units working in the whole country are 150 according to population basis, but progress in all the States is not uniform. While Mysore, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir have covered more than 50 per cent of its population, coverage in other States varies from 15 to 30 per cent. Total vaccinations (both primary and revaccination) carried out during eradication programme stand at nearly 111 millions, i.e., 25 per cent of the total population only stands covered so far.

According to the present rate of progress, it is expected that only two States will complete their targets by the middle of 1964, and simultaneously get ready to observe obligations of maintenance phase, whereas other States would complete the attack phase of the programme by March 1965 and one or two States may go up to the end of 1965. Simultaneously all States have been enjoined to carry out mopping up and surveillance operations in areas where coverage has not been very nearly 100 per cent and utmost emphasis is being laid that no new-borns should escape primary vaccinations and that there should be regular revaccination at age 5, 10 and 15 and that mass vaccination of contacts should take place on the occurrence of sporadic cases of smallpox.

Three essential fundamentals

(i) Availability of a potent and stable vaccine in the field—Russian freeze dried vaccine is being used throughout the country for the eradication programme and it is being ensured that supplies of this vaccine do not get depleted and demands of all States, Union Territories, Corporations, etc., are being fully met at present. States and Corporations that had in the first instance not taken up the use of freeze dried vaccine, are now convinced that for any eradication programme, freeze dried vaccine is the answer as it gives a much higher success rate in revaccinations as compared to the liquid lymph vaccine. All vaccines whether freeze dried or liquid lymph are being subjected to potency testing on eggs and only vaccines of accepted potency are being used in the field. Freeze dried vaccine is giving on an average success rate of 50—60 per cent in revaccination and nearly 100 per cent in primary vaccination, whereas liquid lymph vaccine gives on an average success rate of 90—95 per cent in primary and 20—30 per cent in revaccination.

Production of freeze dried vaccine

The freeze dried vaccine conforming to WHO standards has been already produced by State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, U.P. and mass production now is on the way. Freeze dried vaccine produced at King Institute, Guindy, has been sent to WHO for potency testing. Vaccine Institutes at Hyderabad and Belgaum have also been selected for production of freeze dried vaccine and necessary formalities in connection with the training of staff and supply of equipment by WHO/UNICEF are being processed.

(ii) Existence of a devoted public health organization able to vaccinate the population entrusted to its care and excercise constant supervision over the vaccination work so that no lacunae may remain both in the enumeration of the population and in the recording of results.

(iii) Co-operation of the people. For the success of such a gigantic public health programme, it is paramount that all sections of the public should appreciate and realise that vaccination is for their own good and that untold suffering and misery can be avoided if everyone gets himself vaccinated. To make people accept vaccination, health education drives properly conducted should precede mass vaccination drive and should be continued, if possible, even during mopping up and maintenance phase operations.

Assessment and evaluation of the programme

A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Health in March 1963 to independently assess and evaluate the Smallpox Eradication Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi in its attack phase and to find out whether it meets the criteria for entering into maintenance phase. Before starting the assessment and evaluation, the Committee laid down certain criteria for the assessment of the attack phase and also for the maintenance phase and these criteria now form a very valuable guildeline for future assessment of this kind both concurrent and terminal which are in the process of being started in several States, where attack phase of the programme has been completed or about to be completed.

Delhi Committee, after completion of the assessment work, both by observations in the field, challenge vaccination of stratified random sampling of the population, study of epicentres, comparison of the Corporation vaccination registers with the new registers prepared by the assessment investigators, came to the conclusion that Smallpox Eradication Programme in the Union Territory of Delhi has not yet fully met the criteria for entering into the maintenance phase, as more than 80 per cent of every sector of the population had not been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated, coverage being only 63 per cent and the quality of vaccinations being 86 per cent and made concrete recommendations for removing shortcomings and the lacunae brought out in detail in the report, which has been circulated to all State Governments and officers in charge of the Eradication Programme so that the mistakes pointed out by the Committee may not be repeated.



The Central Excise Non-Gazetted Officers' Association handing over Rs. 2,000, for National Defence Fund to Sri K. Kamaraj

Epidemiological investigation

Epidemiological investigations of several epidemics of smallpox has revealed that a few cases of smallpox occuring in September, October and November 1962, were not taken note of by respective State Health Authorities resulting in flare-up of epidemic conditions in December 1962, January and February 1963. Detailed investigation further revealed that there was big time-lag in the reporting of cases of smallpox, lot of new-borns had escaped primary vaccination and cases admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital were mostly children who had remained unvaccinated and adults who have had no revaccination.

Difficulties and Experiences

Barring a few States, coverage on the whole during the first impact of the attack phase is not at all adequate and mopping-up and surveillance operations have to be of a regular feature to achieve the desired coverage. Supervision over the vaccination staff and supervisory inspecting staff is not adequate resulting in many lacunae both in the enumeration of the population and in the recording of results. Co-operation of the people is not forthcoming in an abundant measure for the achievement of the targets within the stipulated period. At many places specially in urban areas there is resistance to vaccination out of mere indifference and at other places due to ignorance and wrong beliefs, thus importance of the programme is not appreciated.

Complication reported so far

We have by now vaccinated nearly 100 millions of population with freeze dried vaccine but complications of post vaccinial encephalitis reported so far are only 12. Revised instructions have been issued regarding reducing the number of insertions in the case of primary vaccination from 4 and 3 to 2 only. It has been repeatedly stressed that only one insertion be given in children above 4 years who are getting vaccination for the first time.

Targets

The original target for completing the attack phase of the programme was two years but seeing the up-to-date progress of all the States, only Mysore and Punjab are expected to complete the programme including mopping up operations in nearly 2½ years and achieve desired coverage whereas other States will take nearly three years to complete the attack phase and carry out effective mopping up operations.

Modifications in the Scheme Targets

The expert Committee on Smallpox had only projected attack phase of the programme in achieving the target of eradication but in the actual experience, it has been

found that the attack phase of the programme has to be supplemented with mopping-up and surveillance operations to achieve more than 90 per cent coverage. It was considered earlier that a coverage of 80 per cent of all sections of the people will achieve eradication but the independent assessment and evaluation of the Smallpox Eradication Programme in Delhi has revealed that we have to aim at 100 per cent coverage before we can achieve eradication and hence mopping-up and surveillance operations have to form a very essential facet of the attack phase of the programme for which detailed instructions have been sent to States so that they carry out effectively mopping-up operations to reach at least more than 90 per cent coverage if the eradication units have moved from that area, and unless this much coverage is achieved, maintenance phase operations cannot be started.

It has also to be stressed that maintenance phase operations also form an important facet of the eradication programme for eradication will be only considered achieved when for three years in succession after the attack phase, there are no cases of smallpox in any territory.

The continued occurrence of cases of smallpox in several pilot project districts and their subsequent epidemiological investigation is a pointer in this direction. Cases of smallpox have been occurring in these pilot project districts where coverage was not adequate in the first instance and mopping-up and surveillance operations were not carried out and neither any rigid planning was done to carry out obligations of the maintenance phase. The normal health staff has to be augmented where necessary and responsibility fixed sector-wise to achieve ultimate goal of eradication.

Adjoining territories

To be effective, eradication of smallpox makes it desirable that all adjoining countries develop synchronised mass vaccination campaigns. So far as is known, Pakistan and Nepal have yet to develop systematic mass vaccination of their total population, their current activities being limited to local control programmes. Smallpox Eradication Programmes conducted in Assam and Union Territory of Tripura as also in part of Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir bordering on Pakistan, along with part of Bihar bordering on Nepal can become infructuous if the adjoining territories do not simultaneously undertake smallpox eradication. Not only should there be no reservoir of infection in our country but no reservoir of infection in adjoining countries of Pakistan and Nepal, if the danger of importation of this disease to countries, that have by sustained public health efforts eradicated it, is to be removed.

The details of Vaccinations performed in the Districts and Development Districts from 1st March 1963 upto the week ending 28th September 1933 are furnished hereunder.

Name of the District or Development District.	*Population.*	*Vaccination.*	*Outturn.*	*Number verified.*		*Number successful.*		*Percentage of success.*	
		P.V.	*R.V.*	*P.V.*	*R.V.*	*P.V.*	*R.V.*	*P.V.*	*R.V.*
1 The Nilgiris ..	3,99,000	13,792	1,82,121	7,227	82,966	6,724	34,268	93·0	41·3
2 Kanyakumari ..	9,97,000	44,475	5,89,355	22,186	2,15,641	19,167	52,942	86·4	24·6
3 East Thanjavur ..	15,45,000	52·058	10,10,216	28,729	4,48,578	26,295	2,12,566	92·9	47·4
4 North Cuddalore ..	13,18,000	30,524	8,55,663	15,320	3,28,244	13,955	1,61,392	91·1	49·2
5 South Tiruchirappalli.	13,14,000	49,489	8,77,812	26,992	4,17,422	23,038	1,31,120	85·4	31·4
6 North Salem ..	17,29,000	66,467	7,16,376	23,830	2,11,287	22,043	1,07,407	92·5	50·8
7 West Coimbatore ..	18,18,000	56,768	9,89,935	28,870	4,38,172	26,697	1,36,685	92·5	31·2
8 South Madurai ..	19,69,000	63,350	13,31,249	41,163	7,46,968	34,643	2,55,600	84·2	34 2
9 West Ramanathapuram	9,96,000	29,645	6,07,538	16,428	2,86,555	13,893	1,03,149	84·6	35
10 South Tirunelveli ..	13,44,000	27,968	8,0),445	11,287	2,5 :,746	10,173	1,15,363	90	45·5
Total ..	1,34,94,000	4,33,626	79,69,710	2,22,032	34,29,579	1,96,628	13,10,522	88·6	38·2

The programme will be completed in the above two Districts and eight Development Districts by February 1964. The remaining eight Development Districts of this State will be taken up under the Programme from 1st March 1964.

MADRAS STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

(Timings and Fares for Long Distance Express Services)

Route number. (1)	*Service number.* (2)	*Place.* (3)	*Via.* (4)	*Fare.* (5) Rs.	nP.	*Departure Hours.* (6)	*Arrival Hours.* (7)
100	..	Madras to Bangalore.	Vellore and Krishnagiri.	10	00	07·00	16·00
		Bangalore to Madras.				07·00	16·00
101	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Tada and Kalahasti.	2	75	05·30	10·45
		Tirupathy to Madras.				13·00	18·15
102	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Tiruvellore, Tiruttani, Puttur.	2	75	06·00	11·30
		Tirupathy to Madras.				13·30	19·00
103	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	05·30	13·35
		Tiruchy to Madras ..				06·30	14·35
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	10·00	18·05
		Tiruchy to Madras ..				11·00	19·05
	3rd Bus ..	Madras to Tiruchy ..	Chingleput and Villupuram.	9	00	13·00	21·05
		Tiruchy to Madras				14·30	22·35
104	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tirupathy	Oothukottai, Nagalapuram, Puttur.	2	75	07·30	12·30
		Tirupathy to Madras.				14·30	19·30
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Oothukottai, Nagalapuram, Puttur.	2	75	13·00	18·00
		Tirupathy to Madras.				07·00	12·00
105	..	Madras to Salem ..	Tindivanam, Kallakurichi, Attur.	9	25	06·00	15·00
		Salem to Madras ..				05·00	14·00
106	..	Madras to Salem ..	Villupuram, Madappet, Tirukkoilur.	9	75	10·30	20·00
		Salem to Madras ..				10·30	20·00
107	..	Madras to Tirupathy.	Oothukottai, Satyavedu, Kalahasti.,	2	75	10·15	16·15
		Tirupathy to Madras				05·15	11·15
108	1st Bus ..	Madras to Nagapattinam	Pondy, Mayuram, Karaikkal.	9	25	08·30	17·00
		Nagapattinam to Madras				06·30	15·00
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Nagapattinam	Pondy, Mayuram, Karaikkal.	9	25	12·30	21·00
		Nagapattinam to Madras				09·30	18·00
109	..	Salem to Ooty ..	Bhavani, Erode, Coimbatore, Mettupalayam.	8	50	06·00	21·00
		Ooty to Salem ..				10·00	18·00
110	..	Madras to Venkatagiri.	Tada, Sulurpet, Nayudupet.	2	37	13·30	19·00
		Venkatagiri to Madras.				06·00	11·30
111	1st Bus ..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Melur.	10	00	06·60	15·00
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				05·00	14·00
	2nd Bus ..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Melur.	10	00	14·00	23·00
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				12·00	21·00
112	..	Tiruchy to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Madurai, Dindigul.	12	00	06·45	18·15
		Nagercoil to Tiruchy.				06·00	17·30
113	1st Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	06·30	16·15
		Tanjore to Madras ..				06·30	16·15
	2nd Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	08·00	17·45
		Tanjore to Madras ..				08·00	17·45
	3rd Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	09·30	19·15
		Tanjore to Madras ..				10·30	20·15
	4th Bus ..	Madras to Tanjore ..	Pondy, Neyveli, Kumbakonam.	10	25	12·00	21·45
		Tanjore to Madras ..				12·00	21·45

Route number. (1)	Service number. (2)	Places. (3)	Via. (4)	Fare. (5)	Departure Hours. (6)	Arrival Hours. (7)
				Rs. nP.		
114	1st Bus ..	Coimbatore to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul, Palani.	12 75	06·45	19·15
		Nagercoil to Coimbatore.			05·30	18·00
	2nd Bus ..	Coimbatore to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Madurai, Dindigul, Palani.	12 75	09·15	21·06
		Nagercoil to Coimbatore.			09·15	21·06
115	1st Bus ..	Tiruchy to Coimbatore	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	05·00	10·20
	2nd Bus ..	Coimbatore to Tiruchy Tiruchy to Coimbatore			05·00	10·20
		Coimbatore to Tiruchy	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	07·30	12·50
	3rd Bus ..	Tiruchy to Coimbatore			07·30	12·50
		Coimbatore to Tiruchy	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	10·00	15·20
	4th Bus ..	Tiruchy to Coimbatore			10·00	15·20
		Coimbatore to Tiruchy	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	12·30	17·50
	5th Bus ..	Tiruchy to Coimbatore			12·30	17·50
		Coimbatore to Tiruchy	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	15·00	20·20
	6th Bus ..	Tiruchy to Coimbatore			15·00	20·20
		Coimbatore to Tiruchy	Kulitalai, Karur, Palladam.	5 75	17·15	22·35
116	..	Madras to Salem	Tiruvannamalai, Gingee.	9 25	17·15	22·35
		Salem to Madras ..			07·15	16·15
117	..	Tiruchy to Vellore	Villupuram, Gingee, Arani.	8 45	07·00	16·00
		Vellore to Tiruchy ..			07·30	15·30
118	1st Bus ..	Nagapattinam to Coimbatore.	Tanjore, Tiruchy, Karur.	9 75	05·30	13·30
		Coimbatore to Nagapattinam.			07·30	16·45
	2nd Bus ..	Nagapattinam to Coimbatore.	Tanjore, Tiruchy, Karur.	9 75	08·30	17·45
		Coimbatore to Nagapattinam.			12·30	21·45
119	..	Madras to Coimbatore.	Vellore, Krishnagiri, Salem.	15 50	11·30	20·45
		Coimbatore to Madras.			05·30	20·30
120	..	Shencottah to Tanjore.	Tenkasi, Madurai, Tiruchy.	10 00	05·30	20·30
		Tanjore to Shencottah.			06·05	16·05
121	..	Tanjore to Ramnad.	Tiruchy, Puducottah, Sivaganga.	8 35	06·10	16·10
		Ramnad to Tanjore ..			12·00	19·30
122	..	Madurai to Ooty	Palani, Coimbatore, Mettupalayam ..	10 50	12·00	19·30
		Ooty to Madurai ..			06·00	15·30
123	..	Ramnad to Nagercoil.	Tirunelveli, Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar.	9 90	08·00	17·30
		Nagercoil to Ramnad.			08·00	17·15
					08·00	17·15

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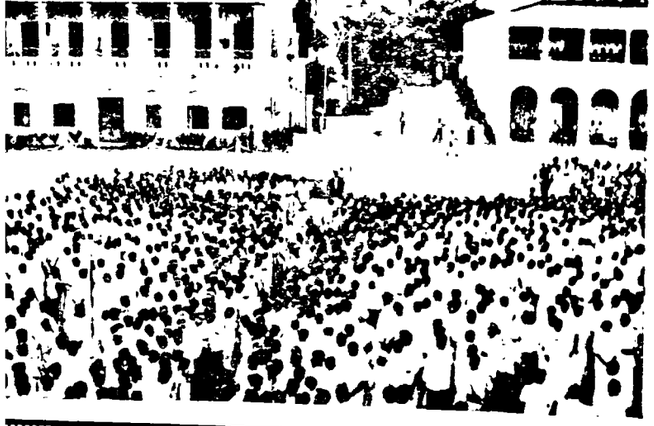
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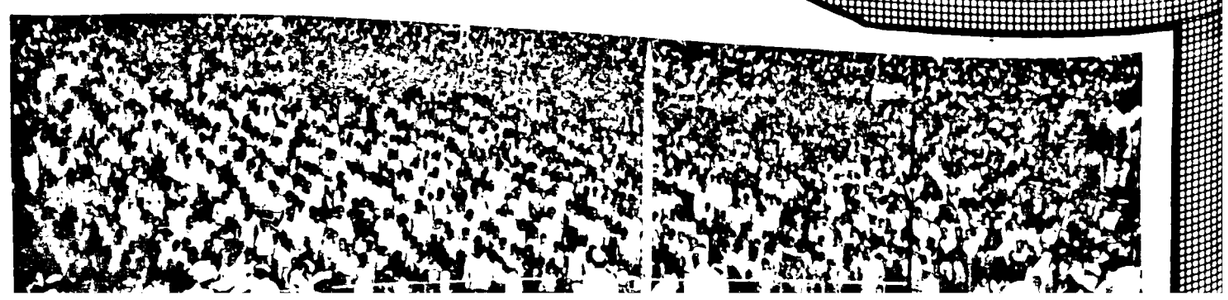
MADRAS INFORMATION



Oct 20 NATIONAL Solidarity Day







e National Solidarity Day and
lational Cadet Corps Day were
rated on October 20 all over
ountry

The officers and staff of Madras Secretariat take the Pledge

2 and 3. N.C.C. Cadets on the march

4. In New Delhi Prime Minister Sri Nehru administered the Pledge

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

341

MADRAS Information

Volume XVII DECEMBER 1963 No. 12

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	United We Stand *—M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras.*	3
2.	Development of Co-operative Marketing *—Sri V. K. Appandarajan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.*	6
3.	The Family Planning Programme *—Dr. Smt. P. Lakshmi, State Family Planning Officer, Madras.*	11
4.	Substantial Progress in Medical and Public Health Facilities. *—Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health, Madras.*	17
5.	Power Development	22
6.	All Large Towns and Villages to be Electrified	27
7.	Population figures of Panchayat Union Councils as per 1961 census.	28
8.	Index of Articles—*Madras Information*, 1963.	35

This Month's Cover :

The latter half of December and the first half of January constitute the month of Margazhi in the Tamil Calendar. It is the month when little girls walk into the gardens before the break of dawn and gather dew-soaked pumpkin flowers to decorate their house-front and when young men and old go round the streets singing devotional songs to beat the of cymbals. It is the month when even Hindu household echoes to the recitation of Tiruppavai, the enchanting devotional poem of Andal every temple is crowded with worshippers from the early hours of the morning. It is also the month when Madras City becomes the paradise of connoisseurs of art and offers the best in music, dance and drama. This month's cover opens a window into some familiar Marghazhi scenes.



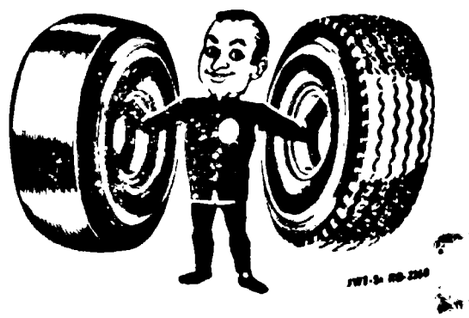
If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre...

If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skilfully repaired, to strengthen the casing. Only then is Camel-back tread rubber bonded firmly on to the tyre.

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UNITED WE STAND

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister, Madras.

On October 20, the National Solidarity Day, the Chief Minister of Madras made an appeal to the people in his talk over the All India Radio to take the pledge on National Solidarity. 'It is a good thing that the feeling of National Integration is growing like a movement in the whole country' he said.

The life-blood of a nation is its unity, and its true strength lies in the resoluteness of its people. Unity and resoluteness are necessary, not only for quiet development but also for fighting wanton aggression.

In the history of independent India, October 20 of last year is an unforgettable day. On that day China committed treacherous and brutal aggression on the soil of India.

This attack awakened the spirit of the nation. People realised that freedom was the life-breath of a nation. They rose like one man and came forward to sacrifice their life for safeguarding the country.

What is India ? Is it a mere land consisting only of mountains and fields ? No. It is more than that. The sacred land of India consists of 44 crores of souls. That is why everyone of us was affected by the Chinese invasion and we were determined to do our best to end it. The main springs for this determination were the Indian solidarity and unity.

Future lies in unity

For centuries our country has lived in unity. Our country became a dishevelled one for a period at a later day as her unity was jeopardised. Our country is now achieving prosperity and plenty because she has attained unity again. The future of our country lies in fostering and strengthening this unity. To emphasise this we are celebrating the National Solidarity Day to-day. We are bound to-day to renew our heartfelt faith in the unity of India.

The Britishers established a single administration by unifying the scattered parts of the country. But to say that they created unity in the country is not correct, for the foreigners who ruled, having their own interests at heart, could not generate a new sense of unity which was not already there. They just gave shape and meaning to the sense of unity which was in existence. The vast links throughout the country like the Posts and Telegraphs and Railways helped to cement the unity. But the fundamental unity was already there.

In the life of the people, there has been running from ancient times, an ineffable thread of unity. India has a culture of its own. It is Indian culture. We thundered while fighting the British : " We are Indians. Our country is India."

There has been, from olden days, a kind of unity in religion and social relation in our land. Adi Sankara

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman, Madras Legislative Council, opened the exhibition held in connection with the observance of National Solidarity Day in Madras, on 20th October 1963





Sri R. Venkataraman being sworn in Minister of Industries on 23rd October 1963, Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor, of Madras administers the oath of office

established four Mutts in the four corners of India. Jothir Mutt in the North, Dwaraka Mutt in the West, Sringeri Mutt in the South, Govardhana Mutt in the East—these are the four Mutts he established. Pilgrims from the North came to Rameswaram in the South. Pilgrims from the South considered a visit to Benares as a most sacred of all pilgrimages. Our classics, our legends and stories and Sangam literature have national solidarity as their motif.

It does not mean however that there was no distinction among the people because there were common tradition, common history and common culture. People are not moulded after the same fashion, and there would be no beauty if it was so. In this vast land of ours people of various races, sects and religion live together. There are different practices and customs and traditions amidst the various sections of the people. These distinctive characteristics have been protected and saved from the ravages of time. No language has gone to the dogs, no culture has disappeared because we have lived in amity. On the contrary the special characteristics have got enriched. All these make for what is called Indian culture.

Spirit of nationalism

We fought for the whole country when we fought for independence. When Bengal was partitioned, it was not only Bengal but the whole country that rose against it. When Gandhiji began satyagraha for the peasants in Champaran, the people in the whole country expressed their sympathy for the peasants there. People all over the country gave in thousands for wiping out the sufferings caused by the Quetta earthquake. Gandhiji, by his moral force and constructive programmes, helped the spirit of nationalism and the sense of unity to grow well among the people. The fruit of this spirit of nationalism and the sense of unity was the independence, we attained.

Many problems

In the life of a nation many problems crop up as in the life of an individual. No one goes after a land when it is fallow. But when it becomes enriched many come to have a longing for it. Many claims are put forward with emphasis now though they were not done so when our country had no freedom. We come across the problems of caste and creed and sectarian interests. It is not wrong to feel that we should prosper ; but that desire should be pure. We should be broadminded enough to feel that all should prosper.

The unity and solidarity of a nation cannot be built with the help of sand and mortar. They have to grow from the heart ; and education will help a lot in this. The sense of unity, courage and patriotism should be inculcated in the minds of the youths. The prime of place should be given to the national anthem in the scheme of things in schools.

Social relations and amity are great things. They should be fostered, not discouraged. The national movement that gave new life to this nation has created unity and amity amidst the people. The effort to make all the people prosper is beginning to bear fruit and the amity that was prevalent amidst the various sections of the people is getting strengthened.

To derive full benefit

We see India growing into a mighty democratic nation in the world. The benefits of development works are pouring in. Our unity should get strengthened to get full benefit from these developments. The relations between the States should grow so that the whole country could have a balanced economic growth. The States have to depend on each other for the minerals and raw materials and also to sell the surplus products. Attention is now being bestowed on the sharing of the waters of inter-State rivers and inter-State grid for electricity. Emotional integration is the only way out to get full benefit from these schemes.

After Gandhiji, our great leader Nehruji has been the voice of Gandhiji and the symbol of national integration. His whole life and endeavour have been dedicated to the nation. We should have the capacity to understand his broadmindedness and his activities and utilise them fully.

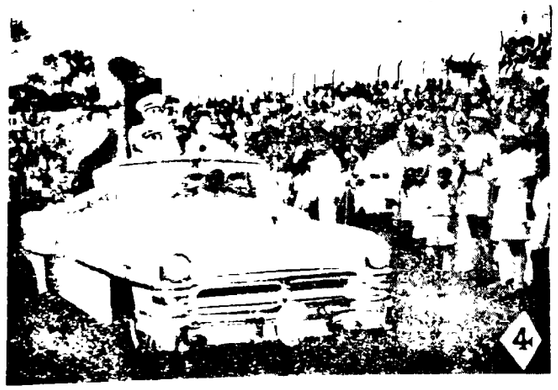
It is a movement

It is good thing that the feeling of national integration is growing like a movement in the whole country. In the National Integration Conference held in 1961, it was decided that every adult should take the Pledge on national solidarity. It is a good decision.

This Pledge should be the heart beat of all our people. We should not forget that united we stand. Unity will not only benefit us but it will benefit our future generations too. I believe that newspapers editors and public workers will explain this and work for the unity of our country.

Soviet Cosmonauts Visit to the City


1


4


5


2



1 Mr. Valery Bykovsky

2 Mrs. Valentina Tereshkova

3 Mr. Andrian Nikolaev

4 Welcome at the Children's rally at Corporation Stadium on November 14, 1963

5 Children's rally

6 Civic Reception at People's Park

7 At the State Dinner





Development of Co-operative Marketing

SRI V. K. APPANDARAJAN,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

Co-operative Marketing occupies a pivotal position in the programme of Co-operative Development in the State. So far various measures have been taken for the development of co-operative marketing. This article deals with the development of co-operative marketing in Madras State under the Third Plan.

Co-operative marketing occupies a pivotal position in the programme of Co-operative Development in the State. There are 127 primary co-operative marketing societies with 2·39 lakhs of members. Their working capital amounts to Rs. 335 lakhs. Their area of operations covers all the 233 markets (primary and secondary). The primary object of a marketing society is to arrange for the sale of agricultural produce of the members. It strengthens the farmer's position as a seller, assures him a regular trade outlet and enables him to obtain a better price. As a step in aid to marketing, the marketing societies also issue loans to members on the pledge of their produce enabling them to hold it over for a better market. Besides, they undertake the distribution of agricultural requirements of the members such as manure, seeds, agricultural implements, etc. These societies are federated into district co-operative supply and marketing societies at the district level. There are 13 district co-operative supply and marketing societies and one marketing federation. In order to co-ordinate the activities of the district supply and marketing societies, there is an apex marketing society called the Madras State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.

First Anniversary of the Madras Co-operative Society Employees' Co-operative House Site Society, Limited, was celebrated on 12th October 1963. Sri N.S.S. Manradiar, Minister for Food presided.

Development measures

Under the Second Five-Year Plan various measures were taken up for the development of co-operative marketing. The marketing societies were provided with assistance in various forms such as managerial staff, State contribution in their shares to augment their working capital, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns, share capital for setting up processing plants, loans and subsidies for purchase of lorries, etc. With such assistance, these societies were able to increase their business, considerably. Their membership increased from 1·19 lakhs at the beginning of the Second Plan, to 2·01 lakhs at the end of the Plan. Their share capital was raised to Rs. 52·23 lakhs from Rs. 15·72 lakhs. They issued loans on the pledge of produce to the extent of Rs. 221 lakhs and marketed produce to the value of Rs. 294 lakhs in 1960-61 (last year of the Second Plan) as against Rs. 105 lakhs and Rs. 166 lakhs respectively in 1955-56 (last year of the First Plan). They also made striking progress in the distribution of agricultural requirements. They distributed manure, implements, etc., to the value of Rs. 249 lakhs in 1960-61 against Rs. 51 lakhs in 1955-56.

Expansion of credit

However, as the expansion of credit was an essential pre-requisite for the promotion of marketing, greater emphasis was laid on the development of credit during the Second Five-Year Plan and no specific target was fixed for the marketing of agricultural produce by the marketing societies. During the Third Plan, stress has been laid on the development of marketing and a target of Rs. 20 crores has been fixed towards the value of agricultural produce to be marketed by the co-operatives. This target has to be achieved on a phased programme by stepping up the marketing activities of the societies gradually every year. Steps have already been initiated in this direction and significant progress has been made during the past two years. During 1961-62, the co-operatives marketed agricultural produce to the extent of Rs. 9·97 crores against a target of Rs. 8·65 crores. The target for 1962-63 was Rs. 10·60 crores. The co-operatives marketed this year produce to the value of Rs. 12·03 crores of which Rs. 3·42 crores were accounted by the sugar mills. The Salem District leads in Co-operative marketing. The marketing societies in this district marketed agricultural produce during the year to the extent of Rs. 230 lakhs. Next comes the Madurai District which accounted for Rs. 97 lakhs. If individual marketing societies are taken into account, the Tiruchengode Marketing Society in the Salem District heads the list. It marketed produce to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs. Next was the Salem Marketing Society which marketed to the value of Rs. 68 lakhs. Various steps have been taken for the development of co-operative marketing in the Third Plan to achieve the targets and they are briefly explained below.

Outright Purchases

This is one of the important steps taken in the development of marketing. The primary marketing societies arrange for the sale of the produce of the members generally on an agency basis, and the entire sale-proceeds after deducting the service charges, etc., are passed on to the members concerned. Under this arrangement, the members have to bring their produce from the villages to the marketing society and wait for sale. The trade practice in respect of certain commodities especially in foodgrains is that the merchant goes to the villages, bargains with the producer and purchases the produce outright, sometimes at the threshing floor itself. The producer is able to dispose of the produce at the village itself without taking the trouble of transporting it to the mundi or the marketing society. He is therefore more inclined to sell his produce to a merchant at the village than to bring it to the marketing society, even though the terms offered by the merchant are not very favourable to him. Further, the cultivators who have small holding and do not have transport facility cannot afford to hold over their produce and they prefer to sell it immediately after harvest at the village. It was therefore considered that the marketing societies should also fall in line with the local trade practice and make outright purchase of the produce of the members at the village level. The primary marketing societies have been already permitted to do such outright purchases to a limited extent, i.e., up to the extent of their paid-up share capital. But, as the outright purchase involves large capital outlay and risk due to fluctuation of prices, a primary marketing society with its slender resources cannot make much headway in this line of business. Only a higher type of marketing organisation can do this work efficiently. Therefore, the District Supply and Marketing Societies which have sufficient resources and previous experience in this line of outright purchase business during the procurement period, have been harnessed for this work and they have been required to purchase the agricultural produce of the members of marketing societies and credit societies. A programme has been drawn up and targets have been fixed for each District Society.



Photo taken at the meeting of the National Development Council in New Delhi on 8th November 1963 shows (from L to R) Sri Shriman Narayan, Sri C. M. Trivedi, the Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri G. L. Nanda, Union Home Minister and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister

The main features of the programme are as follows:—

(*a*) The District Supply and Marketing Societies will normally purchase the produce through primary marketing societies in the area. Where a primary marketing society is not functioning effectively or is not willing to co-ordinate its activities with the District Society, the latter may resort to direct purchases from the members of agricultural credit societies.

(*b*) The Primary Co-operative Marketing Society will act as agent and make the purchases on behalf of the District Society. It will be paid commission by the District Society for the services rendered.

(*c*) The members from whom purchases are made, will be paid at local market rate. The District Society will study the local market conditions, fix the range of prices within which the purchases should be made and authorise the primary marketing society to make purchases. It will also place necessary funds in the primary society.

(*d*) The District Co-operative Central Banks will send to the District Supply and Marketing Society a list of loans issued to members of the credit societies. At the time of purchase of the produce, the district society or the primary marketing society will recover the loans obtained by the members from the value of purchases and remit the amount in the Central banks.

(*e*) The services of the village credit societies will be utilised for the collection of produce through their marketing panchayatdars. For the services rendered,

the marketing panchayatdars will be paid a portion of the commission received by the primary marketing society from the District Society.

(*f*) The District Society will arrange for the sale of the produce either in its raw form or in the form of processed goods whichever is more advantageous with reference to market conditions.

(*g*) The District Society will maintain separate accounts for the transactions. In order to enable the members whose produce is purchased, to get the benefit of higher price, a portion of the profit earned by the District Society in the transaction, i.e., 50 per cent of the profit will be passed on to them *pro rata* according to the value of produce purchased from each. About 35 per cent of the profit will be carried to a business loss reserve to meet any future losses and the balance of 15 per cent will be taken to general profits of the Society. During 1962–63, the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies purchased under this programme agricultural produce mainly paddy to the extent of Rs. 59 lakhs. Intensive efforts are taken to implement the scheme in the Thanjavur District where Intensive Agricultural District Programme is worked.

Linking credit with marketing

This system which was formerly known as "Controlled Credit" has been in operation for a number of years in the State. Under this system, the operation of credit society is linked with that of the marketing society and the members who obtain loans from the village societies undertake to bring their produce to the marketing society. The marketing society arranges for the sale of produce and recovers the loan from the saleproceeds. Under the Third Plan, greater emphasis has been laid on the credit worthy purpose for the supply of credit and more and more landless tenants and marginal and sub-marginal cultivators are brought within the Co-operative fold. The main source of the recovery of the loans issued to them is the produce grown by them with the help of the loan. Unless, therefore, arrangements are made to get the produce of the members, it will not be possible for the credit societies to recover the loans. Therefore the systems of linking credit with marketing has gained added importance in the Third Plan and intensive efforts are being taken to work it up. During 1962–63, the co-operative marketing societies recovered production loans to the extent of Rs. 86 lakhs which worked out to 3 per cent of the total loans issued. In 1963–64 specific targets have been fixed for each Central Bank with regard to the recovery of production loans through marketing societies. As it will not be possible to work the system in all the credit societies at a stretch in the districts, it has been decided to select few societies and concentrate on them. Accordingly all the agricultural banks and credit societies having transactions over Rs. 1 lakh have been selected and it has been programmed

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS IN STATE LEGISLATURES

The Delimitation Commission has re-fixed the number of seats in each State Legislative Assembly for the next General Elections.

The strength is increased in ten States, remains the same in Bihar and Orissa, and is slightly reduced in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

The following is the new allotment, including the reserved seats :—

	Total number of seats	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
Uttar Pradesh	425	89	..
Bihar	318	45	29
Maharashtra	270	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	287	40	1
West Bengal	280	56	17
Madras	234	42	2
Madhya Pradesh	296	39	61
Mysore	216	29	2
Gujarat	168	11	22
Punjab	161	33	..
Rajasthan	184	31	21
Orissa	140	22	34
Kerala	133	11	2
Assam	126	8	10

In Assam, 16 seats are reserved for the autonomous districts ; five for the United Khasi and Jaintia hills district ; four for Garo hills district ; three for Mizo district ; one for North Cachar hills ; and three for the Mikir hills.

Under the Delimitation Commission Act, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of a State has to be an integral multiple of the number of seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to that State.

These multiples at present are : Uttar Pradesh and Madras 5 ; Bihar and Maharashtra 6 ; Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab, Orissa and Kerala 7 ; Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan 8 ; and Assam 9.

The Commission has decided to maintain the existing multiples in all States except Madras. The Madras Legislative Assembly at present has only 206 seats. In view of the fact that its quota in the Lok Sabha will for the future be reduced from 41 to 39, the Commission has increased its multiple from 5 to 6 and assigned 234 seats to its Legislative Assembly.



Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Fisheries, who presided over the function held to declare open the Ice Plant-*cum* Cold Storage Plant at Neelankarai on 7th November 1963 by Sri V. Ramaiah, Minister for Works, is seen in the picture declaring open the Neelankarai Co-operative Fisheries Sales Union, Limited. A view of the building housing the plant is seen in the left

that at least 20 per cent of the loans issued by them should be recovered through the marketing societies.

Full finance

A common reason advanced for the preference shown by the farmer to the merchant in selling his produce at the village is that he is already under obligation to the merchant. The merchant who is more often the local money-lender also, provides the farmer with credit as and when required on the understanding that the latter should sell his produce to the former at the time of harvest. The merchant puts the farmer under a permanent obligation and the farmer has no other go except to surrender his produce to the merchant from whom he has borrowed money. If the farmer should transfer his loyalty to the marketing society to sell his produce, he should be provided with full credit required for his cultivation operation. A scheme of full finance through co-operatives is in operation in this State. The objective of the scheme is that the co-operatives should meet within as short a time as possible the entire short-term and medium-term credit needs of the agriculturists in a specific area and oust other sources of credit. This scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure in a few blocks and now it has been extended to 175 blocks.

Issuing of production loans

Another step has also been taken to wean away the members from the merchants. The merchant issues advances to the farmer on a liberal scale. He issues the advances whenever the farmer approaches him. At the time of harvest also he provides him with credit to meet his harvest expenses and other family expenses. Tempted by these advances, the farmer shows his loyalty and preference to the merchant in selling his produce. In order to change this condition and to provide an incentive to the farmer to bring his produce to the marketing society for sale, a scheme of issue of credit on a liberal scale has been suggested and it is worked in the area of some select marketing societies. Under the scheme, loans are sanctioned to members of village societies who consistently bring their produce to the marketing society for sale on a larger scale than the normal scale of lending. Loans sanctioned are disbursed to the members in instalments according to the stages of cultivation and the requirement of the members. The first instalment is disbursed by the credit society and the subsequent instalments are disbursed through the marketing society. The amount required for subsequent instalments is placed at the disposal of the marketing society concerned. Just like the merchant issuing advances to the farmer, off and on, the marketing society will issue the credit direct to the member whenever he requires money. This not only ensures a closer link between the member and the marketing society but also places the member under a moral obligation to sell his produce through the marketing society.

Processing

In order to enable the members to process their produce and market it at advantageous price the co-operative marketing societies have established processing plants like cotton gins, groundnut decorticators, rice hullers, etc. Financial assistance by way of share capital has been provided to them for installing the processing units. The marketing societies have established 14 ginning factories, 20 decorticators, 25 rice hullers and 2 oil expellers. Under the Third Plan also the assistance is continued to the marketing societies to enable them to establish more processing units. In view of the introduction of the scheme of outright purchase of paddy at the district level where the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies are expected to handle large volume of stock every year, it has been considered that the small units of rice huller would not be economical and it has been programmed under the Third Plan to establish big size rice mills at the district level. Assistance will be provided to the District Supply and Marketing Societies at the rate of Rs. 1·50 lakhs each by way of share capital for the establishment of rice mills. Two district societies have been provided with the assistance for the purpose.



United Nations Day: Kumari T. V. Padmavathi is receiving the first prize for oratorical contest from Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister on 24th October 1963

Cotton is one of the major commodities that are handled by the co-operatives in this State. The marketing societies have to depend mainly on the local markets for the sale of their cotton. In order to obviate this difficulty, it has been suggested that the Co-operative marketing societies might arrange to sell their cotton to the co-operative spinning mills. There are three Co-operative spinning mills functioning at present in this State. A working arrangement has been made between these spinning mills and the marketing societies dealing in cotton under which the spinning mills will primarily purchase their requirements of cotton through Co-operative Marketing Societies. At present they purchase over 50 per cent of their requirements through marketing societies. More co-operative spinning mills are being organised at the rate of one for each district. If they commence production, the marketing societies will be in a better position to market the cotton stocked by their members.

Seed multiplication scheme

The seed multiplication scheme in respect of cotton and groundnut has been entrusted to the marketing societies. The Srivilliputhur Uganda Cotton Growers Co-operative Marketing Society in the Ramanathapuram district is working the scheme in respect of long staple uganda cotton. Under the scheme, seeds are distributed to select ryots and arrangements are made for the procurement of cotton from those ryots after harvest. The marketing society purchases the seed after ginning and arranges for the sale of the lint on behalf of the ryots. In order to maintain the purity of long staple cotton in the area and to develop co-operative marketing, Government have approved a scheme of outright purchase of cotton by this marketing society. Under this scheme, the society purchases the cotton from seed farm ryots and sells it after ginning. Government have also guaranteed to subsidise the loss, if any, up to 10 per cent of the total value of purchases made by the society in a year. Seed multiplication scheme in respect of groundnut is being worked in Six marketing societies from this year.

Marketing finance

Hitherto the Co-operative Central Banks were the sole suppliers of finance to the primary marketing societies and the district marketing societies for their marketing operations. In view of the increased attention paid to the development of marketing under the Third Plan, the credit requirement of marketing societies for their marketing operation has increased considerably and Central Banks are not able to supply adequate credit to the marketing societies, in addition to their commitment to the credit programme which is also increasing. With a view to secure for the marketing societies adequate credit for their business, it has been suggested that the marketing societies might utilise the credit facilities offer by the State Bank of India. Government have also guaranteed to the State Bank of India for providing marketing finance to the marketing societies to the extent of Rs. 500 lakhs of which Rs. 375 lakhs are intended for fertiliser distribution. The finance provided by the State Bank of India is routed through the normal credit channel, i.e., through the State Co-operative Bank and the Central Bank. For purpose of issuing pledge loans to members, the marketing societies continue to avail of the Reserve Bank of India concessional finance.

Establishment of market committees

The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959, provides that marketing societies may establish market committees and undertake to implement the provisions of the Act. Twenty-four marketing societies have been selected for the purpose and the proposals are under consideration by Government. There is also a provision in the Madras Agricultural Produce Market Rules, enabling the market committees to recover the loans issued by credit societies from the value of produce sold by the members through the regulated markets.

With these steps taken, the marketing societies have been able to develop their marketing activities and the targets fixed for the last two years under this head have been reached.

President Gives Assent to Madras Bill

The President has given assent to the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1963.

The Bill seeks to amend the provisions in the Madras Estates Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari, Act, 1948, relating to manner of payment of compensation.

451

THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

DR. SMT. P. LAKSHMI, M.B.B.S.,
State Family Planning Officer, Madras.

The Family Planning Programme in Madras State has made rapid progress especially in the field of vasectomy in the last 2½ years. Awareness of and interest in Family Planning has been created in the minds of fathers and mothers all over the State. Large families are not wanted by the majority of parents. There is a widespread desire in parents for having small families only. Every effort is being taken to spread amongst fathers and mothers the knowledge about ways and means of planning the families according to the resources at their disposal, so that the desire to limit the family which is already present in them is transformed into willed action.

Family Planning Clinics have been opened in almost all Government hospitals in the State. Advice on Family Planning is given in all Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and contraceptives distributed free to fathers and mothers. Facilities for undergoing sterilisation operation have been provided in almost all the Government hospitals in the State. Vasectomy operations are being undertaken in Primary Health Centres also.

The sterilisation programme

When the Family Planning Programme was first implemented in Madras State in 1957, stress was laid only on advising the non-appliance methods, especially the rhythm method to parents. Family Planning staff in all hospitals were instructed to teach the mothers the practice of the Safe Period method. In Fathers' Information Centres also Safe Period method was explained to the fathers attending the centres. However it was found that this method was not acceptable to many parents and even the few who started practising it found it difficult to keep on to the method. Also there were a number of failures in this method. Therefore, an alternative simple, safe and reliable method had to be given to the fathers and mothers. Experience had shown that when all the methods were explained to the fathers and mothers in the centres, cont-

December 18 is Family Planning Day.

It is a day :

- *to focus attention of the general public on the need for Family Planning ;*
- *to awaken opinion of every family that Family Planning is necessary to ensure their own health and happiness and also of their children ;*
- *to remind that responsible parenthood is a social obligation ;*
- *to arouse public opinion to realise that Family Planning is an essential element in the strategy of socio-economic development ;*
- *to recount the concept and philosophy of Family Planning as widely as possible ;*
- *to take stock of the success and failures of efforts during the past years ;*
- *to consider and to advise remedial measures ; and*
- *to march ahead with determination, vigour and confidence.*



Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Fisheries, visited the Madras Handicrafts Emporium in New Delhi on 15th October 1963. This Emporium is becoming very popular shopping and publicitycentre for the numerous Handicrafts of Madras State in New Delhi

raceptive methods were not acceptable to the majority Fathers and mothers with three children and more preferred to undergo sterilisation operation than accept any other method. As sterilisation especially vasectomy operation is a very simple, safe and reliable method of Family Planning and as it was preferred by many, Government of Madras in 1958 laid emphasis on advising sterilisation especially vasectomy to parents of three living children and more. Facilities were provided by Government in all Government hospitals in this State for fathers and mothers seeking the surgical methods of Family Planning of their own free-will. "The Intensive Scheme for the Popularization of Surgical methods" was then ordered to be implemented by the Government of Madras towards the close of the year 1959. Since then the sterilisation programme in Madras State has gained momentum and has become very popular.

Vital part of the programme

It should be pointed out here that only *non-surgical methods of Family Planning are advised to parents till the third child is born for spacing of pregnancies.* The contraceptive programme is as much a vital part of the family planning programme of Madras State. as the sterilisation programme. However, the results of the vasectomy campaign have been so spectacular, that it has given one an impression as though Madras Government is laying emphasis only on sterilisation and the other methods are not advised. This is not true.

"The Intensive Scheme for the Popularization of Surgical methods" was first ordered to be implemented by the Madras Government only in three part-time surgical units in Government hospitals in Madras City in January 1960 and in 21 Government hospitals in the rural areas in May 1960 on an experimental measure. After this Scheme was introduced, it was found there was a great demand in the above hospitals for undergoing vasectomy operation and with the facilities available in these hospitals, it was not possible to operate on all waiting fathers who had come for the operation. Therefore, Government implemented the "Intensive Scheme for the popularisation of surgical methods" in four full-time vasectomy units in Madras City in August 1960 and in 23 more Government hospitals in the rural areas in September 1960. Even after this, it was seen that, owing to the increased demand created for vasectomy, fathers had to go back from these hospitals without being operated, for want of adequate medical staff and facilities for undertaking these operations in these hospitals on the same day.

To meet the demand

Therefore to cope up with the increased demand, medical officers in all Government hospitals and Primary Health Centres were trained to do vasectomy operations and the Intensive Scheme was further extended to 75 more Government hospitals in the rural areas in February 1961. In addition to the above, 14 private surgeons were appointed by the Government to perform vasectomy operations in Madras City in their Nursing Homes under this Scheme. Thus a total of four full-time vasectomy units and three salpingectomy units in Government hospitals in Madras City in addition to the 14 private approved surgeries and 120 Government hospitals in the mufassal came to undertake vasectomy and salpingectomy operations by the end of the year 1961. In spite of all these arrangements it was seen that a number of fathers were still waiting in the Taluk Headquarters hospitals for undergoing vasectomy operation and for want of adequate number of medical staff in these hospitals to cope up with the vast demand created for undergoing vasectomy operation, some of the fathers had to go back with frustration and disappointment as the operation could not be undertaken on the same day and they were asked to come some other day. Therefore to take away the heavy load from Taluk Headquarters hospitals and to help fathers from going long distances to Taluk Headquarters hospitals and waiting for operation. the Intensive Scheme was further extended to 123 Primary Health Centres in February 1962.

Allocating surgeries to blocks

As vasectomy had become very popular and it was found not possible to operate on all the waiting fathers in the Government hospitals on all the days. a plan was drawn up specifying the surgeries for the blocks in the districts and one or two blocks were affiliated to a Government hospital or Primary Health Centre and operation days were also fixed in the week. The Panchayat Union send fathers to the hospitals and Primary Health Centres assigned to them on the days fixed. This has facilitated a smooth inflow of fathers in the hospitals and Primary Health Centres on the days fixed and no father goes back disappointed now.

The conditions for the eligibility for vasectomy are as follows :—

(1) The father should preferably be above 30 years and below 50 years of age. (The upper age limit was fixed at 50 as the fertility rates decline after this age and the object is to get the fathers sterilised when they are in the fertile period.)

(2) They should have a minimum of three grown-up children. Fathers who do not satisfy these conditions are rejected, if they offer for vasectomy under this scheme.

Facilities for sterilisation

Government have provided the following facilities for parents undergoing sterilisation operation in Government hospitals in Madras State :—

(1) Sterilisation is done free to all married eligible persons in all Government hospitals irrespective of their income.

(2) To fathers and mothers with an income of Rs. 200 and below per mensem, hospital stoppage, confinement charges, cost of blood plasma, etc., administered, are waived if they undergo sterilisation operation.

(3) A special casual leave of six days is given to Government and local body employees immediately after the operation.

(4) A compensatory allowance of Rs. 30 is paid to a father or mother having a minimum of three living children and who undergoes sterilisation operation in Government approved hospitals or approved surgeries in the State. For being eligible for the award of this compensatory allowance the mother should have completed 24 years of age and the father should not have attained the age of 50.

(5) (*a*) Free ambulance service is provided for to and fro journeys to the hospital for the pregnant mothers in Madras City who undergo sterilisation operation immediately after the delivery.

(*b*) In the rural areas, every Panchayat is being paid Rs. 10 for each case of vasectomy or salpingectomy sent by them to the Government hospital for meeting the conveyance charges that are paid by the Panchayat to fathers or mothers for their to and fro journeys to the hospital.

Sterilisation operations

A total of 111,223 sterilisation operations have been performed in Madras State from 1956 to 31st August 1963, out of which 94,446 are vasectomies and 16,777 salpingectomy operations.

	Vasectomy.	*Salpingectomy.*	*Total.*
Madras City ..	48,806	6,739	55,545
Mufassal	45,640	10,038	55,678

NOTE.—Figures are incomplete from June to August 1963 in respect of mufassal only.

Follow up of mothers and fathers who have undergone sterilisation operation is being done systematically in Madras City. Follow up is also being done in the mufassal by the staff working in Government hospitals. So far, about 11,000 mothers and 25,000 fathers have been followed up after sterilisation operation. These fathers and mothers have stated that they are happy after the operation; they consider this a good method of Family limitation and are recommending the same to their friends and others.

Family planning clinics

In Madras State as on 30th September 1963, 27 Urban and 90 Rural Family Planning Clinics are functioning as shown below :—

	Urban.	*Rural.*
(*a*) Government Medical Institutions.	15	85
(*b*) Local bodies including Corporation of Madras.	9	..
(*c*) Private Organisations ..	3	5
Total ..	27	90

Government urban clinics are situated in the Government hospitals in the City and in District Headquarters hospitals in the mufassal. The rural clinics are located in the Taluk Headquarters and other hospitals. All these rural clinics will be upgraded into urban Family Planning Clinics shortly as per the revised pattern of Central Assistance for the Third Five-Year Plan period. Trained Family Planning staff impart advice on Family Planning to fathers and mothers attending these centres.

In Madras City, there are 44 Mothers' Information Centres imparting advice on Family Planning to mothers. Women Welfare Organisers of the Department of Women's Welfare have been trained in Family Planning and entrusted with the work of Family Planning propagation in the rural areas. Family Planning advice is being given by trained Health Visitors at the Primary Health Centres and Maternity Assistants in the sub-centres and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Mothers who come to Government hospitals for treatment of sterility are also given advice and necessary treatment.

Apart from these, there are eight voluntary organisations running Family Planning Clinics, two in Madras City and six in the Mufassal.

Family Planning Clinics will be opened shortly in all the 123 Primary Health Centres in this State.

Contraceptives

There are 1,088 contraceptive distributing centres in addition to the 118 Family Planning Clinics and 44 Information Centres which also distribute contraceptives.

Contraceptives have been stocked in all Government hospitals and Primary Health Centres and Maternity and Child Health Centres for free distribution to fathers and mothers. Contraceptives are distributed free to fathers and mothers in rural areas and at subsidised rates in urban areas. Amongst the contraceptive methods sheaths and foam tablets are very popular in the State. Diaphragm and jelly methods are taken by a few mothers who have adequate facilities for practising these methods.

Family Planning Training Institute

A Family Planning Training Institute was started at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, on 12th August 1957. A fortnight's Orientation training in Family Planning is given at this Centre to doctors, nurses, social workers, health visitors, public health nurses, maternity assistants and non-medical personnel. For those who are to be employed in Family Planning Clinics, an intensive training of eight weeks is given. This institute has been upgraded into a Regional Family Planning Training Centre now.

The Prize Distribution Day Celebrations were held at the Madras Medical College on 28th October 1963. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who presided over the function, is seen in the picture distributing the Johnstone Gold Medal to Sri C. Chandrasekharan, the best outgoing M.B.B.S. student



A total of 1.106 persons have been trained at the above institute, consisting of the following :—

Medical Officers	181
Nurses	193
Social Workers	49
Health Visitors	363
Non-medical personnel	289
Women's Welfare Organisers	15
District Family Planning Officers	12
Para-medical personnel	4
Total ..	1,106

District headquarters hospitals

(1) Medical Officers working in the Government hospitals and in the Primary Health Centres have been trained in the conduct of vasectomy operations at the respective District Headquarters hospitals. Two hundred and seventy-one maternity Assistants and 64 Pharmacists, have been trained in Family Planning at District Headquarters hospitals.

Mukyasevikas and Gramasevikas of the Women Welfare department have also been trained in Family Planning.

The staff of the Family Planning Training Institute, Madras, go round to various Government offices in Madras City and give lectures on Family Planning to married Government employees.

Duties of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions

The Madras State Panchayat Conference held in October 1961 and the State Family Planning Conference held in August 1962 have laid down the duties for the Panchayats. The Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been vested with the responsibility of educating the fathers in Family Planning and for giving effect to the Intensive Scheme in the villages. By the Madras Panchayats Act of 1958, the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have not only to step up food production from year to year but also see that the growth of population is brought under control. Towards this end they have to ensure the following :—

(1) Carry out a monthly review of births and deaths in the village and give complete information about the growth of population in the villages. They should concentrate on births of fourth and higher orders and persuade these fathers to undergo vasectomy.

(2) They should arrange for every mother receiving systematic instruction in Family Planning.

(3) They should maintain a regular review of the progress of the Family limitation programme of all the Panchayats in the Block and assist, guide and co-ordinate the efforts of all the Panchayats.

(4) They should persuade every family to adopt the "*Small Family Habit*".

(5) They should convince parents about the efficacy and harmlessness of vasectomy.

(6) They should endeavour to achieve the target of 400 sterilisation operations per year in every Panchayat Union.

(7) They should ensure that these 400 fathers are well distributed in all the villages in the Panchayat Unions (The Pioneer Sterilisation Programme).

The Collectors in their capacity as Inspectors under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, have been directed to secure the fulfilment of the above objectives.

Role of sterilised persons

It has been a well established fact that a person who has undergone sterilisation operation is better able to persuade and convince another eligible person to undergo the operation. After the implementation of the intensive scheme, efforts were made to fulfil the targets fixed for each block by utilising the few persons in the villages who had undergone the operation without any difficulty and were visibly benefited by it. This helped to dispel doubts and misapprehensions, induce confidence and thereby assured the success of the scheme.

In addition to the above, Family Planning propaganda is carried out with the aid of posters, pamphlets, group meetings, exhibitions, film shows, cinema slides, dramas and plays, orientation training camps, seminars and talks on Family Planning over All-India Radio.

The *Future Programme* envisages utilising all available agencies for promoting Family Planning education and intensifying the approach through village leaders and making the best possible use of Audio-Visual Aids for promoting the programme.

It has to be ensured that every Panchayat Union not only achieves the target of 400 sterilisation operations per year, but also sees that this number is well distributed among all the Panchayats. This would be the surest way for correcting wrong notions about adverse efforts of sterilisation and dispelling doubts and misapprehensions. Out of the 12,537 Panchayats, nearly 7,000 Panchayats have been covered under this programme up to 31st March 1963. Nearly 70 per cent coverage of Panchayats has been obtained in 8 out of 12 districts in Madras State up to 31st March 1963.

Targets in family planning

Madras Government had laid down that 20,000 sterilisation operations should be performed in Madras City by the end of the calendar year 1962, starting from November 1959. It is to be noted that the target of 20,000 operations was not only completed but exceeded by 22,161 operations by the end of the calendar year 1962.

For each Panchayat Union in this State, the Government had fixed an initial target of 250 sterilisation operations to be achieved by the end of the calendar year 1962. Some of the Panchayat Unions had exceeded the target as early as August 1962 and were given State awards.

After this the targets have to be maintained at the rate of 400 operations per Panchayat Union (Community Development Block) per year.

State Award for family planning

Five Silver Trophies and a Rolling Silver Trophy for the best Panchayat Union which had done outstanding work in Family Planning were given on the occasion of the State Family Planning Conference held in August 1962.

The Rolling Silver Trophy was awarded to Tiruppathur Panchayat Union as this Panchayat Union had performed 432 sterilisation operations by July 1962. Silver trophies were also awarded to the following Panchayat Unions for the same period.

Name of the panchayat unions.	*Number of operations performed.*
Tiruppathur	432
Musiri	282
Tiruvidaimaruthur	250
Virudunagar	228
Perianaickenpalayam	206

National Award

Madras State was the recipient of *National Award* of the Government of India for outstanding work done in the field of Family Planning for the year 1961.

The Panchayats, Panchayat Board members, Block Development staff and village leaders are doing a lot by way of effective propaganda amongst fathers and mothers and helping towards achieving the targets laid down in sterilisation operation in the rural areas. It is to be stated that some of them are very enthusiastic in this regard and are setting the example for the others, by undergoing the vasectomy operation themselves and convincing their friends about its efficacy and nature.

For the success of any scheme, the co-operation of all sections of the public and all Government departments is necessary. It is hoped that, with the joint efforts of one and all and with the co-operations of the public, Family Planning Programme in Madras State will fulfil the objectives laid down and help for the betterment of the country and a healthy and prosperous nation.



Besides many new features introduced recently giving the authentic views of the highest in authority in the State, ***Andhra Pradesh*** Journal published in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi gives also numerous informative articles about the Defence Preparedness of the Nation and the People's effort in different fields.

All this in addition to its many regular features and delightful stories, poems, etc.

With about hundred agents, the Journal circulates all over the State including district and rural areas while a large number of copies go out to other States in the country and abroad also. It is, therefore, a paying medium of advertisement for every type of product.

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Director of Information and Public Relations,
Andhra Pradesh.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

SMT. JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM,
Minister for Public Health, Government of Madras.

Madras State has made substantial progress in the development of Medical and Public Health facilities. The Minister for Public Health in her address at the eleventh meeting of the Central Council of Health at Mgdras detailed the achievements of this State in this field.

On the occasion of the eleventh meeting of the Central Council of Health, I have great pleasure in extending to you a very cordial welcome on behalf of the Government of Madras, and on my own behalf. This is the first time that Madras has the privilege of being the Host State for a meeting of the Central Council of Health. I am particularly grateful to the Union Minister for Health for this honour.

As you are aware, the Central Council of Health was constituted in the year 1952 with the underlying idea of achieving co-ordination in the activities of the State Governments and the Central Government in matters concerning public health in all its aspects. This Council has not only provided a common forum for deliberations of problems of mutual interest to the various States concerning health matters but has also been a strong factor in strengthening inter-State bonds and to some extent in forging national unity and solidarity.

We have met here at a time when we are still in a state of National Emergency. I am glad to state that the medical and public health personnel all over India have risen to the occasion and joined the Defence Services in large numbers. One of our endeavours at this meeting will be to find out what should be done to achieve increased participation of medical men in the Defence effort.

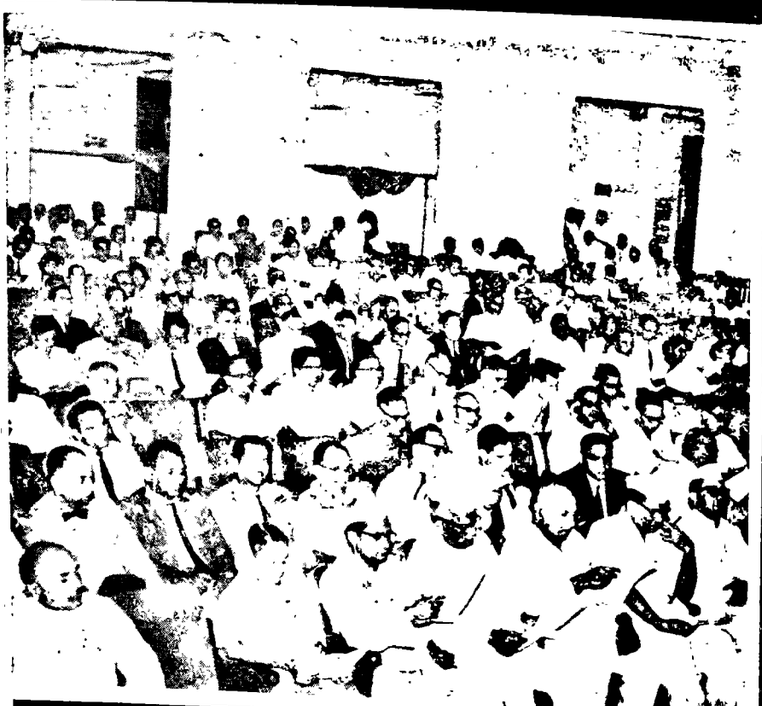
The problems

Despite many inhibiting factors, we have made substantial progress in the provision of medical and public health facilities. New medical colleges and hospitals have been opened and the existing institutions have been expanded and improved. A large number of Primary Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics have been opened throughout the country. But much more has to be done. Rapid developments are taking place in the field of commerce and industry. Plans are being formulated and put into action for the economic and social advancement of the country. None the less a great proportion of the masses require to be uplifted economically and educationally. Poor economic standards and diseases form a vicious circle. Most people become sick partly because they are poor. They become poorer because they fall sick. The disastrous course of this vicious circle has to be checked. The ignorance of the masses in regard to personal hygiene

Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha, Union Deputy Minister for Finance, is seen addressing the two-day meeting of the National Saving Central Advisory Board on 10th October 1963 at Rajaji Hall Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister inaugurated the meeting











1. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister of Public Health addressing the Family Planning Conference at Rajaji Hall on Nov. 4, 1963

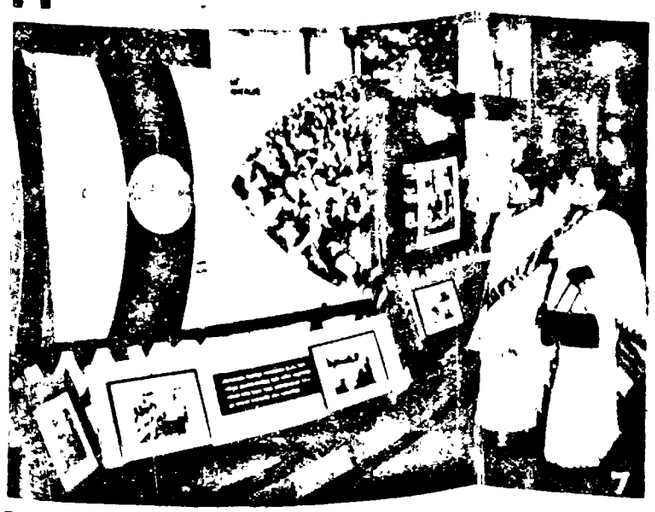
2. The Audience

3. Smt. Jyoti Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health addressing the Eleventh Central Council of Health meeting on Nov. 6, 1963

4. Business meeting of the eleventh Central Council of Health in session







MEETINGS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH AND THE CENTRAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD



5. Smt. Jyothi Vencatachellum receiving the Award on behalf of the Government of Madras State from Dr. Sushila Nayyar

6. Kumari Sucharita who gave a dance recital is seen with the Ministers

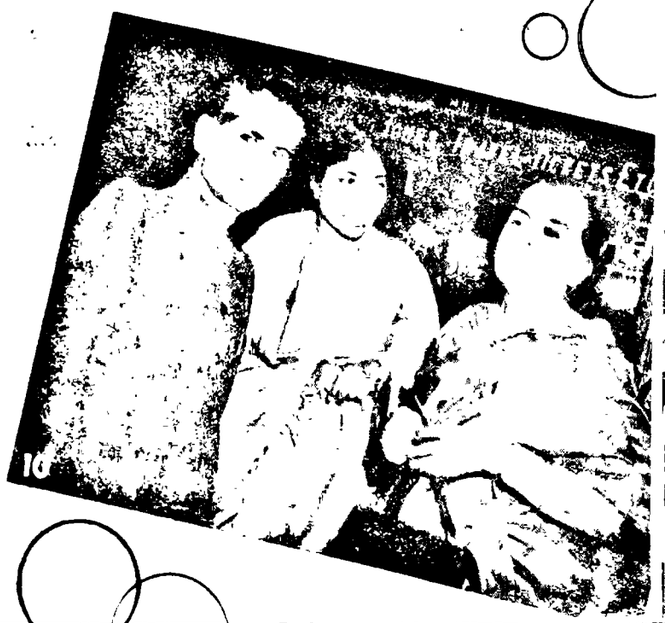
7. An exhibition was held in connection with the meeting of the Council of Health

8. Dr. Sushila Nayyar laying the foundation stone for the Institute of Paedriatices and Children Hospital at Egmore

9. The two Ministers are seen in discussion during the dinner

10. Dr. Nayyar is seen with the Director of Medical Services





should be counter-acted by proper health education. Free medical aid should be extended even to the remotest areas by means of mobile medical units. There are also other problems to be tackled. The rapid growth of industries is creating new problems—problems not only in respect of the workers who have to be provided with medical facilities but also in respect of the people who live in the industrial areas whose health is threatened by improper disposal of industrial fumes and sewage, and the ever-threatening pollution of rivers and other drinking water sources. These matters require our constant and vigilant attention. Thus, the problems that confront us are many and varied. They have to be dealt with by a planned and co-ordinated approach priorities being determined with reference to our resources and the importance and urgencies involved in each.

Vital problem

One vital problem of paramount importance is the eradication of communicable diseases. Low standards of living, ignorance of the common man about the rules of personal hygiene, lack of safe drinking water facilities, etc., contribute to lower resistance against diseases. It is only through systematic immunization that diseases like smallpox, cholera, diptheria, etc., can be eradicated. We have launched a vigorous programme for the eradication of the smallpox. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory. However, compulsion may not be sufficient or even successful. If these nation-wide programmes are to succeed enthusiastic public participation is also necessary. A keen desire should be aroused among the masses to benefit by the application of knowledge gained in the field of medicine and public health.

Marvellous achievements

Medical Science has done much to conquer the physical disasters that befall certain unfortunate people. Modern medicine is advancing day by day. Due to the advancement of medical science in recent years many surgical operations are now being performed with ease and success as compared to the difficulties and impossibilities experienced by medical personnel a decade back. Operations on the heart are performed and congenital malformations of the heart and blood vessels corrected. Brain operations are done for removal of tumours. Disfigurations of face and body are corrected by plastic surgery. The various antibiotics by their entry into medical armamentarium have completely revolutionised medical treatment and helped the control of various bacterial and virus diseases. Infant and maternal mortality has been reduced considerably.

Progress of Medical Institutions and Hospital beds

Year.	*Number of medical institutions (hospitals).*	*Number of hospital beds.*
1958	845	20,245
1959	871	21,211
1960	902	22,188
1961	931	24.063
1962	945	24,756
1963 (as on 1st October 1963).	951	25,079

	Year.	*Bed strength.*
Non-taluk hospitals ..	1961–62	8
Taluk hospitals	1961–62	168
	1962–63	308
	Up to 31st June 1963.	50
District Headquarters hospitals.	1961–62	334
	1962–63	199
City hospitals	1961–62	183
	1962–63	94
Bed strength (Total) ..	1961–62	694
	1962–63	651

New hospitals.	*Bed strength.*
New Headquarters Hospitals at Chingleput.	250
Do. Palayamkottai.	270

Substantial progress

Madras State has made substantial progress in the development of medical and public health facilities thus contributing its mite to the building of a welfare State. As against 1,073 doctors in Government service in 1957, we have now 1,874 doctors. Whereas in 1957 there were only 1,306 nurses in service, there are now 2,073 nurses. The total bed strength in our hospitals now is 24,756 compared to 19,894 in 1957. In 1957 there were only three Government medical colleges admitting 315 students every year. Now there are five Government medical colleges providing admission for 700 students annually, apart from the Christian Medical College, Vellore, and the Medical College, Pondicherry, having 100 students in all. In 1957, there were only 26 Primary Health Centres. Now the number of Primary Health Centres in this State has arisen to 134 with many more to follow soon. Plague has been practically eradicated in the State except for a small pocket in Salem district. Even here, the outbreaks are few and far between. We are taking up the programme of immunization of eight lakhs pre-school children with the triple vaccine through the agency of Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres. In the matter of eradication of malaria and in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, our State has been adjudged to be in the forefront.



Sri M. A. Muthiah Chettiar is seen in the picture presenting a shawl to Sri Mylai Sivamuthu on 26th October 1963 at the Conference of Tamil Pandits held at Rajaji Hall. Retired Tamil Pandits famed for their scholarship were singled out for presentation of shawls by Tamilasiriar Kazhagam. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Conference

Stupendous task

In spite of our best efforts and significant achievements, what remains to be done not only in Madras State but in the other States as well, is immense in proportions. Overcrowding in hospitals has to be reduced. The specialised branches of medicine and surgery which are now available only in the major cities have to be expanded and extended to cover rural areas. More and more doctors and nurses have to be trained if we are to provide medical facilities comparable with that in the advanced countries. As I said before, the task that lies ahead of us is stupendous. Let us re-dedicate ourselves to this great task of building a healthy India. I am confident that under the able guidance of Dr. Sushila Nayyar and with the valuable participation of my able colleagues from the other States, the Central Council of Health will be able to contribute considerably towards this great and noble task.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who inaugurated the All-India Mayors' Conference at Rajaji Hall on 28th October 1963 is seen addressing the Mayors



National income up by two per cent during 1962-63

According to a provisional estimate the national income went up by two per cent during 1962–63 compared to the previous year. A 'quick' estimate prepared by the Central Statistical Organization puts the figure for 1962–63 at Rs. 13,350 crores. The partially Revised Estimate for 1961–62 is Rs. 13,090 crores. This relatively low increase in the income is mainly due to a fall of a little over two per cent in the net contribution from agriculture. This fall was, however, more than offset by an increase in other sectors.

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN MADRAS STATE

The achievements in the field of generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in Madras State are very impressive. The generating capacity of the Grid has increased from 156 M.W. in 1951 to 560 M.W. which will be further augumented to 1,220 M.W. at the end of the Third Plan. There is progress in every branch and rapid strides have been made in this field during the past decade.

In Rural electrification Madras State leads the rest of India. Out of 18,000 villages and towns, 14,873 were electrified on April 1, 1963.

It has been the experience that the demand for power always outstrips the availability notwithstanding the rapid commissioning of new generating capacity periodically. Grouping, staggering and peak hour restrictions have to be resorted to keep the demand within the available generating capacity. It is observed that the peak demand in a year has always been going upwards by about 15 to 20 per cent over the demand in the previous year. No doubt, this trend is a healthy sign indicating the fast pace of the industrial and agricultural development in the State and it is the duty to encourage this trend and it should be the endeavour, to meet this evergrowing demand for power.

Peak demand of the Grid

The All-India Power Survey Committee consisting of foreign and Indian experts appointed by the Government of India have recently estimated that th peak demand of the Madras Grid at the end of th Fourth Plan will shoot up to 2,000 M.W. as again the anticipated peak demand of 900 M.W. at the end the Third Plan.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister, for Industries, laid the foundation stone for the Electric Porcelain Products and Distribution apparatus at Porur, St. Thomas Mount, on 6th November 1963



The State has almost exploited the majo hydro power potential, and there is no major hydr electric scheme for implementation during the Fourt Plan except the Hogenakkal Hydro-Electric Schem which requires the consent of the Mysore Governmen The matter is being pursued with Mysore. It is hope that it will be possible for Madras and Mysore come to an agreement at an early date so that th major power potential could be harnessed, witho further loss of time. Meanwhile, it is felt that t power potential of smaller streams such as Suruliy in Madurai district, Banathirtham in Tirunelv district, Paralayar in Kanyakumari district, etc., cou be investigated and schemes to tap their power potenti prepared for early implementation. At the instance the Government, the Madras Electricity Board taking up the investigations of these small schem and it is hoped that it will be possible to implem some of these schemes during the Fourth Plan peri to meet the anticipated growth in demand for pow

Installed power plant capacity

The Madras Power Grid covers all the districts the State and as on 1st April 1963 it comprises of Sev Hydro-Electric Power Stations with an installed capaci of 459,200 kilowatts, two Board's Thermal stations

PAY ROLL SAVINGS SCHEME
MADRAS TOPS LIST

Madras State has registered a marked progress in Small Savings during the first six months of the current year with its collections amounting to more than double of the corresponding period last year.

The net collections under various Small Savings schemes from April to September came to Rs. 231 lakhs, as against 91.7 lakhs in the first half of last year. The receipts in the month of September for which latest figures are available were Rs. 28.97 lakhs, while the same month last year accounted for only Rs. 13.13 lakhs.

According to a recent All-India assessment, Madras State topped the list in the Pay Roll Savings Scheme with an average monthly collection of Rs. 7·3 lakhs.

101,500 kilowatts and two units of Centrally-sponsored Neyveli Thermal Station of 70,000 kilowatts. Hence the total power plant capacity of all the power stations of the Madras Grid as on 1st April 1963 is 630,700 kilowatts which show an increase of 12.5 per cent when compared with the installed plant capacity of the year 1961–62.

The *per capita* installed power plant capacity of the Madras State works out to 0·185 kilowatt.

Power generation

Madras State ranks third in the generation of power when compared with the power generated in the other States in India. The total power generated during the year 1962–63 was 2,615 *million kilowatt hours* of which 2,160 million units (82·6 per cent) are from all the Hydro stations and the balance of 455 million units (17·4 per cent) are from the two Thermal stations of Madras and Samayanallur. The power purchased from the Neyveli Thermal Station was 225 million units. The power generated during the year under review showed an increase of 3·8 per cent when compared with the power generated in the year 1961–62. Out of the total power generated during the year under review, about 24 per cent of production was from Periyar Power station, 17 per cent each from the Pykara and Kundah Power stations and the remaining 42 per cent from the other Hydro and Thermal stations. The full impact of all the Hydro plants in operation can be felt when the pillover schemes of the Second Plan have been completed. The average power generated per a kilowatt of installed capacity during the year works out to 4,367 units.

Power demand

The demand for power has been very great and is on the increase. The maximum power demand of the Grid during the year under review rose to 578·790 M.W. thus showed an increase of 10·7 per cent over the power demand of the previous year (1961–62). The maximum utilisation of the available power has been achieved in the State by resorting the measures like staggering of peak load, grouping restrictions and by giving new supplies to new Industries.

Power transmission

An important feature of the transmission scheme during the Third Plan period is the formation of 230 K.V. grid which facilitate effective utilisation of power within the State and interchange of power within the neighbouring States.

During the year 1962–63, sixteen transmission lines were completed.

Taking the total progress of all the transmission lines completed during the year under review, the length of H.T. lines constructed during the year was 3,330 kilometres and that of L.T. lines was 6,497 kilometres.

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Sri Pan Frantisek Hamouz, Minister for Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia, and his wife visited Madras City on 5th, November 1963. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, seen presenting a Thanjavur Plate to them

As on 1st April 1963, the total length of H.T. lines and the L.T. lines in the Madras Grid is 30,074 kilometres and 47,366 kilometres respectively.

The number of distribution transformers energised during the year under review was 1,568 with the capacity of 106,686 K.V.A. and the total number as on 1st April 1963 is 13,142 with the capacity of 986,172 K.V.A.

Power distribution

Power is mainly supplied to industries, agriculture, domestic purposes, street lighting, etc. The total number of services connected during the year 1962-63 was 96,840 with the connected load of 135,762 kilowatts thus bringing the total number of consumers including licensees areas as on 1st April1963 to 9·7lakhs with the connected load of 1,926,148 kilowatts.

The total quantity of power consumed in Madras State during the year 1962–63 was 2,288·282 million units which show an increase of 12 per cent when compared with the consumption of power in the year 1961–62. The H.T. Loads consumed 62 per cent of the total and L.T. loads 38 per cent of the total. The industries consumed 46 per cent, agriculture, 22 per cent and domestic supply 5 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The *per capita* consumption of power has increased from 65 for 1961–62 to 72 units for the year 1962–63.

Rural electrification

Madras State ranks first in the field of Rural Electrification. During the year 1962–63, 2,223 villages, towns and hamlets were electrified and 23,882 agricultural pumpsets were given electricity connection. The total number of villages, towns and hamlets electrified as on 1st April 1963 is 14,873 and the number of pumpsets is 164,483. The power sales to irrigation during the year was 508 million units or 22·1 per cent of the total power sales in the State.

The expenditure incurred on Rural Electrification during the year was Rs. 721·88 lakhs. The revenue realised per kilowatt hour of power supplied to agriculture, works out to 7·2 nP. which is the lowest tariff when compared to the other categories of L.T. consumers.

The Government of India allotted Rs. 30 crores or 30 per cent of the loan assistance for Rural Electrification afforded under Third Plan to all the States.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year 1962–63 was 19·15 crores and the total capital outlay on all the electricity schemes as on 1st April 1963 is 170·22 crores.

The gross revenue of the Board during the year was 20·18 crores which show an increase of 12·6 per cent when compared with the revenue of the year 1961–62.

Employment of labour

The total number of workers employed in the Madras State Electricity Board as on 1st April 1963 is 44,448 out of which 17,487 form operation subordinate service and construction subordinate service; 3,184 works charged establishment, 5,183 nominal muster roll, 18,594 temporary casual labour. The total number of workers during the year under review has increased by 11·8 per cent when compared with their employment in 1961–62 which is due to the execution of various power schemes.

INDUSTRIAL FACE OF MADRAS TOTALLY CHANGED

"Top priority to power programmes during the Second Plan period was responsible for totally changing the industrial face of Madras in recent years" the Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, Sri C. Subramaniam, said in his speech at Gauhati recently.

Sri Subramaniam said that during the Second Plan period, when he was a Minister in Madras, he laid much emphasis on power development in the State, and earmarked a major portion of the Second Plan's total allocation in the State for power development. At that time many people in my State said 'I was power mad, not political, but electrical.' But it was only because of sticking to my power plan that the industrial face of Madras has totally changed.

"Madras was able to make great strides in industrial development during recent years only because she gave top priority to power plans" he said.

465

PROGRESS OF POWER SCHEMES

Continuing Schemes

Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme I Stage

This is a carried over scheme. All the works connected with the scheme have been completed.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme I and II Stages.

The two power stations included in the schemes with an installed capacity of 180,000 K.W. are in service. Works on the Avalanche Dam including the erection of gates and Emerald Dam have been completed. Building of the Upper Bhavani Dam and the construction of the tunnel which will convey the water stored here to the Avalanche Emerald Reservoirs are in progress.

As on 1st April 1963, excavation in tunnel mining was completed up to 8,637 feet (95 per cent) R.C.C. duct were laid up to 845 feet. R.C.C. concreting at tunnel inlet was done up to 180 feet; 2,927 feet of invert concreting and 2,884 feet of sides and arches concreting were completed.

Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme

The scheme envisages the construction of a dam across the Sandyanallah river and diversion of water stored to Pykara Basin by a flume-*cum* tunnel to enable additional generation of 54 million units at the existing Pykara and Moyar Power stations. In the Dam, 15,670 units of masonry were built, 1,439 units of earthern Dam were completed and 869 units of concreting was completed. The flume channel, earth tunnel and pumpwell works have all been completed. The erection of pump, fixing of flexible coupling at the motor shaft are in progress. Laying and welding of pipes in position between anchors are in progress.

New Schemes

Mettur Tunnel Power House Scheme

The scheme is to utilise the surplus irrigation discharge of the Mettur Reservoir for power generation. Seasonable power will be developed during 7 months of the year from July to January. This scheme will add to the Grid an installed capacity of 200 M.W. in four units.

A pressure tunnel about 1,400 feet long will be excavated to convey the water to the power station.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme III Stage

This scheme comprises of two masonry dams, across the Pegumbahallah Stream and Bhavani river, 9 diversion weirs and storage at Porthimund Parsons Valley, Katery Niralappallam, and western Catchments 35·2 K.Ms of tunnel, three power houses, two pump houses and extensions to existing power houses I and II. The total installed capacity that will be adds is 245 M.W.

Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme II Stage

Concreting R.C.C. side wall for rotary valve pits was in progress.

Construction of R.R. masonry at right side of rotary valve pit was continued. This envisages installation of one more unit of 35 M. W. increasing the total installed capacity to 140 M. W.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro Electric Scheme

1 Sarkarpathy Plant	70 per cent of excavation for machine for foundation at power house and 49 per cent of excavation at tail race were completed.
2 Aliyar Plant I ..	Preliminary survey is in progress.
3 Aliyar Plant II ..	Preliminary survey is in progress.
4 Sholiyar Plant I ..	66 per cent of excavation for machine foundation and 95 per cent of benching the transformer yard has been completed. 43 per cent of excavation of tail race channel were completed.
5 Sholiyar Plant II.	Survey is in progress.
6 Upper Aliyar Dam.	Drilling operations are nearing completion.

Formation of roads and camps in Sarkarpathy Plant are in progress.

The total capital expenditure incurred up to 1962–63 on all the various power schemes of the Madras Grid is Rs. 170·22 crores.

The Hindustan Photo Film Plant was inaugurated at Ooty by Sri K. Kamaraj, former Chief Minister on 7th September 1963







The Fourth Police Science Congress was inaugurated on 17th September 1963 at Rajaji Hall by Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras

fourth POLICE SCIENCE CONGRESS



Top : Governor with the Ministers

Top Left : Governor is addressing the Conference

Bottom Left : Governor is seen with the delegates at the Tea party at Raj Bhavan

Bottom : The audience



By the end of this Plan

All Large Towns and Villages to be Electrified

All towns and villages with a population exceeding 5,000 and 50 per cent of all villages with a population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 are expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Up to the end of March this year, 32,500 towns and villages in all were electrified in various States. Out of these, 3,314 towns and villages have a population of 5,000 and above and the remaining less.

The State-wise break-up of the total number of towns and villages electrified in the two categories respectively up to the end of March 1963, was :

Andhra Pradesh (392 : 2,712) ; Assam (20 : 72) ; Bihar (186 : 2,244) ; Gujarat (182 : 954) ; Kerala (467 : 1,316) ; Madhya Pradesh (129 : 477) ; Madras (657 : 6,777) ; Maharashtra (259 : 1,352) ; Mysore (192 : 2,889); Orissa (38 : 177) ; Punjab (191 : 4,225) ; Rajasthan (113 : 145) ; Uttar Pradesh (300 : 4,388) ; and West Bengal (124 : 382).

In so far as the Union territories, including Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned, 36 towns and villages of the first category and 1,164 of the second category were electrified during the same period.

Progress in Third Plan

During the first two years of the Third Plan, the number of towns and villages electrified in the two categories was 339 and 6,789 respectively.

The number of towns and villages electrified in the Second Plan in both the categories was 2,975 and 22,485 respectively.

With a view to accelerating the pace of rural electrification, the Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 105 crores for rural electrification. About 20,000 villages in the country are expected to be electrified during this Plan period. The provision includes about Rs. 5½ lakhs for electrifying about 400 villages in the Union territories and Rs. 186 lakhs for about 200 villages in Jammu and Kashmir.

Loans to State Governments

The Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power has sanctioned loans amounting to about Rs. 22½ crores to thirteen State Governments for meeting the expenditure incurred by them during the first two years of the Third Plan on approved rural electrification schemes in their respective States.

The State wise break-up of the loans granted is : Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 2·41 crores) ; Assam (Rs. 4 lakhs) ; Bihar (Rs. 77 lakhs) ; Gujarat (Rs. 1·0824 crores) ; Kerala (Rs. 93·65 lakhs) ; Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 2·32 crores) ; Madras (Rs. 8·20 crores); Maharashtra (Rs. 1·53 crores) ; Mysore (Rs. 41 lakhs); Punjab (Rs. 3·26 crores); Rajasthan (Rs. 29 lakhs) ; Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1·24 crores) and West Bengal (Rs. 9·67 lakhs).

The Central loan assistance for rural electrification schemes of the State Governments as approved by the Planning Commission was introduced in the fourth year of the Second Plan.

The total number of towns and villages in the country is 561,447 out of which 4,562 towns and villages are with a population of 5,000 and above and the remaining have less population.

The United Nations Day : Sri R. Venkataraman is seen addressing the gathering on 24th October 1963 at Rajaji Hall, Madras



Population Figures of Panchayat Union Councils

AS PER 1961 CENSUS

Name of taluk.	*Name of the panchayat union.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
	CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.			
Ponneri	Sozhavaram	52,875	26,792	26,083
	Minjur	91,219	46,750	44,469
Tiruvallur	Gummudipundi	86,706	44,549	42,157
	Tiruvallur	57,792	29,445	28,347
	Poondi	65,734	33,385	32,349
	Uthukkottai	66,529	33,849	32,680
	Kadambathur	60,602	30,470	30,132
Tiruttani	Tiruvalangadu	53,465	26,921	26,544
	Ramakrishnarajupet	51,052	25,915	25,137
	Tiruttani	51,542	26,016	25,526
	Pallipet	57,755	29,240	28,515
Sriperumbudur	Kunnathur	78,172	39,806	38,366
	Poonamallee	95,067	49,590	45,477
	Sriperumbudur	62,488	31,385	31,103
Saidapet	Madavaram (excluding Military areas)	58,331	30,077	28,254
	St. Thomas Mount	180,310	93,182	87,128
	Villivakkam	107,800	55,662	52,138
Chingleput	Kattangolathur	69,505	35,314	34,191
	Tirukazhikundram	85,130	43,513	41,617
	Tiruporur	65,465	33,062	32,403
Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	59,325	29,619	29,706
	Walajabad	77,255	38,888	38,367
	Uthiramerur	92,773	46,507	46,266
Madurantakam	Madurantakam	90,896	46,107	44,789
	Chithamur	70,110	35,268	34,842
	Acharapakkam	70,806	35,661	35,145
	Lathur	51,815	26,158	25,657
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
Arkonam	Arkonam (including Arkonam non-municipal).	47,607	23,893	23,714
	Nemili	82,118	40,855	41,263
	Kaveripakkam	93,141	46,782	46,359
Wallajapet	Wallajapet	46,274	23,335	22,939
	Sholinghur	92,189	46,165	46,024
	Arcot	69,625	34,946	34,679
	Timiri	92,888	46,825	46,063
Gudiyattam	Katpadi	65,656	33,297	32,359
	K. V. Kuppam	73,250	36,886	36,364
	Pernambut	109,593	55,188	54,405
	Gudiyattam	86,345	43,653	42,692
Tirupattur	Tirupattur	159,472	80,650	78,822
	Alangayam	61,061	30,810	30,251
	Natrampalli	49,714	25,116	24,598
	Kandili	64,490	32,397	32,093
Vellore	Vellore	61,681	32,043	29,638
	Vaniyambadi	58,919	29,249	29,670
	Anaicut	85,378	42,719	42,659
	Madanur	50,298	25,422	24,876
Arni	Arni	61,145	30,404	30,741
	Kastambadi	77,343	38,387	38,956
Cheyyar	Anakkavur	58,288	29,052	29,236
	Cheyyar	75,647	37,888	37,759
	Vembakkam	75,921	37,985	37,936

Name of taluk.	*Name of the panchayat union.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*			
Wandiwash	Wandiwash	82,642	41,538	41,104
	Thellar	74,162	36,976	37,186
	Peranamallur	64,493	32,183	32,310
Polur	Polur	105,445	53,093	52,352
	Chetput	65,546	32,589	32,957
	Kalasapakkam	74,801	37,561	37,240
Chengam	Chengam	81,838	41,488	40,350
	Pudupalayam	55,726	28,115	27,611
	Thandarambattu	85,139	42,981	42,158
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	77,285	38,830	38,455
	Kizhpennathur	72,617	36,278	36,339
	Thurinjapuram	62,529	31,798	30,731
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
Gingee	Gingee	95,977	48,539	47,438
	Melmalayanur	86,267	43,400	42,867
	Vallam	72,199	36,204	35,995
Tindivanam	Olakkur	59,090	29,621	29,469
	Markanam	93,079	46,818	46,261
	Mayilam	75,371	37,838	37,533
Villupuram	Vanur	90,934	45,751	45,183
	Kanai	75,478	37,939	37,539
	Vikkiravandi	78,663	39,799	38,864
	Kandamangalam	80,517	40,745	39,772
	Koliyanur	78,458	39,874	38,584
Tirukoilur	Tirunavalur	67,704	34,096	33,608
	Ulundurpettai	76,987	38,906	38,081
	Tiruvennainallur	77,169	39,032	38,137
	Muhaiyur	104,967	52,638	52,329
	Tirukkoilur	73,284	36,897	36,387
Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	80,075	39,871	40,204
	Sankarapuram	75,435	37,833	37,602
	Rishivandiyam	66,890	33,740	33,150
	Chinnasalem	80,566	40,085	40,481
	Thyagadurgam	60,332	30,108	30,224
Vriddachalam	Vriddachalam	87,057	43,204	43,853
	Mangalur (Tittakudi)	89,443	44,351	45,092
	Nallur	80,341	39,593	40,748
	Kammapuram	90,031	46,892	43,139
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	97,774	50,286	47,488
	Nellikuppam	115,655	58,407	57,248
	Kurinjipadi	110,850	56,521	54,329
	Panruti	97,888	49,812	48,076
Chidambaram	Orathur	75,102	37,215	37,887
	Melbhuvanagiri	70,049	35,245	34,804
	Parangipettai	84,206	41,788	42,418
	Komarakshi	71,027	35,443	35,584
	Kattumannarkoil	92,919	46,632	46,287
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Area.		18,309	10,420	7,889
	THANJAVUR DISTRICT.			
Sirkali	Sirkali	100,200	49,647	50,553
	Anaikaranchatram	85,578	42,337	43,241
Mayuram	Mayuram	96,898	48,138	48,760
	Kuttalam	89,584	43,712	45,872
	Sembanarkoil	126,214	61,640	64,574

Name of talak.	Name of the panchayat union.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*cont.*			
Kumbakonam	Tiruppanandal	69,327	34,572	34,755
	Kumbakonam	91,729	45,967	45,762
	Tiruvidamarudur	114,231	56,662	57,569
Nannilam	Nannilam	73,476	35,975	37,501
	Kodavasal	70,216	34,359	35,857
	Thirumarugal	59,660	28,813	30,847
	Koradacheri	63,665	31,344	32,321
Papanasam	Papanasam	92,841	45,164	47,677
	Ammapettai	76,962	38,366	38,596
	Valangiman	63,098	31,545	31,553
Thanjavur	Thanjavur	98,686	49,149	49,537
	Budalur	66,372	33,061	33,311
	Thiruvaiyaru	85,493	42,938	42,555
Orathanad	Orathanad	113,621	56,750	56,871
	Thiruvonam	80,534	40,279	40,255
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	90,715	44,397	46,318
	Needamangalam	76,815	38,086	38,729
	Kottur	70,740	35,243	35,497
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	92,249	45,461	46,788
	Kizhvelur (Kivalur)	49,416	24,567	24,849
	Tiruvarur	48,444	23,799	24,645
Thiruthuraipundi	Muthupettai	62,046	30,821	31,225
	Thiruthuraipundi	57,047	28,581	28,466
	Thalaignayar	44,125	22,073	22,052
	Vedaranyam	97,996	48,374	49,622
Pattukottai	Pattukottai	114,279	56,985	57,294
	Madakkur	47,291	23,439	23,852
	Para Urani	74,244	37,557	36,687
	Sethubhavachatram	55,093	27,520	27,573
Arantangi	Arantangi	97,284	48,326	48,958
	Avadayarkoil	58,349	28,165	30,184
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.			
Perambalur	Veppanthattai	75,892	37,708	38,184
	Alathur	63,774	31,456	32,318
	Perambalur	64,828	32,424	32,404
	Varagur (Veppur)	82,245	40,905	41,340
Udayarpalayam	Jayangondam	90,719	45,730	44,989
	Sendurai	63,489	31,552	31,937
	Thirumanur	76,390	38,019	38,371
	T. Pozhur (T. Palur)	65,556	32,947	32,609
	Andimadam	70,342	35,261	35,081
Lalgudi	Ariyalur	71,196	35,930	35,266
	Pullambadi	73,446	36,347	37,099
	Manachanallur	95,663	47,025	48,638
	Lalgudi	97,123	47,761	49,362
Musiri	Musiri	79,452	39,352	40,100
	Thottiam	86,941	43,151	43,790
	Thathayangarpettai	67,376	33,112	34,264
	Thuraiyur	85,335	42,083	43,252
	Uppiliapuram	64,616	32,243	32,373
Karur	Aravakurichi	65,096	31,635	33,461
	Karur	76,005	37,470	38,535
	Tandoni	74,167	36,377	37,790
	K. Paramathi	79,330	39,388	39,942
Kulitalai	Kadavur	62,221	30,837	31,384
	Krishnarajapuram	82,388	41,183	41,205
	Kulitalai	108,980	54,774	54,206
	Manapparai	71,520	35,917	35,603
	Marungapuri	62,748	31,136	31,612
	Vaiyampatti	57,498	28,696	28,802

471

Name of taluk.	Name of the panchayat union.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*cont.*			
Tiruchirappalli	Manigandam	50,025	25,202	24,823
	Srirangam	57,244	28,838	28,406
	Tiruvarambur	83,736	42,331	41,405
Kulathur	Keeranur	45,757	23,212	22,545
	Annavasal	62,719	30,975	31,744
	Viralimalai	60,824	30,479	30,345
Alangudi	Tiruvarangulum	89,830	44,458	45,372
	Karambakudi	50,161	25,062	25,099
Thirumayam	Arimalam	49,831	23,686	26,145
	Ponnamaravathy	62,234	29,161	33,073
	Thirumayam	50,594	23,745	26,849
	MADURAI DISTRICT.			
Dindigul	Dindigul	66,832	33,180	33,652
	Athur I (Sembatti)	106,668	53,227	53,441
	Athur II (Reddiarchatram)	81,765	40,626	41,139
	Vedasandur	66,827	33,048	33,779
	Sanarpatti	69,386	34,523	34,863
	Palayam	61,006	30,355	30,651
	Vadamadurai	57,116	28,292	28,824
Palni	Palni	75,989	37,654	38,335
	Oddanchatram	81,868	40,360	41,508
	Thoppampatti	89,042	43,949	45,093
Kodaikanal	Kodaikanal	39,858	20,392	19,466
Periyakulam	Vadugapatti	82,628	41,170	41,458
	Cumbum	65,601	33,089	32,512
	Uthamapalayam	80,661	40,629	40,032
	Chinnamanur	73,971	36,895	37,076
	Theni	73,871	37,285	36,586
	Bodinaickanur	59,051	29,463	29,588
	Andipatti	103,745	52,358	51,387
Nilakottai	Vadipatti	65,174	32,338	32,836
	Alanganallur	68,558	34,085	34,473
	Batlagundu	63,555	31,912	31,643
	Nilakottai	93,719	46,559	47,160
Melur	Melur I	69,315	33,968	35,347
	Melur II	93,933	45,867	48,066
	Natham	79,272	39,945	39,327
Madurai	Madurai West	64,102	31,417	32,685
	Madurai East	59,191	28,934	30,257
	Tirupparankundram	122,547	61,520	61,027
Tirumangalam	Chellampatti	65,334	32,975	32,359
	Sedapatti	83,797	41,663	42,134
	Usilampatti	68,110	34,282	33,828
	T. Kallupatti	63,727	31,702	32,025
	Tirumangalam	75,322	37,290	38,032
	Kallikudi	54,392	26,667	27,725
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.			
Tirupattur	Kallal	66,010	28,895	36,115
	Singampunari	72,120	35,128	36,992
	Sakkottai	62,918	31,460	31,458
	Tirupattur	68,349	32,565	35,784
Sivaganga	Sivaganga	74,632	36,249	38,383
	Kalaiyarkoil	64,940	30,797	34,143
	Manamadurai	62,138	30,502	31,636
	Tiruppuvanam	66,885	32,931	33,954

Name of taluk.	*Name of the panchayat union.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—*cont.*				
Tiruvadanai	Tiruvadanai	44,890	21,764	23,126
	Devakottai	49,909	23,580	26,329
	Kannangudi	43,707	21,078	22,629
	Rajasingamangalam	51,786	24,851	26,935
Paramakudi	Paramakudi	81,465	39,895	41,570
	Bogalur	68,729	32,559	36,170
	Ilayangudi	75,449	35,010	40,439
Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	59,107	27,992	31,115
	Kadaladi	84,662	40,789	43,833
	Kamudi	90,394	43,456	46,938
Ramanathapuram	Mandapam	68,887	32,712	36,175
	Tiruppullani	62,004	28,725	33,279
	Ramanathapuram	34,447	16,025	18,422
Aruppukottai	Thiruchuzhi	56,764	27,701	29,063
	Aruppukottai	53,370	25,466	27,904
	Karikudi	53,666	26,255	27,411
	Kariapatti	55,306	27,404	27,902
Sattur	Vembakottai	60,948	30,173	30,775
	Sattur	67,071	33,366	33,705
	Virudhunagar	71,856	35,529	36,327
	Sivakasi	68,460	33,690	34,770
Srivilliputhur	Watrap	77,914	38,515	39,399
	Rajapalayam	91,986	45,517	46,469
	Srivilliputhur	61,211	30,271	30,940
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.				
Sankarankoil	Sankarankoil	61,184	30,408	30,776
	Kurivikulam	79,141	39,233	39,908
	Melaneelithanallur	54,541	27,160	27,381
	Vasudevanallur	141,062	70,221	70,841
Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	102,915	51,055	51,860
	Kayattar	82,948	40,573	42,375
	Vilathikulam	72,712	35,404	37,308
	Pudur	62,530	30,577	31,953
	Ottapidaram	91,985	45,244	46,741
Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam	91,654	44,040	47,614
	Karungulam	63,773	30,015	33,758
	Tuticorin	51,363	25,387	25,976
Tirunelveli	Palayamkottai	86,277	41,473	44,804
	Manur	73,942	36,025	37,917
Tenkasi	Kishapavur	89,562	44,494	45,068
	Kadayanallur	83,378	41,282	42,096
	Tenkasi	96,034	47,345	48,689
	Alangulam	66,596	33,045	33,551
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	93,658	46,084	47,574
	Kadaiyam	78,978	38,519	40,459
	Pappagudi	37,006	17,848	19,158
	Cheranmahadevi	83,730	39,677	44,053
Nanguneri	Nanguneri	83,797	39,564	44,233
	Kalakad	69,927	32,653	37,274
	Radhapuram	78,610	37,361	41,249
	Valliyur	92,672	44,927	47,745
Tiruchendur	Sattangulam	70,276	33,211	37,065
	Uthangudi	60,714	28,111	32,603
	Tiruchendur	70,501	32,476	38,025
	Azhwar Thirunagari	90,100	42,402	47,698
Shencottah Block		45,945	22,778	23,167

Name of taluk.	*Name of the Panchayat Union.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.				
Vilavancode	Munchira	108,464	55,281	53,183
	Melpuram	101,859	51,698	50,161
	Killiyur	93,520	47,731	45,789
Kalkulam	Thalakulam	109,672	55,351	54,321
	Thuckalay	109,565	55,288	54,277
	Thiruvattar	91,066	46,852	44,214
Thovala	Thovala	62,292	31,123	31,169
Agastheeswaram	Agastheeswaram	85,853	42,414	43,439
	Rajakkamangalam	84,545	42,482	42,063
NILGIRIS DISTRICT.				
Gudalur	Gudalur	69,522	36,728	32,794
Ootacamund	Ootacamund	116,033	61,067	54,966
Coonoor	Coonoor	73,884	37,673	36,211
	Kotagiri	53,846	27,523	26,323
SALEM DISTRICT.				
Hosur	Hosur	66,169	33,911	32,258
	Shoolagiri	73,127	37,480	35,647
	Thali	100,905	51,806	49,099
Krishnagiri	Keelamangalam	85,153	43,925	41,228
	Veppanapalli	44,444	22,733	21,711
	Krishnagiri	67,717	34,331	33,386
	Uthangarai	104,118	52,829	51,289
	Burgur	88,033	45,267	42,766
Harur	Kaveripattinam	112,401	56,774	55,627
	Harur	77,162	39,091	38,071
	Morapur	81,127	40,896	40,231
Dharmapuri	Papireddipatti	57,314	28,889	28,425
	Dharmapuri	87,348	44,077	43,271
	Palacode	114,484	57,505	56,979
	Nallampallee	80,371	40,536	39,835
Omalur	Pennagaram	92,378	46,835	45,543
	Kulathur	44,214	22,585	21,629
	Nangavalli	68,276	34,749	33,527
	Taramangalam	57,246	29,130	28,116
	Kadayampatti	69,346	35,144	34,202
	Omalur	95,209	48,396	46,813
Yercaud	Mecheri	63,096	32,230	30,866
Salem	Yercaud	23,753	12,337	11,416
	Vazhapadi	61,234	30,645	30,589
	Veerapandi	76,980	38,905	38,075
	Karipatti	80,018	40,374	39,644
	Panaimarathupatti	60,191	30,253	29,938
Sankari	Salem	89,045	45,444	43,601
	Sankari	75,302	38,160	37,142
	Edapadi	76,379	38,717	37,662
	Konganapuram	41,129	20,959	20,170
	Magudanjavadi	49,501	25,425	24,076
Tiruchengode	Tiruchengode	79,734	39,746	39,988
	Pallipalayam	60,631	30,531	30,100
	Elachipalayam	54,247	26,884	27,363
	Mallasamudram	52,055	25,986	26,069
Rasipuram	Rasipuram	51,270	25,769	25,501
	Vennandur	5,274	27,628	27,646
	Namagiripet	62,134	30,966	31,168

SALEM DISTRICT—*cont.*

Name of taluk.	*Name of the Panchayat Union.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Attur	Thalaivasal	66,991	33,801	33,190
	Attur	88,384	44,924	43,460
	Gangavalli	68,674	34,333	34,341
	Peddinaickenpalayam	72,462	36,411	36,051
Namakkal	Namakkal	72,043	35,622	36,421
	Mohanur	58,805	28,898	29,907
	Paramathi	54,905	27,243	27,662
	Kapilamalai	55,811	27,381	28,430
	Sendamangalam	54,178	27,178	27,000
	Erumaipatti	56,060	27,797	28,263
	Puduchatram	55,546	27,787	27,759
	Kolli Hills	21,020	10,714	10,306

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Bhavani	Bhavani	95,085	48,532	46,553
	Ammapettai	85,699	43,406	42,293
	Andiyur	71,716	36,592	35,124
Gobichettipalayam	Gobichettipalayam	79,803	40,271	39,532
	Thutcanaickenpalayam	52,937	26,532	26,405
	Sathyamangalam	57,876	29,160	28,716
	Bhavanisagar	66,157	33,249	32,908
	Thalavadi	28,953	14,525	14,428
	Nambiyur	89,492	45,049	44,443
Erode	Erode	72,716	36,785	35,931
	Kodumudi	71,967	36,362	35,605
	Modakurichi	87,075	43,853	43,222
	Perundurai I	77,136	39,167	37,969
	Perundurai II	62,369	31,627	30,742
	Uthukuli	66,485	33,545	32,940
Dharapuram	Dharapuram	66,648	33,334	33,314
	Kangayam	54,343	27,475	26,868
	Kundadam	61,314	30,752	30,562
	Mulanur	62,697	31,276	31,421
	Vellakoil	54,854	27,633	27,221
Palladam	Sulur	92,676	46,571	46,105
	Palladam	54,418	27,186	27,232
	Tiruppur	67,991	33,858	34,133
	Lakshminaickenpalayam	50,336	25,086	25,250
	Pongalur	45,860	23,015	22,845
Avanashi	Avanashi	95,087	47,901	47,186
	Karamadai (Mettupalayam)	89,578	45,944	43,634
	Annur	74,540	37,769	36,771
Coimbatore	Sarkarsamakulam	57,300	29,037	28,263
	Singanallur	89,847	48,174	41,673
	Thondamuthur	62,582	31,631	30,951
	Perianaickenpalayam	64,271	33,123	31,148
	Perur	100,989	53,042	47,947
	Madukarai	69,080	34,723	34,357
Pollachi	Kinathukadavu	72,308	36,066	36,242
	Anaimalai	173,835	88,901	84,934
	Pollachi	126 572	63,527	63,045
Udamalpet	Gudimangalam	43,268	21,205	22,063
	Madathukulam	56,142	28,160	27,982
	Udumalpet	92,924	46,923	46,001

475

MADRAS INFORMATION 1963

INDEX OF ARTICLES.

Title.	*Months.*	*Page number.*
General		
Rights Begin Where Duties End—Mahatma Gandhi.	January	3
January 26th Pledge and Preamble.	Do.	5
Our Duty To-day—Rajendra Prasad.	February	3
Decisive Stage in the History of the Nation—Morarji Desai.	Do.	8
Our Revolution is Not Over—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.	August	3
Man and Machine—Mahatma Gandhi.	October	3
Integration of the Nation—Vinoba Bhave.	Do.	15
Growth of Political Unity in India—K. M. Pannikar.	Do.	21
Science in the News	January	36
Medals for Police men	Do.	20
All about Gold Control	August	32
Premium Prize Bonds	January	27
Length Measures under Metric System.	February	20
Provident Fund Scheme	July	36
Loan assistance to goldsmith	Do.	32
Be Assured of Correct Weight and Measure.	November	34
Emergency		
War efforts in Madras State—Rigorous Economy Measures.	January	11
The Plan and National Defence—Gulzarilal Nanda.	Do.	22
Why September 8 Line ?	Do.	27
National Defence Aid—District Level Committees.	February	33
We Will Not Bow to Evil—President's Message.	March	6
Defence Effort—Impressive Record.	Do.	11
Village Volunteer Force	Do.	21
President's Call—People must be prepared for any eventuality.	May	3
Larger Army to meet Chinese threat.	Do.	6
Sino-Pak "Agreement"—Some Facts.	Do.	9
Sino-Indian Problems in Question and Answers.	June	7
	July	6
	August	11
World Support to India signifies faith in Indian Policies.	July	3
Morale and Emergency	August	8
Emergency—*cont.*		
Industrial Truce and National Emergency—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.	September	3
Emergency and Productivity in Industry.	Do.	6
Compulsory Military Training for 900,000 Boys—Y. B. Chavan.	Do.	9
Account on Defence	October	28
History		
Patriot-Saint who took the World by Storm.	January	9
The Dandi March	March	3
A Dedicated Life.	April	3
Jalian Wala Bagh	Do.	5
Madurai, Then and Now	June	3
1942 Moment—A glorious Chapter in Indian History.	August	5
Agriculture		
Warehousing in Madras State	January	32
Agricultural Production Programmes in Panchayats.	March	26
Minor Irrigation on War Footing.	Do.	15
Importance of Improved Seeds.	August	15
Green Manuring in Madras State.	Do.	16
Progress of Madras State		
Exemplary Progress of Madras State.	March	7
Big Capital Programme for Rs. 18·87 Crores (Central Budget).	April	9
Land Reforms in Madras State.	Do.	26
Vice-President impressed by the efficieny in Madras State.	July	34

The people of Orathanad Panchayat Union, about 6,000 in number, undertook the task of widening the 3 mile road from Uzuvur to Ponrappur. The work was inaugurated by Sri R. S. Malaiyappan, I.A.S., former Collector of Thanjavur.





276th Inauguration Day of Madras City was celebrated at the Corporation Stadium on 29th October 1963. In that connection an exhibition was held

Title.	*Months.*	*Page number.*
Progress of Madras State—*cont.*		
Madras State's Progress—Prime Minister's Praise.	July ..	4
Achievements of the Kamaraj's Ministry.	October ..	7
Panchayats		
Panchayats to specify priority jobs.	February ..	7
Panchayatraj finances	April ..	23
Inservice Training of Gramasevaks.	May ..	22
Radio Rural Forums in Panchayats.	Do. ..	27
Fuel Self-Sufficiency for Panchayats.	June ..	29
Finances of Panchayat Bodies Report.	October ..	30
Education		
The School Improvement Programme.	February ..	15
Encyclopaedia in Tamil ..	Do. ..	31
Midday Meals Scheme	March ..	34
New Educational Pattern ..	May ..	13
State Awards for Teachers ..	Do ..	20
Books for Children—Dr. Zakir Hussain.	July ..	9
Education of Children in Madras State.	Do. ..	33
Junior Technical Schools ..	Do. ..	35
Industry		
Special Handloom Varieties of Madras State.	February ..	11
Development of Handloom Industry in Madras State.	March ..	29
Boiler Plant in Tiruchirappalli.	August ..	26
Industrial Development of Madras State.	September ..	13
Mineral Resources in Madras State.	July ..	27
Madras proposals to solve recurring power crisis.	August ..	30
Neyveli Project makes progress.	September ..	19
Industrial Estate in Madras State.	Do. ..	24
Scope of Industrial Development in Ramanathapuram district.	Do. ..	31

Title.	*Months.*
Industry—*cont.*	
Integral Coach Factory, Madras.	September
Village Industries and Panchayat Administration.	November
Health	
100 years of Quinine Production in Madras State.	June
Madras gets the award for Family Planning.	July
Public enemy No. 1—Fly ..	Do.
Labour	
Apprenticeship Training Programme.	June
E. S. I. Scheme at work in Madras State.	October
Cattle Wealth	
Breeds of cattle in Madras State.	July
Veterinary aid for every locality.	Do.
Wild Life	
Some wrong notions about wild life.	October
The Language of animals ..	November
Irrigation	
Kamarajasagar Scheme	October
Nayyar Scheme	November
Fisheries	
Immigration of Fish into Madras.	February
Statistics	
1961 Census figures of Madras State.	February
Communitywise Break up of Population.	May
Transport and Communications	
The Ports in Madras State ..	March
Report on Road Research ..	May
Another State Transport Department for the city.	Do.
National Telex Service	August
Art	
Mughal and Rajasthani Paintings.	April
Award for Artists	June
Purpose of the Film	Do.
Co-operation	
The growth of Co-operative movement in India.	June
Co-operative Development Schemes in Madras State.	Do.
Co-operatives and National Emergency.	Do.

477

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